THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiftorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCV.

VOLUME LXXV

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE.



E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by and for J. NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paffage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requefted to be fent, POST PAID.
And fold by J. HARRIS (Succeffor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of St. *Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1805.

TO CAPTAIN SYLVANUS URBAN,

ON BRINGING

THE GOOD SHIP GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE SAFE INTO PORT, DECEMBER 31, 1805.

I.

A Nation's plaudit, juſtly due
To URBAN and his loyal crew,
The Muſe would fain invoke :
Their gallant bark, as we diſcern,
Is, every plank from ſtem to ſtern,
Sound Britiſh heart of oak.

II.

URBAN, a ſtormy year has paſt !
Borne down the gulph of time, at laſt,
Full many a conſort's gone ;
Though, ſafe amidſt the torrent's roar,
Our barks ſtill float along the ſhore,—
How Life and Fate roll on !

III.

Wondrous viciſſitudes, I ween,
Of good and evil have we ſeen,
Before, behind, around ;
Nay, often, when the track ſhone clear,
Have found it trend o'er breakers drear,
And very treacherous ground.

IV.

To Honour as the Needle true,
Her glorious beacon kept in view,
Thou ſtemm'ſt the billows' force ;
Steady thy helm, well-trimm'd thy ſail,
Though rough the tide and bleak the gale,
Right onward ſpeeds thy courſe.

V.

May Heaven direct and guard thy way ;
While gentler currents round thee play,
And winds propitious court :
May thy freight thrive from year to year ;
And never may one cloud appear
To block thy ſight of port !

WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

PREFACE TO VOLUME LXXV

THE emotions with which we address our Readers on the present occasion are of a very mixed kind indeed. When we contemplate the height of Glory to which this Nation has arrived by a series of Naval Victories to which the History of the World affords no parallel; when we consider the extent of our Commerce, the wonderful increase of our National Wealth; when we examine the progressive improvement of Learning and the Arts among us; we feel the value and importance of the English Character; our hearts expand with confidence and hope, and we glance forward to succeeding years of prosperity and happiness. But, looking far beyond ourselves to the Nations around us, the scene is very different, the aspect of the heavens gloomy and lowering. We are compelled to see antient and hereditary Kingdoms tottering to their fall, Sovereigns degraded, the Nobles of the Earth scattered before the desolation of War. We behold principles of the most pernicious tendency and operation daily increasing in force and strength, and as it were a new Epoch commencing in the History of Mankind. From this representation, and these appearances, what is the inference that every Briton should draw as a rule of conduct for himself and his Countrymen? The dying words of the departed and immortal NELSON here press upon our recollection; and we record them as an indelible maxim, which, to ourselves at least, shall be a path from which no chance or

changes

changes of the world ſhall make us deviate—"LET EVERY ENGLISHMAN DO HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY." With this determination, under the bleſſing of Providence, we may laugh to ſcorn the malice of our Enemies, we may proſecute our Commerce, enlarge the ſources of our Wealth, cultivate Learning and the Arts, and ſtill farther promote and extend the Glory of our Country.

The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE poſſeſſes this proud diſtinction. It has been reſpected uniformly for its EQUANIMITY, neither too much elated by temporary ſucceſſes, and never depreſſed to deſpondency by the ſevereſt reverſes of our National hopes.

In this we ſhall firmly and ſteadily perſevere. We ſhall eagerly look for brighter ſuns and fairer ſkies to thoſe Powers of Europe who have moſt ſuffered from the viſitations of Providence, and the calamities of War, in defence of their Liberties and Laws. We ſhall vindicate our own independence, and attach ourſelves ſtill more cloſely to the venerable fabrick of our Conſtitution. We would willingly live and die, with and for it.

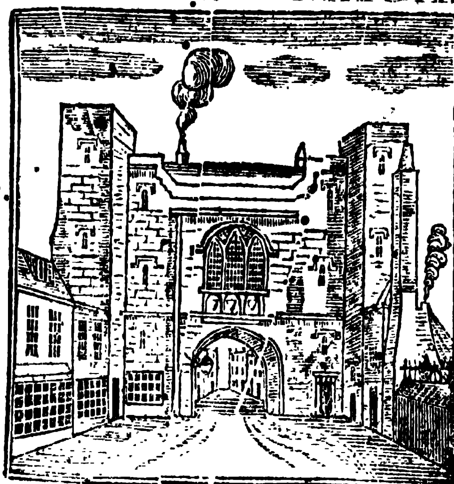
Profeſſions of our zeal in the cauſe of Literature muſt needs be ſuperfluous; we can make an honourable appeal to a long ſeries of Volumes, which are eſteemed by our Countrymen, as containing ſome of the earlieſt, and many of the beſt productions of Genius in every branch of Learning. Whilſt life and health ſtill remain to us, they will continue to do ſo; and, in the hope that we may yet be acceſſary to much that is uſeful, inſtructive, and ornamental, we bid our Readers and our Countrymen heartily

FAREWELL!

Dec. 31, 1805.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Lond, Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Brit. Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commerc Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewe
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.--Sussex
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
York 3

JANUARY, 1805.

CONTAINING

Embellished with a beautiful Portrait, inserted for Elucidation, from the Collection of C. B. Robinson, Esq.; and a Roman Tesselated Pavement discovered at Canterbury.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1805.

Meteorological Table for January, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1805.	D. of Month.	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1805.
Dec.	°	°	°			*Jan.*	°	°	°		
27	34	35	34	29,59	cloudy	12	25	29	37	29,40	cloudy
28	34	33	30	,72	cloudy	13	36	43	42	28,98	fair with wind
29	30	32	25	,92	cloudy	14	38	44	35	29,16	fair
30	24	31	33	30,12	fair	15	33	42	36	,30	fair
31	31	32	30	29,94	fair	16	34	45	34	,65	cloudy
J. 1	36	32	35	,78	cloudy	17	35	46	36	,50	fair
2	36	39	36	,88	rain	18	34	40	34	,72	fair
3	36	38	38	30,00	cloudy	19	32	40	37	,20	fair
4	37	42	36	29,98	fair	20	41	45	38	28,96	rain [at night
5	39	44	40	,85	cloudy	21	32	37	32	29,18	cloudy, ſnow
6	41	45	42	,98	ſmall rain	22	33	36	32	,09	cloudy, ditto
7	44	47	40	,78	rain	23	33	33	33	,28	ſnow
8	32	41	31	30,38	fair	24	30	32	31	,61	cloudy
9	34	33	27	,30	foggy	25	30	35	32	,68	cloudy
10	25	29	28	,05	foggy	26	29	29	28	,75	cloudy
11	32	32	28	29,66	cloudy						

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 19, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſ.	95	6	57	7	45	5	33	1	50	11
Surrey	102	4	50	0	46	0	32	4	49	6
Hertford	85	8	40	6	49	6	28	8	35	3
Bedford	85	11	66	4	42	1	29	3	41	5
Hunting.	86	1	00	0	33	4	23	10	39	7
Northam.	80	2	56	0	43	2	25	4	44	0
Rutland	89	0	00	0	43	6	22	0	47	0
Leiceſter	80	8	00	0	43	5	25	5	44	3
Notting.	92	2	51	0	45	3	20	5	45	1
Derby	85	0	00	0	47	0	29	6	49	6
Stafford	85	9	00	0	47	11	30	4	53	1
Salop	80	5	57	2	47	4	26	10	00	0
Hereford	77	4	48	0	47	1	26	5	48	2
Worceſt.	81	10	46	0	46	7	30	9	51	2
Warwick	86	5	09	0	48	6	27	7	52	1
Wilts	89	4	00	0	47	8	28	10	58	4
Berks	93	2	00	0	47	1	27	7	50	5
Oxford	85	1	00	0	44	11	26	6	45	10
Bucks	88	1	00	0	45	0	28	8	44	5
Brecon	81	7	48	0	44	0	26	8	00	0
Montgo.	78	1	00	0	41	7	22	8	00	0
Radnor	79	2	00	0	45	5	25	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

86	7	53	0	44	2	26	10	48	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

73	2	36	1	36	3	22	9	35	11

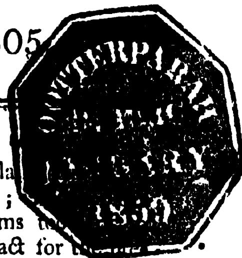
MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	95	4	53	6	47	0	30	8	47	9
Kent	101	0	00	0	46	2	34	4	51	10
Suſſex	99	3	00	0	44	10	35	10	50	0
Suffolk	95	5	48	11	44	1	27	0	43	5
Cambrid.	82	11	00	0	39	11	21	11	40	11
Norfolk	94	10	00	0	42	2	25	0	41	3
Lincoln	79	1	54	4	41	5	23	10	40	7
York	76	4	57	9	39	1	20	0	45	11
Durham	80	10	00	0	39	2	24	11	00	0
Northum.	79	6	38	0	41	9	26	0	00	0
Cumberl.	78	6	43	11	34	4	26	4	00	0
Weſtmo.	84	0	53	4	36	0	26	2	00	0
Lancaſt.	80	10	00	0	46	5	30	8	47	0
Cheſter	81	10	00	0	50	11	34	8	54	4
Flint	91	7	00	0	41	4	24	11	00	0
Denbigh	93	4	00	0	44	9	24	10	57	8
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	40	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarv.	77	4	00	0	38	8	21	0	00	0
Merioneth	96	0	64	0	43	4	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	76	3	00	0	36	8	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	69	2	00	0	41	10	20	1	00	0
Carmart.	88	0	00	0	46	5	20	4	00	0
Glamorg.	91	4	00	0	53	4	25	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	83	2	00	0	46	2	26	3	53	0
Somerſet	84	11	00	0	49	10	26	1	56	0
Monm.	91	4	00	0	49	6	27	10	00	0
Devon	96	6	00	0	42	8	28	4	02	0
Cornwall	84	9	00	0	41	1	24	6	00	0
Dorſet	95	8	00	0	49	4	32	6	58	0
Hants	98	5	00	0	47	11	32	3	35	3

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	93	4	58	0	49	6	31	4	49	0	9	79	8	53	0	43	6	20	10	48	0
2	92	3	48	11	45	0	25	9	42	9	10	85	8	53	0	48	6	26	6	53	9
3	94	10	53	0	42	0	25	4	41	3	11	91	2	53	0	41	8	25	11	48	0
4	77	4	54	4	39	4	24	7	40	7	12	97	4	53	0	48	6	32	4	52	7
5	80	2	58	0	41	2	25	5	48	6	13	78	8	40	1	36	7	23	3	34	0
6	80	4	47	0	35	0	26	3	48	0	14	69	6	36	1	38	11	21	5	48	0
7	81	2	53	0	47	0	31	4	48	6	15	77	8	36	1	43	2	24	7	09	1
[illegible]	[illegible]										[illegible]	[illegible]									

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For JANUARY, 1805.



LETTER XIV. ON PRISONS.

Bamlrook Court,
Dec. 28.

Mr. URBAN,

THAT idleness is the parent of vice is not less certain than that industry begets morality; and, consequently, that one of the most powerful means of preventing the former is by promoting the latter; and it is more particularly requisite, where vicious habits have been long contracted, to exercise constant energy, in order to substitute industry for idleness, and to turn the vicious to the practice of virtue. But the management of the Prisons and Bridewells, as described in the subsequent letter, appears to be diametrically opposite to true policy and established experience. The punishment of confinement seems to be inflicted for the sake of confinement, and not of reformation. Can any incarcerated being emerge from chambers too dark to admit of seeing how to work, were even the inducements to labour promoted, and re-enter the world with the least propensity to industry? Independently of the danger of suffocation from the stench condensed in a moist room of a few yards in dimension, with air-holes as big as pistol-balls, the light requisite for the purposes of labour is excluded. But if they are contracted where they should be enlarged, they are ample enough where they should be closed to admit the prisoner's head through, and such quantities of intoxicating liquors, as to endanger the safety of the gaoler from their inebriating effects on the uninformed prisoner.

"To complete the triumph of immorality, we read, [...] attention; no chapla[...] Peterborough gaol); [...] ment, and the rooms [...] admit of any; the act for [...] servation of health, and the clauses against spirituous liquors (Spalding bridewell excepted), not hung up!"

These painful repetitions may fatigue and disgust; but the disgust that ought to be excited, in the breast of every man who enjoys the comforts of life, should be against the infliction of useless confinement, and the neglect of moral instruction. Can any Christian, can any man, view the degraded state of a fellow-creature, as faithfully recorded in these pages, without a thrill of commiseration bordering on remorse, when he reflects that these facts are established, and he has not exerted a finger to remove them? Is apathy to human woe no degradation of his own character? What present means of relief are afforded for the consolation of the imprisoned object, or future prospects of reward for the promotion of moral and religious reformation are ever presented?

> "He looks around
> For some to succour, to support, some friend,
> Whose sympathizing eye might beam upon him,
> And with a moment's glance of pity cheer
> His desolated spirit. All around
> Is vacant horror, solitary, dark."
>
> CUMBERLAND's Calvary, b. IV. l. 58.

True religion owns an active principle; and the exertion which misery claims for its removal is an individual duty, not to be transferred in order to insure our own ease, and beget oblivion to another's woe, after the manner of the temporizing Felix to Paul when his prisoner: "Go thy way for this time; when I have

I have a *convenient season* I will call for thee."

Should the calm and persuasive expostulations of that patriot and friend of the friendless, who so incessantly endangers his own life to alleviate that of the prisoner, rouse attention, and excite energy in the Magistrates and others not to protract *the convenient season,* the time employed in these letters will not be regretted by

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

My dear Friend, *Lincoln, Aug.* 12, 1802.

YOU have so strongly impressed my mind, that pure air is one of the greatest sources of health, and, in an impure state, the most pernicious to every human being, that it has become the first object of my attention. It is much to be regretted (as will appear by the subsequent account) that, where circumstances have prevented many old gaols from being re-built, no regard has been paid to improve their ventilation; nay, that prisoners are suffered to stop with rags or straw the very scanty admission of air which the old system of imprisonment allowed. Hence it is that their cells are more offensive in winter than in summer; and that, on opening the doors of their different wards, the putrid steam is almost sufficient to strike a person down.

PETERBOROUGH *Gaol,* for the liberty called the *Soke,* which contains 32 towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter.* It is now also the prison of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral-church of the borough of St. Peter, otherwise Peterborough.

The gaoler, William Millwood, is a sheriff's officer; his salary, 30l.; fees, 6s. 8d.; the table neither signed nor dated. A small court, 21 yards by 7, with a pump and a necessary in it. Three dungeons, about four yards square each; two of them are four steps below the ground; and the third two steps, with stone floors and no fire places, built under the arches of the old Minster. One of these dungeons is called the *gaol*-room, and the window being stopped up, there is only an iron-grated aperture in the door, 13 inches by 7, for the admission of light and air. The other two dungeons have each an iron-grating over the door. The boards on which prisoners sleep are raised two feet above the floor, which would otherwise be very damp, there being no fire-place. The *Soke* allows straw, two blankets, and a rug, to each prisoner. As there is only one court, the two prisoners (a man and a woman) were together in it when I was there. Allowance to felons, 6d. a day. Surgeon, Mr. Beetham; makes a bill. Chaplain*, the Rev. John Weddred (as vicar of St. John the Baptist), to those under sentence of death, the court having the power of life and death. Debtors have a spacious good room up-stairs, and, if the keeper furnishes a bed, pay 2s. 4d. *per* week each. They have no allowance. No employment provided for any. The gaol very clean. Number of prisoners, Aug. 9, 1802, two, *viz.* one man and one woman. My remarks on this gaol, as well as the wretched bridewell I am about to describe, I sent to the Noble Marquis whose property it is; and to this I was encouraged by the philanthropic character he bears.

PETERBOROUGH *Bridewell,* for the *Soke,* as above, has on the ground-floor a room about 7 yards long and 7 feet wide, formerly a work-shop, which opens into a narrow slip, or court (9 feet 4 inches wide), not secure, and the prisoners (always locked up) have not the use of it. No necessary. No water accessible to the prisoners. Neither the act for the preservation of health, nor the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up. The two sleeping-rooms, 9 feet by 6, close and ill ventilated. The *Soke* allows straw on plank bedsteads, two blankets, and a rug, to each prisoner. No employment, the gaol being too dark to admit of any. When a person is committed to hard labour, he beats hemp in a dirty room which leads to the prison. No religious attention. If a surgeon is wanted, Mr. Beetham attends. The keeper, John White (a pensioner); salary, 8l. and commitment fee, 3s. 6d. Allowance, 6d. a day. The whole prison must be more unhealthy, and is not much cleaner, than a pig-sty; it did not appear

---

* Peterborough gaol has no regular chaplain, nor religious attentions; but, when a prisoner is under sentence of death, the vicar of St. John the Baptist (whoever he may be) is required to attend them.

to have been whitewashed for many years. Prisoners, Aug. 9, 1802, three.

STAMFORD *Town Gaol.* Charles Rogers; keeper; salary, 31 l. (of which 24 l. is paid by a rate, and 7 l. by the Corporation treasurer) for gaol and bridewell. This prison, built at the town-hall, has one good room for debtors in the keeper's house. I was glad to be informed none had been committed here for ten years. A small court-yard for all description of prisoners, the use of which is *now* permitted, the walls being raised of sufficient height to be secure. Water is laid on by a pipe, for which the gaoler pays 10s. a year. For criminals there are two offensive unhealthy cells, 10 feet by 8, and 7½ high; the only light or air which is admitted is through a niche in the wall, 2 feet in length and 5 inches in width, and an aperture in each door about 8 inches square. The bridewell-room is 16 feet by 8, and has only one small window, 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches; a perforated door, and in each room a necessary. Allowance to debtors, none; to felons, 8d. a day. No chaplain. If a surgeon is wanted, one is sent by the Mayor. No employment, and the Bridewell-room too dark to admit of any. The act for the preservation of health, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up. There is a table of fees, settled Aug. 28, 1729, hung up, and which I transcribed for their singularity. They are not signed; and, having been long in disuse, would exceed the limits of my paper, and the perusal your patience. Gaoler pays *window* and all other taxes. Prisoner, Aug. 10, 1802, One.

FOLKINGHAM *House of Correction.* John Speight, keeper; salary, 50 l. No fees. Surgeon, Mr. Headley; makes a bill. No chaplain or religious attention. Allowance, 10lbs. of bread *per* week, and 2s. *per* week for oatmeal and salt, each prisoner. The oatmeal is boiled with crumbs of bread into porridge, and given to them twice a day in tin pans which hold one quart each. No employ. Men and women have each a separate court-yard, but can see and converse with each other through an aperture in the door a foot square. This prison is under the keeper's house, and consists of four sleeping-cells, about 10 feet square and 6 feet high, which open into a day-room with a fire-place, 19 feet by 9, and 6 feet high. Three of the cells have iron gratings in each door, about a foot square, for light and ventilation; the fourth, called the *dungeon*, is totally dark, having no light nor air but what is admitted by means of four small holes perforated through the door about the size of a pistol-ball. The day-room has three iron-grated and glazed windows; the floors are boarded, and not damp *now*. The county finds straw on the floor with a rug to each, and firing to the day-rooms. The women have two rooms, about 8 feet square and 6 feet high; the front-room has a fire-place and a glazed window. Prisoners, Aug. 10, 1802, two men, three women, one of them with a child at her breast.

SPALDING *Bridewell.* Thomas Ives, keeper; salary, 48l. 8s.; fees, as *per* table, which being signed, I copied, *viz.*

	s.	d.
" For every commitment	3	0
" ——— discharge	1	0
" Turnkey, 6d. in and 6d. out	1	0
" Bed *per* night	0	4
	5	4

" Samuel Abbot, Clerk of the Peace." And for every vagrant half the sum, 2s. 8d. paid by the chief constable.

Allowance, 6d. a day. When the prisoners work they have three-fourths of the profit, the turnkey the remainder. The county allows straw on boarded floors, two blankets, and a rug, to each prisoner. If the keeper furnishes a bed, he receives 4d. a night from each, if one, or if two sleep together. Surgeon, Mr. Vyse; salary, 12l. No chaplain. Clauses against spirituous liquors conspicuously hung up, as is also the act for preserving the health of prisoners, neatly painted on a small board. The ascent to this prison is by 12 steps, and the doors open into a boarded lobby. The eight upper rooms (the work-room being divided into two) are 18 feet by 10; chimneys in two of them; airy, and well ventilated. The eight under rooms are vaulted, 12½ feet by 9½, and 7 feet high. The entrance to four is by a trap-door from the upper rooms. The doors of the other four open into the court, in which there is a pump, but not being secure, the prisoners have no access to it. The Court of Requests for the hundred of Elloe send their prisoners here; and the costs of execution, together with 6d. a mile for conveying the defendant to prison, sometimes exceeds the original debt.

This

This prison was very clean, and excellent rules for its government painted and fixed up. Prisoners, August 11, 1802, four. Amongst them was Mary Allam (a lunatick), who had been confined there 24 years.

BOSTON *Town Gaol.* This is also the *Bridewell.* William Vaux, keeper; salary, 81l. for gaol and bridewell; fees on discharge, 2s. 6d. No chaplain, or any religious attentions. Surgeon, when wanted, is ordered by the Mayor.

This wretched gaol seems to have been made under the arches of an old monastery, on the ground-floor of which are two damp offensive rooms, 14 feet square, with a privy. The iron-grated window is wide enough to admit the prisoners' heads through; and, when I was there, they were conversing with people in the street. The keeper told me they had liquor brought to them at all hours of the night, so that his life was in danger from their frequent intoxication. Over the felons' rooms are two for women (one the bed-room, 9 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches;) quite close, the aperture in the door being stopped up. Allowance, 4d. a day; straw on plank bedsteads, two blankets, and a rug. Adjoining are two rooms for debtors who are sent hither from the Court of Requests. No thorough air. The debtor who was confined here complained of excessive heat; he appeared to be in the last stage of a consumption; and, being a medical man, said it was owing to want of air. *Debt, one guinea!* Commitment, 40 days, which were nearly expired when I was there. No water; the keeper fetches what he wants for his own use from the adjoining street. No allowance to debtors. No court-yard. Neither the act for preservation of health, nor the clauses against spirituous liquors hung up. It did not appear ever to have been whitewashed; and its filthy state did not surprize me when I considered the communication with the street, and the unruly behaviour of the prisoners. August 11, 1802, debtor, 1; criminals, &c. 8 men, 1 woman, who, being young and dressy, was nodding and conversing with her admirers in the street.

"I have just been visiting the *Castle* and *Stone Bow-gate* prisons, which will afford as striking a contrast, when compared together, as the bridewells above described, and which will be the subject of the next letter, from, dear Sir, your most obliged and faithful humble servant, JAMES NEILD.

*** The letter by the respectable Dr. Booker, vol. LXXIV. p. 1005, as well as the communications by the Rev. James Round and P. R. Newell, shall be noticed in some future Essay.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

HAVING just read some anecdotes of the late Edward Wortley Montagu in your very useful and entertaining Miscellany (vol. LXXIV. p. 1090), I take the liberty to add a few particulars, equally authentic, of that most eccentric character. Being at Venice in the Autumn of 1775, in attendance upon a certain royal personage, I became acquainted with Mr. Montagu, by the circumstance of his paying his duty to H. R. H. along with other distinguished English Travellers. In his appearance and manners he seemed a complete Turk. He wore the yellow turban as a Prince of the Turkish empire, and shewed me his diploma of dignity, signed by the Grand Signior, with the imperial seal affixed by a ribbon. On visiting him, I always found him sitting upon a carpet in the manner of the Turks, generally with a long pipe in one hand, and with the other stroking down his long beard, which reached to his girdle. There was a certain brilliancy in his eyes, for which he was partly indebted to the Eastern custom of tinging the edges of the eye-lids with black, by drawing between them a small bit of thin deal dipped in the powder, a little box of which he always carried about with him, and had frequent recourse to. In person he was rather low, thin, and swarthy, but had the mein of a man of fashion. A mute constantly attended him, standing in a corner of the room with his hands across his breast. At times he would take up some loose manuscript sheets, a parcel of which was always lying by him, and write in

py-

my presence, resting the papers on his left-hand in the Eastern manner, telling me he had long been in the habit of committing to paper the various incidents of his life, as they happened to occur to his memory, and should one day give his Memoirs to the world. I cannot help observing, there was a certain air of romance in his conversation, which precluded implicit belief. Though of a lively imagination, he was far from being a man of sound judgment; and, while I acknowledge his not being deficient in classical learning, I can by no means allow that he could be the author of a very ingenious work he was so kind to present me, as purporting to be written by him, intituled, "Reflections on the Rise and Fall of antient Republicks." It seemed above his capacity, and is indeed generally much admired. I also shrewdly suspect he was assisted by some friends in the account he gives of the "Written Mountains," and some other papers, published in the Transactions of the Royal Society—perhaps by none more than that *one* so often consulted by some of our florid writers of travels, yeleped *Fancy*.

Mr. Montagu seemed to have great delight in relating circumstances of his life during the last twenty years, which he had chiefly passed at Constantinople and different parts of Egypt. He had a very comfortable residence at Rosetta, to which he proposed returning; and assured me of a welcome in the true style of Eastern hospitality, should I ever happen to visit that charming country. I frequently found with him a very handsome Negro youth, about 16 years of age, dressed very elegantly as a Turk. He said he was his son, and he intended making him his heir. When I remarked his *complexion*, he added, "he is my son by *adoption*, and I shall spare no pains and expence in his education." How far this was fulfilled, I cannot take upon me to say: but, after the death of Mr. Montagu, he was sent to England by our resident at Venice, the late Mr. Strange, consigned to the care of the two executors, the late Earl of Sandwich and Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Montagu always evaded any discriminations relative to the various modes of worship adopted by mankind. He said he was an *universal believer*; but had a great partiality to the principles and morality of the Turks, who, he sincerely believed, were the best people upon earth. He added, "I have long resided among them, and had every opportunity of studying their manners."

The great Personage before alluded to having expressed a wish to see a Turkish entertainment, Mr. Montagu very politely invited H. R. H. to dinner. No tables or chairs were seen; an incredible number of dishes were placed in the middle of the room on a rich carpet, filled with a variety of articles dressed in the Eastern fashion, fruits, ices, sherbet, &c. but no wine. After he had a little enjoyed our embarrassment, by a signal two folding-doors flew open, and a splendid table was discovered, exhibiting every delicacy of the season in the true English style, where roast-beef and plum-pudding were not forgotten, with an excellent assortment of the best wines—and London porter.

In the Spring of the following year, 1776, while at Rome, Mr. Strange, our resident at Venice, wrote me an account of Mr. Montagu's death at Padua, on the eve of his setting out for England. It was occasioned by the bone of the wing of a becca-fica, or ortolan, sticking across his throat, which no art could remove; an abscess was accordingly formed, and his death quickly followed. He was buried in the principal church in Padua, and a handsome table-monument erected over his grave.

Yours, &c. J. C. PLEYDELL.

P. 10. b. l. 26, for Breslau r. Breslau.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 16.

I AM afraid your correspondent Mr. J. H. (vol. LXXIV. pp. 1098, 9) will, in the estimation of all liberal minds, lose more than he will gain by his late anecdotes of the Hollis family. Where the interest of the writer is so closely concerned, and his passions so warmly engaged, an indifferent reader may not, perhaps, impeach the general veracity of the narrative; but he will certainly suspect the colouring, and will be slow to admit the inferences of the narrator. And when a gentleman comes forward to denounce one of his collateral ancestors, of whom the publick was content to know little, as "having dissipated his fortune by extravagance," and to charge another, of whom the publick knew nothing but what was generous and noble, with "imperious" behaviour to his brother, and "unmerited" partiality to his *(unprovided)* nephew; when that gentleman condemns the late Thomas Hollis (whose "memory he yet very sincerely honours") for not leaving his property to a second cousin, the late Timothy Hollis (who had acquired and enjoyed an ample fortune of his own; when that gentleman, to fasten on "the good Mr. Hollis" the imputation of conduct "altogether unjustifiable," goes back to their grandfathers for a charge of "*alienated property*;" when that gentleman deals out invective and insinuation against the character of the lately-deceased Brand Hollis, whom, as his "dear friend and fellow-traveller," Mr. Thomas Hollis had appointed his executor and heir, and whom Mr. Timothy Hollis, from "kindness for his old acquaintance," so handsomely afterwards complimented in his will; and, finally, when that gentleman criminates Mr. Brand Hollis for not restoring to him the "*alienated property*," which yet, by his own confession, he "never expected he would restore;" when one sees all this, with the interested principle which creeps at the bottom, or more truly floats at the top, of the whole that he has written; one cannot but lament that a worthy and respectable man, like Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe, should betray the weakness of his feelings in so strange and unguarded a way, and, in the pique of disappointment, *discredit* both his family and himself, without any prospect of benefit to the living, or of public instruction to be derived from the dead.

It will hardly be disputed, I think, that, where relationship becomes so remote as that of second cousins, except indeed the loose cord is drawn tight again by habits of personal benevolence and intimacy, and by the frequent exchange of mutual good offices, the mere consideration of descent from a common great grandfather may well give way to the stronger motives of general utility or private endearment; and especially when distant relatives are separately possessed of comfort and competence. If the laws of their country leave the property at their free disposal; neither will the rules of "equity" interfere with the partialities of friendship, but reciprocal attachment will then take the place of kindred betwixt strangers in blood; esteem and affection may naturally give rise to more than fraternal tenderness; and expectations knowingly excited on the one hand, and habitually felt on the other, often create an obligation more sacred than all the entails in the Peerage.

Yours, &c. ÆACUS.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 18.

I SHALL be much obliged to any correspondent, who will give information respecting the arms and descent of the family of *Wynell*, formerly of Arscot Wells, in Dorsetshire, whose name is now merged in *Mayow* of Batay, co. Cornwall. I understand there was an account of the first-mentioned family in the Gentleman's Magazine about 20 or 30 years ago. J. M.

 Mr.



J. Basire Sc.

Ancient Portrait from the Collection of

Charles B. Robinson Esq. of Hill Ridware

Mr. URBAN, Lichfield, Jan. 1.

THE inclosed drawing (Plate I.) is faithfully copied from an antient Portrait in the collection of C. B. Robinson, esq. of Hill Ridware, near this city; and, if entrusted to the burin of Mr. Basire, may, perhaps, receive some elucidation from your learned correspondents. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 4.

THROUGH the kindness of a friend, I am in possession of a packet of letters left by a near relative long since deceased. Amongst them are several from the late Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt), Gray, Mason, and Count Algarotti. Those from Gray were evidently communicated to Mason, as most of them appear, with some trifling variations, in his edition of Gray's Works, printed in 1775. There is the copy (taken by himself) of one to Count Algarotti, dated Sept. 9, 1763, and part of another to William Taylor How, esq. dated Nov. 1763, which I am not aware were ever before the publick. The former of these two is accompanied, upon the same paper, by one from Mason to the same person, copied in the hand-writing of Gray, which I also think was never published.

Those from Lord Chatham (or rather Mr. Pitt), with the exception of one to Thomas Hollis, esq. are all addressed to Mr. How. They are short, and chiefly upon the subject of a legacy left by Count Algarotti to Mr. Pitt. This subject of itself will excite very little interest; but the most unpremeditated trifles of so vigorous and elegant a mind deserve, and will always insure, attention. The letters of this great character, recently published, afford a proof that, even in this species of writing, an Englishman may with propriety dispute the superiority so generally assumed by foreigners, and so tamely conceded by ourselves.

I am allowed by my friend to lay them before your readers. Algarotti's are all in Italian, and therefore not proper for your Miscellany. J. O.

1. SIR, Cambridge, Sept. 9, 1763.

I received some time since the unexpected honour of a letter from you, and the promise of a pleasure which till of late I had not the opportunity of enjoying. Forgive me if I make my acknowledgments in my native tongue, as I see it is perfectly familiar to you; and, I (though not unacquainted with the writings of Italy) should from disuse speak its language with an ill grace, and with still more constraint to one who possesses it in all its strength and purity.

I see with great satisfaction your efforts to reunite the congenial arts of Poetry, Musick, and the Dance, which, with the assistance of Painting and Architecture, regulated by taste, and supported by magnificence and power, might form the noblest scene, and bestow the sublimest pleasure, that the imagination can conceive. But who shall realize these delightful visions? There is, I own, one Prince in Europe that wants neither the will, the spirit, nor the ability: but can he call up Milton from his grave? Can he re-animate Marcello, or bid the Barberina or the Sallé move again? Can he (as much a King as he is) govern an Italian *Virtuosa*, destroy her caprice and impertinence without hurting her talents, or command those graces and tricks of voice to be silent that have gained her the adoration of her own country?

One cause that so long has hindered, and, I fear, will hinder that happy union which you propose, seems to me to be this, that Poetry (which, as you allow, must lead the way, and direct the operations of the subordinate arts,) implies at least a liberal education, a degree of literature, and various knowledge; whereas the others (with a few exceptions) are in the hands of slaves and mercenaries, I mean, of people without education, who, though neither destitute of genius nor insensible to fame, must yet make gain the principal end, and subject themselves to the prevailing taste of those whose fortune only distinguishes them from the multitude.

I cannot help telling you that, eight or ten years ago, I was a witness of the power of your comic musick. There was a little troop of Buffi that exhibited a burletta in London, not in the Opera-house, where the audience is chiefly of the better sort, but on one of the common theatres, full of all kinds of people, and, I believe, the fuller from that natural aversion we have to foreigners. Their looks and their noise made it evident they did not come thither to hear; and on similar occasions I have known candles lighted, broken

broken bottles and pen-knives flung on the stage, the benches torn up, the scenes hurried into the street, and set on fire. The curtain drew up; the music was of Cocchi, with a few airs of Pergolesi interspersed. The singers were (as usual) deplorable, but there was one girl (she called herself the Niccolina), with little voice, and less beauty; but with the utmost justness of ear, the strongest expression of countenance, the most speaking eyes, the greatest vivacity and variety of gesture. Her first appearance instantly fixed their attention; the tumult sunk at once, or, if any murmur rose, it was soon hushed by a general cry for silence. Her first air ravished every body; they forgot their prejudice; they forgot that they did not understand a word of the language; they entered into all the humour of the part, made her repeat all her songs, and continued their transports, their laughter, and applause, to the end of the piece.

Within these three last years, the Paganina and Amici have met with almost the same applause, once a week, from a polite audience, on the Opera stage. The truth is, the Opera itself, though supported here, at a great expense, for so many years, has rather maintained itself by the admiration bestowed on a few particular voices, or the borrowed taste of a few men of condition, that have learned in Italy how to admire, than by any genuine love we bear to the best Italian music. Nor have we yet got any style of our own; and this I attribute, in great measure, to the language, which, in spite of its energy, plenty, and the crowd of excellent writers this nation has produced, does yet (I am sorry to say it) retain too much of its barbarous original, to adapt itself to musical composition. I by no means wish to have been born any thing but an Englishman; yet I should rejoice to exchange tongues with Italy.

Why this Nation has made no advance, hitherto, in Painting and Sculpture, is hard to say. The fact is undeniable; and we have the vanity to apologize for ourselves, as Virgil did for the Romans, *excudent alii*, &c. It is sure, that Architecture had introduced itself in the reign of the unfortunate Charles the First; and Inigo Jones has left us some few monuments of skill, that shew him capable of greater things. Charles had not only a love for the beautiful arts, but some taste in them. The confusion that soon followed swept away his magnificent collection; the artists were dispersed or ruined, and the arts disregarded till very lately. The young Monarch now on the throne is said to esteem and understand them. I wish he may have the leisure to cultivate, and the skill to encourage them, with due regard to merit; otherwise, it is better to neglect them.

You, Sir, have pointed out the true sources and the best examples to your countrymen. They have nothing to do, but to be what they once were; and yet, perhaps, it is more difficult to restore good taste to a nation that has degenerated, than to introduce it in one, where, as yet, it has never flourished. You are generous enough to wish, and sanguine enough to foresee, that it shall one day flourish in England. I, too, must wish, but can hardly extend my hopes so far. It is well for us, that you do not see our public exhibitions: but our artists are yet in their infancy, and therefore I will not absolutely despair.

I owe to Mr. How the honour I have of conversing with Count Algarotti; and it seems, as if I meant to indulge myself in the opportunity: but I have done, Sir: I will only add, that I am proud of your approbation, having no relish for any other fame than what is conferred by the few real judges, that are so thinly scattered over the face of the earth. I am, Sir, with great respect, your much obliged humble servant, T. GRAY.

A Monsieur Monsieur Le Comte Algarotti, Chambellan de S. M. Le Roi de Prusse, à Bologne, en Italie.

2. SIR, *York, Sept.* 20, 1763.

I think myself more honoured than I can express, both by your most obliging letter to myself, and the very flattering account you have condescended to give of my dramatic poems in the Venetian Journal. The suffrage of a name, so well known and greatly respected in the literary world, as that of Count Algarotti, makes me much more than sufficient amends for all the abuse, which the nameless Critics here have chosen to throw out against my writings.

Please, Sir, to be assured, that I should much sooner have paid you this tribute

tribute of my gratitude for the great honour you have done me; had I not waited (though alas! in vain) for the pleaſure of returning you, at the ſame time, my thanks for the very valuable preſent* which you intended me. This alone made me defer writing; and it is now, with extreme concern, that I can only add I never received it. My friend Mr. Gray, I find, has the ſame loſs. As I live at a diſtance from the metropolis, it is by his means that I endeavour to tranſmit this to you.

I hope in a few months to compleat a collection of my Poems, which I have already reviſed with ſome care; and particularly Elfrida, which I have pruned of many luxuriant puerilities. Theſe I ſhall have the honour of ſending you by the aſſiſtance of Lord Holderneſſe, who is now at Paris, and intends to winter there. If Mr. How is ſtill at Piſa, I beg you to make my beſt compliments acceptable to him, and that you will believe me to be with the moſt ſincere and profound reſpect, Sir, your moſt obliged and moſt obedient ſervant, W. MASON.

Count Algarotti.

3. SIR, *London, Nov.* 1763.

I am aſhamed of my own indolence in not anſwering your former letter; a ſecond, which I have ſince received, adds to my ſhame, and quickens my motions. I can ſee no manner of objection to your deſign of publiſhing C. A.'s works compleat in your own country†. It will be an evidence of your regard for him that cannot but be very acceptable to him. The Glaſgow preſs, or that of Baſkervile, have given ſpecimens of their art equal at leaſt in beauty to any thing that Europe can produce. The expence you will not much regard on ſuch an occaſion; and, if you ſuffer them to be ſold, that would be greatly diminiſhed, and moſt probably reimburſed. As to the notes (and I think ſome will be neceſſary), I eaſily believe you will not overload the text with them; and, beſide, every thing of that kind will be concerted between you. If you propoſe any vignettes, or other matters of ornament, it would be well they were deſigned in Italy, and the gravings executed either there or in France; for in this country they are woeful, and beyond meaſure dear. The reviſing of the preſs muſt be your own labour, as tedious as it is inglorious: but to this you muſt ſubmit. As we improve in our types, &c. we grow daily more negligent in point of correctneſs, and this even in our own tongue. What will it be in the Italian?

I did not mean you ſhould have told Count Algarotti my objection‡, at leaſt not as from me, who have no pretence to take ſuch a liberty with him; but I am glad he has altered the paſſage. He cannot wonder if I wiſhed to ſave to our own Nation the only honour it has in matters of taſte; and no ſmall one, ſince neither Italy nor France have ever had the leaſt notion of it, nor yet do at all comprehend it when they ſee it.

Mr. Maſon has received the books in queſtion from an unknown hand, which I take to be Mr. Hollis, from whom I too have received a beautiful ſet of engravings as a preſent; I know not why unleſs as a friend of yours.

[I ſaw and read the beginning of this year the "Congreſſo di Citéra§," and was exceſſively pleaſed in ſpite of prejudice; for I am naturally no friend to allegory, nor to poetical proſe. *Entre nous*, what gives me the leaſt pleaſure of any of his writings that I have ſeen, is the Newtonianiſm. It is ſo direct an imitation of Fontenelle, a writer not eaſy to imitate, and leaſt of all in the Italian tongue, where character and graces are of a higher ſtyle, and never adapt themſelves eaſily to the elegant

---

* Three ſmall Treatiſes, on Painting, the Opera, and the French Academy for Painters in Italy. See Maſon's edition of Gray's Works, p. 386.

† Mr. How (in a letter from Spa, dated Sept. 24, 1763) had aſked Gray's opinion, whether an edition of all Count Algarotti's Works, ſuppoſing it practicable in England, would be acceptable to the lovers of Italian literature, and to the ſenſible few.

‡ Algarotti, in one of his treatiſes, had obſerved, that the Engliſh method of gardening, or rather laying out grounds, was borrowed from the Chineſe. This opinion is controverted by Gray in a letter to Mr. How (inſerted in Maſon's edition of Gray's Works, p. 386). Mr. How had informed Gray, nearly in the words uſed by Maſon in p. 318, of the Count's politeneſs in altering the paſſage in queſtion.

§ That he had read the "Congreſſo," and with great attention, is manifeſted from his Italian notes upon the whole of it, which I have now before me, under the title of "Annotazioni ſopra il Congreſſo di Citéra."

badinage and *legereté* of converſation that fits ſo well on the French*.] But this is a ſecret between us.

I am glad to hear he thinks of re-viſiting England; though I am a little aſhamed of my Country at this preſent. Our late acquired glory does not ſit becomingly upon us; and even the author of it, that *Reſtitutor d'Inghilterra*†, is doing God knows what! If he ſhould deign to follow the track of vulgar miniſters, and regain his power by ways injurious to his fame, whom can we truſt hereafter? M. de Nivernois, on his return to France, ſays (I hear) of England, *Quel Roy, quel peuple, quelle ſociété!* and ſo ſay I.

Adieu, Sir, I am your moſt humble ſervant, T. GRAY.

A Monſ. Monſ. Taylor How, *Gentilhomme Anglois, à Bruxelles.*

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, Nov.* 29.

HAVING in my poſſeſſion a very curious antient ſhrine of blue enamel, around the ſides of which are depicted the twelve apoſtles, curiouſly gilt, with the Crucifixion, and the following inſcription on the lid:

VINEA MEA ELECTA QUO-MODO CONVERSA IN AMA-RITUDINEM ME CRUCIFICIS;

I ſhall feel myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents to favour me with a tranſlation. WM. BARTH.

*** The ſhrine in queſtion may be paralleled with that belonging to Mr. Aſtle, engraved in the Vetuſta Monumenta, vol. II. pl. LI. LII. The inſcription is to be tranſlated, "How is my choſen vine turned into bitterneſs? Thou crucifieſt me." The firſt ſentence alludes to the text in Jerem. ii. 21, in the Vulgate tranſlation: "Ego plantavi te *vineam electam*; quomodo ergo converſa es mihi in pravam, vinea aliena." Or, as the LXX. αμπελος Καρποφορος; αληθινη ςραφης εις ΠΙΚΡΙΑΝ η αμπελος η αλλοτρια: "How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of ſtrange vine unto me." D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

DR. JOHNSON'S character of Mr. Pope is that of a man who would fain be a *miſanthrope*, and could not. "He very frequently profeſſes contempt of the world, and repreſents himſelf as looking on mankind ſometimes with gay indifference, as on emmets on a hillock, and ſometimes with gloomy indignation, as on monſters more worthy of hatred than of pity. Theſe were diſpoſitions apparently counterfeited. How could he deſpiſe thoſe whom he lived by pleaſing, and on whoſe approbation his eſteem of himſelf was ſuperſtructed? Why ſhould he hate thoſe to whoſe favour he owed his honour and his eaſe? Of things that terminate in human life the world is the moſt proper judge: to deſpiſe its ſentence, if it were poſſible, is not juſt, and, if it were juſt, is not poſſible. Pope was far enough from this unreaſonable temper; he was ſufficiently a *fool to fame*, and yet he pretended to neglect it. His levity and his ſullenneſs were only in his letters; he paſſed through common life, ſometimes vexed and ſometimes pleaſed, with the natural emotions of common men. His ſcorn of the Great is repeated too often to be real; no man thinks much of that which he deſpiſes; and, as falſhood is always in danger of inconſiſtency, he makes it his boaſt at another time that he lives among them." (Vol. IV. p. 154, 155.)—Is not this another ſpecimen of the *hypocriſy* deſcribed by your correſpondent B. vol. LXXIV. p. 911? and was not the Poet the happier man than the Philanthropiſt whom he deſcribes—by all the difference of real and affected contempt? the one expreſſing itſelf in the mind and behaviour, the other in the converſation and writings. A lamentable paradox this—that the *phil*anthrope ſhould be the *miſ*anthrope.

The avarice which your correſpondent C. p. 1028, makes a national characteriſtick, was noted in the laſt century by Lord Cheſterfield; who ſays, "all great and noble-minded ſpirit is dead in England; and that nothing now remains but *the love of the guinea.*" (Wilkes's Letters, vol. I. p. 192). Others may extend this farther, and fancy that merchants and bankers are rogues and cheats; but neither you nor I ſhall follow theſe refined ſentimentaliſts. D.

---

* This paſſage within brackets appears in Maſon, p. 390. The letter in Maſon, of which this paſſage makes a part, is compoſed from two, the one of them dated November, 1763, the other January, 1768.

† From ſeveral expreſſions in the letters of Mr. How and Mr. Hollis, it appears that Mr. Pitt (the late Lord Chatham) is here intended.

THE

THE PROJECTOR. Nº XL.

" Pleasure's the mistress of the world below; [charms:
And well it was for man that pleasure
How would all stagnate, but for pleasure's ray! [cease!
How would the frozen stream of action
What is the pulse of this so busy world?
The love of pleasure: That, thro' ev'ry vein,
Throws motion, warmth, and shuts out death from life." YOUNG.

AT the commencement of a New Year, it is usual, with persons of a serious disposition, not only to indulge themselves in reflections on the shortness and uncertainty of time, but to divert the attention of others to topics which, if they are not often recollected and improved, will, one day, recur with such irresistible force, and with such a weight of conscious neglect, as to overwhelm them with despair. The Clergy generally lay hold of this opportunity of exhorting their flocks to a due consideration of the value of time; and some of my predecessors have not been less attentive to those considerations which are particularly useful at a season when it is almost impossible for the most insensible not to entertain some memory of the past, and some apprehension for the future.

But while we must applaud the zeal of all who labour to fix the thoughts of the giddy, and check the levity of the inconsiderate, it has often occurred to me that, in speaking of the *shortness* of time, they seem to have accommodated themselves to the feelings and sentiments of only one part of their readers. To that part, time does, indeed, appear so short, that they are afraid they must frequently miss the essentials of duty, or neglect the interests of business; that they must either become rich at the expence of happiness, or happy at the expence of riches. If this choice be perplexing, it is dangerous; and such, therefore, need frequently to be reminded, that virtue and industry cannot be interrupted with impunity, and that pleasure and idleness, long continued, will weaken the powers by which only the business of life can be carried on with advantage, and by which only the approach of death may be viewed without dismay.

But there is another class to which my readers must have often perceived I have had a respect in these lucubrations, who hold an opinion so very different from the above, that it would be perhaps an insult to address them on the *shortness* of time. So firmly are they convinced that time is intolerably *long*, that it is their whole employment to devise the means of making it shorter and more bearable: by them it seems to be considered as an immense fund, of which they can neither calculate the amount, nor see the end; a fund not like those in the Bank, of which the interest only is drawn out, but so apparently inexhaustible, that they imagine the principal can never be seriously affected by the most profuse deductions. Indeed, the language of this class so clearly marks their opinion, that I cannot and need not illustrate it more forcibly, than by appealing to their peculiar phraseology, their "spending" or "consuming" time; which, as they say, "hangs heavy on their hands, which they know not what to do with," and which in certain situations (as in the country, or at home, or in sickness, or during a rainy season) becomes intolerable, and has introduced a disease peculiar to this class, called *ennui*, a word imported from France, where, however, some travellers tell us, it does not rage with such violence as in our own country, probably owing to their using a preventive called *Vive la Bagatelle*.

But it is more usual with this class of persons to consider Time as an *enemy*, whom they are bound to kill, and kill, I am sorry to say it, in the most cruel manner imaginable; namely, by peice-meal. That Time is their enemy I am very ready to allow; every man will find an enemy in the person whom he ought to employ, and yet will not employ; but I would submit it to their consideration, both with respect to the articles of humanity and courage, whether they really think that they take the most liberal or honourable means to conquer him. To me it appears that not one of them will attack him single-handed: two or three will sometimes make an attempt, and perhaps kill an hour, but they seem to deal most in conspiracies, which are no proof of valour; and of late years it has been found to require numerous confederacies and combinations of force to effect any great purpose with their enemy; and even that great purpose, as they would fain affect to call it, is of so little consequence, that at the end of a campaign no progress

gress whatever seems to be made in weakening the enemy, or providing for their own security from his future attacks; in proof of this, the most aged combatants in such engagements have often confessed that it was "all vanity and vexation of spirit."

There are some circumstances, however, which distinguish this warfare from all others, and which it may not be amiss to point out. It may properly be said to last the whole year, for what in other wars forms the period of winter quarters, during which there is a cessation of hostilities, is here the briskest part of the campaign, when the combined powers are in greatest force, and, in their opinion, are able to make the principal stand against the enemy; on the contrary, in the summer, which is the period of most vigorous action between other enemies, their powers are very languid, although then assisted by certain operations on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, where the enemy is in considerable force; and by masquerades, ass races, publick breakfasts, and other light troops, which are not known in the armies of any other potentate in Europe. The winter, in fact, whatever the severity of the weather may be, is the hottest period of the campaign between Time and his enemies, and the period when, by the vast accessions made to their troops, they are enabled to entrench themselves in the metropolis, and defy his attacks, or sally forth in great numbers and display their contempt of him. It is also peculiar to this warfare, that no man thinks himself accountable for what he does, and that no ambition of rank or precedency is known. Hence it is that their commanders are of a very singular kind, and such, I am afraid, as will not rank with the Marlboroughs and Eugenes of future history. It may look a little singular that last year, about this time, they were commanded by a dog, and this year by a boy; circumstances which will require an extraordinary portion of gravity in the historian to prevent his narrative from running into burlesque. Indeed, I remember the time when a learned pig commanded large detachments; and such is their innate courage, or natural zeal for the combat, that they will exert these qualities without the least concern for the rank, sex, or even species of the personages who call them forth. A bottle conjuror, an old woman fencing, an Egyptian Bey, a mad horse, a prattling auctioneer, or a Middlesex candidate, are equally acceptable.—Routs, such as are common in the winter season, (that is in May and June), may be reckoned pitched battles between the belligerent powers; and let it not be thought that they are altogether bloodless engagements; unless, indeed, with Shakespeare's clown, we reckon "breaking of limbs sport for the ladies." But on this last subject I have expatiated so largely in some of my former lucubrations, that I hope I may be excused from farther notice of them. I must add, however, with a reference to our present considerations, that they are esteemed the best military schools for this species of warfare; and the youth of both sexes are accordingly recommended to take lessons at them, and are regularly introduced by their careful parents for that wise purpose. In such places, if they do not learn how to combat the enemy, they at least acquire a due contempt for him, and all that hostility of mind which is a perpetual bar to peace.

It may be remarked, however, that although this species of warfare differs from all other, in the points I have just mentioned, and in more which might be mentioned, particularly the active co-operation of both sexes in the "tented field;" yet it perfectly agrees with them in this one respect, that the seat of war is as frequently changed. It resembles our English wars in this particularly, that the seat of it is seldom at *home*. About two years ago it was removed to France, where a considerable body of our best troops, well equipped and cloathed, went to make a diversion in favour of those they had left behind; but circumstances, not worth detailing here, obliging them to turn their diversion into a precipitate retreat, they have remained since in considerable disorder, and have never been able to rally against the enemy in any great force. Their idea, however, of an alliance with the French was a master-stroke, and the failure of it must be deeply regretted by every enemy to Time, who now hangs on the rear of the troops. If he catches a few stragglers, he exerts all his cruelty on them, and at all times is particularly inhuman to the sick and wounded. The latter, indeed, suffer so much in this war, that upon their

ac-

account only it were to be wished terms of accommodation could be proposed; but while they continue to set so little value on the enemy, I despair of so favourable a termination.

In this state of matters, and with the prospect of another year before us, it becomes the duty of every person, to whom Time is an enemy, to consider by what means he is to be assailed, and what preparations may be required for the approaching season. Of these I hear of very few, and I fear there is a langour and want of vigour prevailing in every department. It is no doubt my business, as a Projector, to apply my skill to all extraordinary emergencies; but, as I have not the honour to belong to the class of whom I am speaking, I do not sympathize so tenderly with them as to feel any remarkable stimulus on the occasion: indeed, it has never been known that any Projector belonged to this class. Our stock of time is like all our other stocks, scarcely sufficient for our necessities, and we must husband the little we have with great care, instead of flattering ourselves that we are burthened with a surplus; I shall, however, propose that the parties of whom I have been speaking should assemble in some spacious hall or room, and take into consideration the wants of the approaching season, and how they are to be provided for, what additional absurdities may be introduced, and what farther insults may be offered with impunity to the religion or laws of the land; and, although I seldom descend so low as to frame an advertisement, yet, perhaps, the following may afford an outline, and it is very much at their service.

"The Consumers of Time are desired to meet at the Racket Tavern, on the —— day of —— to take into consideration the present gloomy state of their affairs, and provide for the exigencies of the six months following."

When I observed that few schemes have yet been announced to fill up the miserable vacancies of time and thought for the season, I ought to have mentioned, that, according to the information of the newspapers, a new theatre is to be built, and supported by subscription, on which all the performers, male and female, are to be children under a certain age. This, as far as it goes, looks well, as it has in so many instances been found, that children's play is highly attractive. It will also have another powerful recommendation, by affording a more easy, because a more early way, of training up young females in the way that many of the subscribers will wish them to go, and from which, when they are old, there is not much chance that they will depart.

But, if we except this equally rational and philanthropic plan, I am afraid that the class of persons, who complain of the length of time, are entering upon another year very scantily provided with the means of existence, or of living with any degree of comfort. Should they, therefore, decline the proposal I have made, to assemble together and endeavour to do something for themselves, which, I allow, is at all times particularly difficult and irksome, I would fain hope that some charitable and well-disposed persons may take their unhappy case into consideration, and invent some means of furnishing them with such a quantity of frivolities and frolics as may make life bearable. We have an admirable society for bettering the condition of the poor; but I cannot help thinking, that the condition of the rich is fully as deplorable. Difficulties, indeed, would naturally present themselves in obstruction to the wisest plan humanity might propose; and one of the chief of these difficulties is, the wonderful conceit of these objects. This is well described in an old book, which being scarce among them, and the passage not very long, I will transcribe. "Thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing, and knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."—Surely, such objects, wherever difficulties be in the way, deserve the pity and active benevolence of a nation, so dignified by its many publick and private charitable establishments; and I am happy to observe, that some means of relief have been very strongly recommended of late years, both from the pulpit and the press; and I shall be yet more happy, if the addition of my feeble testimony can in any degree corroborate the fact, so often repeated and so seldom remembered, that a lover of amusement is the most foolish, and an idle person the most miserable of all human beings.

Mr.

Margate:

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

THE late Mr. Unwin, of Stock, has been held out by some as methodistically inclined. But if it be true that he had the happy faculty of reforming the parish profligate to a proverb, does it not become every incumbent to enquire by what means he effected this public benefit? Your correspondent Amicus (vol. LVII. p. 4) declares that, "among his many acquaintance of respectable Clergymen of the Establishment, he never found Mr. U.'s equal both for exertion and success. He held weekly religious meetings at his own house; gave fervent exhortations to poor people from the pulpit; familiar catechetical lectures to their children; affectionate visits to their families; vigilant attention to their temporal interests: liberally supplied their wants, of which he kindly impelled the approach, or prevented the pressure; inflexibly opposed the oppression of the powerful, and exerted himself to curb the libertinism of the poor. The sweetness of his address, and, above all, the shining example of his life, both in the world and in his family, formed altogether so strong an argument for virtue and religion, as only a very few of the most abandoned of his people could resist. Accordingly, the parish of Stock is now an example of public decency to the neighbourhood; the congregation in few country villages are so numerous, and in none that I have ever heard of so orderly and devout. Where there is a general external reformation there must be some genuine piety."

We see here, Mr. Urban, that the reformation of the people must begin with the minister. But are there no villages at the same distance from London, or the other great cities of the kingdom, that stand in need of reformation, or have received it—by the calm and gradual mode of perseverance and assiduity; for nothing is to be done in a hurry, in a passion, or in a pet? Human reformation, like human ingenuity, is progressive. Teaching is not instantaneous, nor knowledge to be beat into the brains, or reflection into the heart. We all know that a dunce cannot be made bright by the rod, nor a bad man made a good one in an instant. If any parish priest expects all the charms of language or delivery to work conversion, he will find himself miserably mistaken; and if he leaves the effect of his discourse to chance, without farther co-operation, he may as well leave the sermon on the desk, or his gown on the pulpit door. If he upbraids the people with their profligacy, he hardens them in it, and they will never come to hear him. If he visits them only when sent for, or catechises only quarterly in public, he might pass for the merest formalist, and the hearts of his parishioners be alienated from him instead of being attached to him. But, while I define what he *should* be, how much must every true Christian lament that every minister *is not*. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

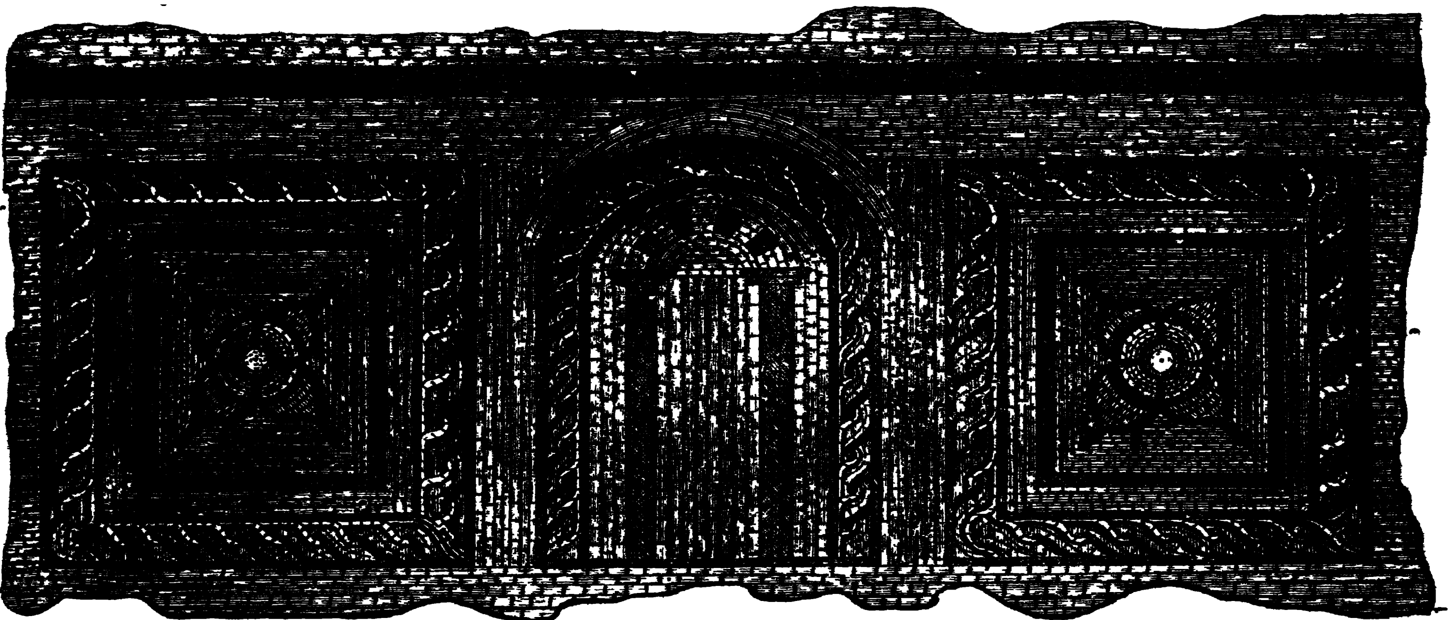
AN American traveller over part of the Continent of Europe, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Berlin, and the eldest son of the late President Adams, must have viewed with different eyes from travellers of our own country a puppet-shew exhibition of the Passion of our Lord.

"The greatest curiosities of Bunzlau are two mechanical geniuses by the name of Jacob and of Hüttig, a carpenter and a weaver, who are next door neighbours to each other. The first has made a machine, in which, by the means of certain clock-work, a number of puppets, about six inches high, are made to move upon a kind of stage, so as to represent, in several successive scenes, the passion of Jesus Christ. The first exhibits him in the garden at prayer, while the three apostles are sleeping at a distance. In the last he is shewn dead in the sepulchre, guarded by two Roman soldiers. The intervening scenes represent the treachery of Judas, the examination of Jesus before Caiaphas, the dialogue between Pilate and the Jews concerning him, the denial of Peter, the scourging, and the crucifixion. It is all accompanied by a mournful dirge of musick; and the maker, by way of explanation, repeats the passages of Scripture which relate the events he has undertaken to shew. I never saw a stronger proof of the strength of the impression of objects, which are brought immediately home to the senses. I have heard and read more than one eloquent sermon upon the passion; but I confess, none of their most laboured efforts at the pathetic ever touched my heart with one half the force of this puppet-show. The traitor's kiss, the blow struck by the high priest's servant, the scourging, the nailing to the cross, the spunge of vinegar, every indignity offered, and every

pain

Gent Mag Jan. 1805 Pl II p. 17.

TESSELATED PAVEMENT, found at CANTERBURY, 1758.



pain inflicted, occasioned a sensation, when thus made perceptible to the eye, which I had never felt at mere description."

The large library belonging to the church of St. Elizabeth at Breslau boasts many valuable MSS.; one of which is an unmutilated copy of Froissart's Chronicle, written on parchment, and beautifully illuminated. This Mr. Johnes has procured to be collated for him. H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.

AS Roman Tessellated Pavements are become an object of general curiosity, I send you a faithful drawing (*Plate II.*) of one which was discovered, June 20, 1758, at three feet under the surface of the ground, in digging a cellar at the house next to the King's Head in the city of Canterbury. The drawing was purchased, out of the collection of the late Edward Jacob, esq. of Faversham, by

Yours, &c. S. E. B.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 21.

MR. KNIGHT'S letter, p. 1095, gave me much pleasure, because I have always been of opinion, that Mr. Forsyth's discoveries owe more to bold dashing assertion than their own merit. When, upon his receiving the Parliamentary Reward, his plaster was first published, a friend of mine, a native of the island of Jersey, told me, that a plaster, almost exactly similar, had been used in that island from time immemorial, and was always applied whenever a tree lost a large limb, either by the violence of wind, or sawed off; but no such renovating powers as Mr. Forsyth boasted were there ever ascribed to it: certainly it does require a large portion of faith to believe, that an old hollow trunk or shell of a tree can by its application be filled with new wood. In regard to his treatise upon pruning and training fruit-trees, some part may be his own; I cannot, however, speak decidedly, having read it very hastily indeed: a friend accommodated me with it for a few hours. One of the plates describes a new or serpentine mode of training vines (a way, by-the-bye, that does not answer,) that is borrowed from a treatise upon fruit-trees by Hitt; a work which, to my mind, has not met with the success it merits, and is so fallen into neglect as only to be found at old bookselling shops in Holbourn and Middle-row. Let any one turn to the plates in Hitt, and he will be immediately satisfied my description is correct. Hitt's work was published about 40 years ago.

Yours, &c. HANTONIENSIS.

"There is hope of a Tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease." Job xiv. 7.

To T. A. KNIGHT, Esq.

THE publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine did not occur to me as any breach of private correspondence, as the first letter addressed to me was previously inserted in several public papers. Had I thought that it would have appeared so, or have given the least uneasiness, I would not have suffered their admission.

The proposal made by my correspondent, of laying before the Horticultural Society (vol. LXXIV. p. 1095) some of the specimens on which the process recommended by the late William Forsyth had been tried, and on which my conviction of its utility had been in some measure founded, is liberal and candid; and as I never entertained the least hostile opposition to the opinion of others, but acted under a persuasion that, in giving the sanction of my name, I was promoting this department of science, I approve and accept the proposition of producing the subjects of experiment alluded to, and of submitting them to the examination and decision of the gentlemen who may attend the Horticultural Society; or to any other persons of information, if desired.

I shall hope for a line to be informed when T. P. Knight shall have returned to town, that due notice may be given on the occasion by

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook Court, Jan. 16, 1805.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 5.

IF it be allowable to refer from one Monthly Miscellany to another, I would express my satisfaction that Mr. Rutt of Hackney, in the last month's Monthly Magazine, has cleared up a difficulty respecting Mr. Brand Hollis's patronage of Mr. Wakefield, which, he states, did not extend to "pecuniary encouragements to bring them before the

the publick. If such be the writer's meaning, Mr. R. can confidently assure him he is quite mistaken." Mr. R. goes farther, and adds, that he "apprehends that a very reasonable doubt may be entertained that the late Mr. Hollis, while he respected men of talents, possessed a mind sufficiently enlarged to estimate the importance of literary or scientific pursuits, or that liberality of disposition which prompts to generous efforts for their advancement." He adds, "the subject of the article in the Obituary appears, with the advantages of commercial habits, to have enjoyed during a long life a very ample fortune, part of which fell to him with an implied designation of it to public purposes, at least from the example of the former."

To this all who knew Mr. Brand Hollis, and did not offer incense to him as an imaginary patron of literary *virtù*, must subscribe. Q. P.

Mr. Urban, *Wirksworth, Oct. 24.*

THE maps of the world, p. 826, are constructed by the stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; or, in plainer words, the eye is supposed to be in the equator on the surface of the globe, and the opposite hemisphere projected on *its base*, or plane of *that meridian*, which is 90 degrees distance from the eye of the spectator.

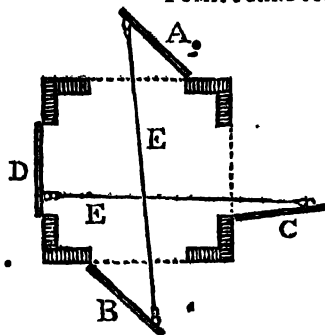
Yours, &c. W. Sherwin.

Mr. Urban, *Wells, Dec. 26.*

MANY of your smoke-dried readers must consider themselves highly indebted to the ingenious communication of your correspondent, *Olim Fumigabundus*; for, where the evil is occasioned by eddy winds, the remedy is frequently sought for at the lower extremity, instead of the top of the chimney; but as he has not, in my humble opinion, made himself clearly understood to every class of readers—on the subject of placing the small iron rods, that are to regulate the efficacious movements of the doors; I presume that he will not be offended at my requesting you, to present to your readers the annexed drawing, explanatory (I flatter myself) of his meaning, in this interesting particular, nor at my venturing to recommend the whole apparatus to be made with plate iron, which for obvious reasons must be preferable to a wooden box: nay, I see no reason, why the doors might not, by means of slight iron frame work, be fixed to a common brick chimney.

In the sketch, two of the doors A B are represented at rest, forming an angle of 45°; the others, C D, one open and the other closed; E E the iron rods running one under the other.

Fumifugandus.



Mr. Urban, *Jan. 4.*

HAVING before sent you extracts from Mrs. Montagu's letters (see vol. LXXIII. p. 1106, vol. LXXIV. pp. 412, 1090), I now transmit the copy of one entire, except a paragraph already printed. S. E. B.

Mrs. Montagu *to Mrs.* Robinson, *at* Rome.

My dear Madam, *Sandleford, Oct. 13, 1762.*

I have blamed myself, that the indulgence with which you receive the letters of your friends in England has not made me venture to write to you oftener; but we, who tread the same dull track of life every day, are apt to imagine our letters must appear flat and unamusing to those engaged in seeing, as it were, a new world. Perhaps we judge wrong, and at a distance from home domestic objects become endeared: so I will not transgress in this kind, and you and my brother shall rather complain of the frequent importunity of my letters, than of hearing too seldom.

The agreeable description you give of the things you have seen abroad animates one's curiosity, and gives one a very lively desire to make the same tour; and one fancies one has nothing to send from England worthy to divert your attention from the objects that surround you.

I can-

I cannot proceed any farther in my letter without assuring you that the accounts of my little nephew's health and strength give me the greatest pleasure imaginable. I long to see the little Neapolitan. I am only afraid the air of Naples and his Greek nurse may make him too cunning for us all. I cannot doubt but, having since breathed the air of the Sacred College, he will be first minister in England, and the first politician in Europe*. I almost wish he was to assist in the present negotiations on the important affair of peace.

Our last conquest of the Havannah must humble the pride of Spain. The Family Compact makes but a foolish figure *vis-à-vis* the Articles of Capitulation for Martinico and the Havannah. Ambition has received its merited chastisement; but we are not much nearer to a Peace; for, as ambition subsides or crouches in the House of Bourbon, it rises in the Court of Aldermen in London. When we shut the temple of Janus, we shut up the trash of Change-alley; and the City finds its account in a War; and they clamour against any Peace that will not give us the commerce of the whole world.

We are now under great apprehensions for our army in Portugal: 50,000 Spaniards, with 10,000 French, are advancing toward Lisbon. The Portugueze, who have no sense of honour, nor love of their country, will use neither sword nor buckler in its defence. Six thousand English are to make head against this vast army. In our attack of Valencia de Alcantara, the Portugueze rather embarrassed than assisted us. I saw a particular account of the affair; my lord Bath being then at Sandleford with us, and lord Pulteney commanded the dragoons; and though he was very modest in his account, I hear from others his lordship's behaviour was extremely gallant.

We have lately had a very fine public ceremony; the instalment of the new Knights of the Garter at Windsor. The King's assuming the throne of Sovereign of the Order gave great lustre to the *spectacle*. I should have liked to have seen so august a ceremony; and my lord Bath was so good as to ask us to go to Windsor with him, from his house near Maidenhead-bridge; but Mr. Montague not being fond of public shews, and apprehending his lordship offered to go out of complaisance, I declined it, and my lord spent those days here; so it is plain his politeness to me was his only inducement to go to the instalment. I must own, I should have taken some pleasure in being led back into former ages, and the days of our great Plantagenets. I have a reverence too for the institutions of Chivalry. The qualities of a Knight were, valour, liberality, and courtesy; and to be *sans peur*, and *sans reproche*; and though the change of government and manners makes this knightly character now appear a little extravagant, the redresser of wrongs was a respectable title before a regular police and a good system of laws secured the rights and properties of the weak.

I hear the late Instalment was extremely brilliant: the helmets of the Knights were adorned with gems; military honours, indeed, did not sit proudly on their crests; but if they have the virtues suited to the times they live in, we will be contented. The Knights of Edward III. were indeed very great men; the assembly of British Worthies might have disputed personal merit with perhaps the greatest heroes of antiquity, considering them singly, and independantly; but to enjoy an extensive or a lasting fame, men's actions must be tied to great events; then they swim down Fate's innavigable tide; otherwise they soon sink into oblivion.

We are yet doubtful when to expect the blessings of Peace. The great men out of employments are upon the watch to find fault with the terms; and the delicate situation we are now in seems to require the skill of as deep a politician as Richelieu; and we have reason to doubt whether there is any one in the Cabinet Council quite equal to him.

I am sorry we have Portugal to defend. I believe too we may ransom it by the Havannah; but, I think, we cannot defend it by our arms; and, sooner or later, the weak and the cowardly must fall a prey to the stronger and more valiant. I do not remember an instance in History, of a nation which

* The child died at a year old, before his parents returned from abroad. His only brother is now rector of Burfield, near Reading.

which had lost its own virtue, being preserved by the virtue of an ally.

Our French Ambassador is a man of great talents, improved by learning and experience, and qualified to make a distinguished figure in the Cabinet Council, or the polite circle, or the academy of *belles lettres*; he has all the solidity of the English character, with the *agrémens* of a French one. If the French do not say as much of our Ambassador at Paris, they must allow I am a candid enemy.

* * * * * * * * * * * †

I am sure my brother will be glad to hear that Mrs. S—, of S—, is wet-nurse to our Prince of Wales; and is much liked by the King and Royal family; so that I hope she will be able to make interest to establish all her children. A little of the royal favour and protection will bring them forward in their professions; and the girls may have little places in the household; and I hope this scheme, which * * * * * * * * will save an antient and honourable family from ruin. She is vastly pleased and happy in her situation; and her royal nursling is as fine and as healthy a child as can be.

I had the happiness of my sister's ‡ company here about three weeks. It was a great mortification to me to part with her so soon, but Lady Bab's § ill health made her unwilling to be absent any long time.

I have rambled a good deal this summer, much to my amusement, and the amendment of Mr. Montagu's health, who was greatly out of order in the spring. We went to Lord Lyttelton's in Worcestershire with a large party, consisting of my Lord Bath, Mr. and Mrs. Vesey, and Dr. Monsey. Lord Lyttelton had his daughter, his sister, Mrs. Hood, and the Bishop of Carlisle, with him; so we made a pretty round family. The weather was fine, and the place is delightful beyond all description; and I should do it wrong, if I was to attempt to describe it. Its beauties I will give you summed up in two lines of my favourite Italian Poet:

Culte pianure, e delicati colli,
Chiare agne, ombrose ripe, e prati molli.

These lines seem to have been written for Hagley; but, beside these soft beauties, it has magnificent prospects of distant mountains, and hills shaded with wood. The house is magnificent and elegant. We had several agreeable entertainments of musick in different parts of the park, and adapted to the scenes. In some places the French-horns reverberated from hill to hill; in the shady parts, near the cascades, the soft musick was concealed, and seemed to come from the unseen Genius of the wood. We were all in great spirits, and enjoyed the amusements prepared for us. Mr. Montague grew better every day by the air and exercise; and returned to London quite well, though he had been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called *l'influenza*. He is now very well; but his stomach not good.

He carried me to see Oxford, which, indeed, I had been at before; but, when there are so many cities built for trade and commerce, it is always a pleasure to me to see there are places dedicated to the improvements of the human mind, and the nobler commerce with the Muses; and though it is easy to find faults in every thing, yet I think these places of education and study must have been of great service in advancing the noblest interests of mankind, the improvement of knowledge, and humanizing the mind.

We went to Blenheim, which I saw with great pleasure, as the monument of England's foreign glory and national gratitude. In our return to town we saw Warwick castle, the seat of the great Nevile, surnamed the Make-king. We visited his tomb, and the monuments of Beauchamps, Neviles, and Brookes. I walked an hour under some trees on a beautiful terrace, where Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sydney used to take their morning walk, blending, I dare say, as in his Arcadia, wisdom of state and schemes of great enterprize with rural talk.

In our next stage we saw Kenelworth castle, once the strong place of Simon de Montfort, since the seat of the Earl of Leicester. He entertained Queen Elizabeth there in all the pageantry of the

† Here follows, in the original, the account of Lady M. Wortley Montague's death, already printed in this Magazine. See vol. LXXIII. p. 1106.

‡ Mrs. Scott, wife of George-Lewis Scott, esq. and author of Millenium-hall, &c. She died November, 1795.

§ Lady Bab Montagu, her intimate friend, sister of Lord Hallifax.

the old times of chivalry. From the lake a lady came, who told the queen, in rude rhyme, that she had been confined there ever since the days of Merlin, but her majesty's power had set her free. The lake is now dried up; the place no longer belongs to ambition or luxury; laughing Ceres has reassumed the land; and what the proud rebel and the assuming favourite left is enjoyed by a farmer. There are great remains of this stately castle, made more venerable by the finest ivy I ever saw. I could wish this object placed rather at the edge of a bleak mountain, and that it frowned on a desart; but it unhappily overlooks a sweet pastoral scene. However, the memory of illustrious persons it has belonged to gives the mind that serious solemn disposition its situation wants. But you, who walk on classic ground, will despise my Gothic antiquities. I will own my Neviles and Montforts dare not stand equal with your Gracchi, nor my Earl of Leicester with any of the favourites of Augustus; but, perhaps, to the rough virtue and untamed valour of these potent rebels we owe part of our present liberty and happiness, and even our taste for the venerable remains of antient Rome.

I am in hopes of getting leave to go to Bath for a few days to see my sister before we go to London, which will not be till the meeting of the parliament. I hope you will soon think of revisiting old England; but I imagine that my brother and you will sometimes take a ramble in the summer season to France or Germany. The pleasures and advantages of travelling are many, and are attained with less difficulty, I believe, than people by their fire-sides imagine. Mr. Pitt's account of the accommodations and roads in Spain will hinder my ever visiting the Alhambra, though I shall have a distant respect for it. If there is any thing in which I can be useful to you here, I beg to receive your commands. I desire my most affectionate love to my brother, and to my nephew and godson my best wishes; and I desire that he will be a Roman, and not an Italian. I beg him to go back as far as before the ruin of Carthage for his morals. Mr. Montagu's best respects attend you, my brother, and Mr. Richardson, to whom I desire leave to present mine. I am, dear Madam, your most affectionate sister, E. MONTAGU.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from vol. LXXIV. p. 1124.)

MY last letter gave an account of my journey from Brussels to Alost, and from thence to Ghent, the capital of Flanders, which, under the sway of the Burgundian Princes, and before the dismemberment of the Netherlands, was the most fertile, populous, and rich, of all the XVII provinces. This charming country is bounded on the South by Artois and Hainaut, on the East by Hainaut and Brabant, on the North by the German Ocean and the mouth of the Scheld, which separates it from Zeland, and on the West chiefly by the sea, which divides it from England. Its greatest length is about 25 leagues from Sas de Ghent to the environs of St. Omer, and its greatest breadth about 20 leagues, from Nieuport to Alost. Flanders, for upwards of 200 years, had been under the government of military chiefs, named Foresters, who were feudatory vassals of France, till towards the end of the ninth century, when, Baldwin the Forester having married a daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France, the title of Forester was changed to that of Count. During the middle ages, the Counts of Flanders ranked very high in power and wealth among the petty sovereigns of the Low Countries, and, by the assistance of England, often proved themselves formidable neighbours to the kings of France. Towards the end of the 14th century, the House of Burgundy first gained a footing in the Netherlands, by the marriage of Philip Duke of Burgundy, fourth son of John King of France, with Margaret, heiress of Flanders; and, by a rare concurrence of fortunate circumstances, in little more than half a century the House of Burgundy acquired the sovereignty of almost all the Netherlands, which, in the end of the 15th century, was transferred to the House of Austria, by the marriage of Mary, the sole heiress of the House of Burgundy, to the Archduke Maximilian. "The rich possessions of Mary of Burgundy," says Dr. Robertson, in his History of Charles V. "had been destined for another family, she having been contracted by her father to the only son of Louis XI. of France; but that capricious monarch, indulging his hatred to her family, chose rather to strip her of part of her territory

territory by force, than to secure the whole by marriage; and by this misconduct, fatal to his posterity, he threw all the Netherlands into the hands of a rival."

Under the three first Princes of the Austrian line, Flanders and the adjacent provinces were pre-eminent in arts, commerce, and manufactures. Many beautiful arts, which had been introduced from the East by the Venetians, were carried by the Flemings during that period to great perfection. They were unrivalled in the arts of embroidery and tapestry, in the various branches of jewellery, in the fabricks of velvet, satin, and damask; and they lay claim to the invention of the manufacture of gilded or figured leather, and the art of painted glass; but the woollen trade was the grand source whence Flanders at that period derived her wealth; and, to confer honour on this lucrative branch of commerce, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, instituted the illustrious order of *The Golden Fleece.* At the abdication of Charles V. Flanders had arrived at the pinnacle of its glory: its fertile and well-cultivated plains; its large and magnificent cities, and continued succession of towns and villages; its fine castles and stately abbeys; the industry, ingenuity, and wealth of its inhabitants, all conspired to render it, perhaps, the most delightful spot in Europe. From the accession of Philip the Second, the waters of bitterness began to flow over that devoted country. The oppressions of that unfeeling despot and merciless bigot dispersed the Flemish merchants and manufacturers, and drove vast numbers of them into England, where they enjoyed repose and comfort under the fostering care of Queen Elizabeth, and laid the foundation of our present superiority in the woollen trade, as Dyer thus sings in his beautiful poem "The Fleece:"

"Our day arose
When Alva's tyranny the weaving arts
Drove from the fertile vallies of the Scheld. [they fled
With speedy wing and scatter'd course
Like a community of bees disturb'd
By some relentless swain's rapacious hand;
While good Eliza to the fugitives
Gave gracious welcome.
Then from fair Antwerp an industrious train [seas,
Cross'd the smooth channel of our smiling
And in the vales of Cantium, on the banks
Of Stour alighted, and the naval wave
Of spacious Medway; some on gentle Yare
And fertile Waveney pitch'd, and made their seats
Pleasant Norvicum and Colcestria's towers;
Some to the Parent sped their happy way.
Soon o'er the hospitable realm they spread
With cheer reviv'd, and in Sabrina's flood
And the Silurian Tame their textures blanch'd."

After various turns of fortune, Flanders came at length to be divided between three powers, the Austrians, the French, and the Dutch; in which state it was at the time I visited the country. It is now scarcely discernible on a map of the French empire. The annexation of Belgium to France, and the subjugation of Batavia, are alarming considerations to Britain. Unless the wings of France are clipped, I fear we must not indulge the hope of permanent independence; and I am persuaded that no territorial arrangements on the Continent could be so conducive to our interests in the present conjuncture, as the re-union of the Netherlands under a separate monarchy. I touched upon this subject in a former letter (vol LXXIV. p. 132); and it is a point of which I earnestly hope our Statesmen will never lose sight.

In my last letter I noticed the great perfection to which Agriculture has been carried in Flanders; where, I was told, the land never lay fallow, and the farms in general were of small extent. Since writing that letter, I have been induced to think that the information I had received, with respect to the occupiers of the soil, was not quite accurate, and that the Flemish peasants were more contented and happy than some parts of my letter might lead your readers to suppose. I know an English Roman-catholic gentleman who was educated in that country, and who gives a very different account of the peasantry of Flanders from what had been communicated to me; and it is but justice to the landlords and ecclesiasticks to whom I alluded, to oppose to the observations of the anonymous Tourist, quoted in my last, the following information from a book published the same year by a gentleman* who had resided long in the country: "The rural

* Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands by James Shaw.

scene presents here pleasing prospects on all sides, fields crowned with fruitful crops, meadows covered with numerous herds, neat and commodious farm-houses set singly or in groupes, cheerful and crowded villages embowered among trees, and divided from each other by small intervals. Between such fair landscapes wind the rivers or extend the clear canals of Flanders and Brabant. The bounty of the land is diffused in decent competence through all the multitude that inhabits it; and the looks of the labourer, his wholesome fare and neat dwelling, express that he has his share of that plenty with which his industry crowns the fields. In this country the peasant no less than the lord possesses rights that may not be invaded with impunity. Conscious of his privileges, the Flemish peasant resumes his toils, nor repines whilst the laws secure to him his property in that field which he cultivates."

For some time past the most valuable manufacture of Flanders has been derived from its flax, which is allowed to be superior to that of any other country in Europe, and furnishes the materials for their fine linen and their beautiful lace.

Let me now call the attention of your readers to the city of Ghent. This large and populous place stands at the distance of four leagues from the sea. It is washed by the Scheld, which, in conjunction with other inferior rivers and canals, divides the town into a number of islands, that give it a picturesque appearance; and the eye of a stranger is immediately attracted by the bleaching fields which lie within the walls, and furnish employment and subsistence to great numbers of the inhabitants. There were also many fine and spacious gardens within the walls, and not fewer, I was told, than 300 bridges. The population of Ghent was said to be 70,000, which bore no proportion to its circumference. Many traces of its former grandeur of this city were conspicuous in its noble squares, spacious streets, and magnificent edifices.

Ghent was erected into a bishoprick, in 1559, by Pope Paul the Fourth, at the instance of Philip the Second, king of Spain, and is suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Mechlin. The first bishop of Ghent was Cornelius Jansenius; and I shall close this letter with the following particulars of that Prelate by the pen of the learned and candid Popish historian Du Pin. "Cornelius Jansenius was of Hulst, in Flanders. When he had gone through his first studies at Ghent, and finished his course of philosophy at Louvain, he studied the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, being persuaded that they were necessary for the perfect understanding of the Holy Scriptures, to the study of which he resolved to apply himself. He taught divinity for 12 years in the abbey of Tongerloez, of the order of the Premonstratenses; and during that time he wrote his Evangelical Concord, with a Commentary, which he had read in lectures to the canons regular of that abbey. He was afterwards curate of St. Martin's, in Courtray, and performed the functions of that curacy for near 12 years. When he came back to Louvain, he took his doctor's degree, and got the deanery of St. James's. Then he was sent by Philip II. to the Council of Trent, and at his return was named, in 1568, first bishop of Ghent. When he had worthily filled that post for eight years, he died at Ghent, April 11, 1576, aged 60. Jansenius wrote a Paraphrase on the Psalms; and Notes on the Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, the Canticles, and the Book of Wisdom. His chief work is his *Concordia Evangelica*; and we may say that he is one of the ablest and most useful* commentators upon the Scriptures that lived in the 16th century." In my next, I shall take my leave of Ghent, and proceed to Bruges.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No LXXX.

AS H. A. U. and self, like knights good and true to the CAUSE each hath sworn (it seems) to maintain, have regularly "dared;" that is, thrown down the gauntlet of defiance (contempt); it necessarily follows that we shall soon come to "*action*;" but whether in a tragic or a comic way is uncertain. However, I make known that the etching of my own physiognomy is completed, and H. A. U's "*face*" only wants a few "*strokes*" to be ready for exhibition. A pair of such happy likenesses (as indeed they are very happy performances) must needs interest

* The Protestant reader will excuse this eulogy from the pen of a Doctor of the Sorbonne.

interest the publick not a little, in shewing myself as the pattern of "folly, ill-humour, and ill-manners," and my enlightened friend as the "emblem of wisdom, affability, and complaisance." How gentle, how patient, how dispassionate is H. A. U. in his *last* letter, p. 1091! It is me, silly oaf, envious rogue, that am all violence, all abuse, and all spleen, because forsooth I am disappointed in not being competent to make good my several charges for lack of materials to work on, my *memoranda* being all drawn from the regions of Fancy, under the dominion of Morpheus. H. A. U. then is determined not to pull off the "vizard" that he has put on with so much security as he vainly imagines; and yet there are moments when he appears *uncovered*, moments when I catch the muscles of his countenance; and, I think, I have not tried my art in vain. H. A. U. is wise to plead ignorance about "*Popish bishops, gold rings, silver chalices, altar-screens, mock abbeys, and thatched cottages.*" It would be a hazardous experiment to set about their exposition after what he has done in this line, and he might chance again to burn his fingers.

St. David's *concluded.*

Over the river running between the West front of the Cathedral and the Palace, in former times, was a large stone thrown across to answer the purpose of a bridge, and known by the name of the "speaking stone," which was used to cry out with a warning and prognosticating voice when certain people were to walk over it. It is a pity such an admonisher does not exist at this day, as perhaps I, in venturing to pass, might have been favoured with a few secret truths in my own way about Antiquity lovers, Antiquity haters, their friends and their foes; whether I should succeed in my plan of opening the eyes of the generality of my readers to admire the works of past times, or whether all my labours would prove idle, and useless grow. How many curious circumstances might have been unfolded, as I should have been in no hurry to have quitted the prostrate oracle! Although the speaking-stone is no more, the "St. Nun's, or wishing-well," remains, and in full possession of all its wonted stock of faith, that is, in modern explanation, superstition. Who is not a fervent votary to wishes? Let them be soft, strong, good, bad, kind, malign, charitable, unfeeling, holy, sinful, to live, to die, to be rich, great, and happy. As I kneeled in humble wise to vent my wishes to the miraculous element, I thus with gentle sigh poured forth the workings of my mind. I wished never to be deceived in a friend, or that a friend never might be deceived in me; never to change my opinion with regard to Antiquities; and never to give up the hope to see Usurpation destroyed, and Regal order restored; to possess in decline of years a moderate independency, to find at last the study of Antiquity become general, and to behold the monster Innovation fall! and, as my last wish (it must be owned the most chimerical, and the most unlikely to come to pass,) I fervently desired to receive some absolute COMMAND to give in a design for a Church after the following arrangement, and not to be departed from upon any conditions whatever; either upon the plea of modern *improvement* or modern *taste*. The plan to be a Christian cross, to stand due East and West: the uprights and decorations to be after the Pointed style; that there be no odious organ-case in the centre of the fabrick (the organ itself to be placed on the South side); no pew lumber (otherwise sleeping pens), and those stalls, seats, and forms, for the accommodation of the devout, to be so disposed that they may not be compelled to turn their backs to the Altar; the Pulpit likewise so placed that the preacher turn not his back also on the Lord's table; that no Buzaglio stove, or other contrivance for *warming* the building, be set up directly before, or in contact with, the said sacred object, which sacred object must be at the Eastern extremity of the structure; and farther that, upon no consideration of emolument to the pastors of the church, an indiscriminate piling-up of monuments be suffered, so as to disfigure and hide the lines of the main work in the dados or windows, or filling-in the arches between one aile and another: that it be uniformly observed, such statues as may be deemed worthy a place in the holy fane be sculptured to the natural size of those eminent persons to be represented, not of gigantic proportions, naked, or in any other vestures than such as worn by them when living, holding the idea as barbarous and uncivilized in making Christian characters appear the prototypes of Pagan heroes, statesmen, and citizens;

citizens; understanding at the same time that all these monumental memorials be executed in strict conformity with the mode of the structure, and so set up that they make not a distinct species of embellishment, but one entire whole of the general mass of Architecture brought forward to serve for the purposes of religious worship. In short, as wishing is the business of our lives, I had remained on my knees until this time, had not a body of "Jumpers," male and female, and inhabitants of St. David's, drove me from my position, that they might have the well to themselves, each wishing (as I was afterwards informed), previous to their spiritual caperings, that they might have the best in Pembrokeshire a—Preacher!

Having completed the purposes of my survey, paid every vow, and taken leave of the reverend guardians of the church, I turned my back on St. David's, never once looking behind me, and made the utmost speed possible; home was before me, though far distant. Had H. A. U. beheld my march, he might have diverted himself at my expence with more *propriety* than ever, and have found fresh matter to exercise his *wit* and *pleasantry* on; for I conceived myself as one who was making his escape from some calamity, or like one who had forgot to take leave of the governor of his hostlery. I avoided with special care, as I came near the environs of Roche castle, not to cast a glance that way, lest the "wizard" might catch me within his circle again. At last, in happy hour, I gained the town of Haverfordwest. Here I was well lodged and well accommodated; things were reversed in this respect from what I had experienced in my late quarters. Notwithstanding this bodily comfort, my mind was not at ease, the suspicious behaviour of those I encountered was still the same as heretofore, so much so that I had not courage sufficient to make drawings of the castle. My observations are these. This building is one vast pile, designed in the noblest style, and placed on an eminence commanding the town, which lies, as it were, grovelling at the basements of its walls. Indeed, I never saw a castellated structure more commanding, or better constructed to inspire the thought that it must have been once impregnable. This fabrick is used as a prison; and for its internal state read Mr. Neild's account of prisons in Wales, detailed in this Miscellany. There are some monastic ruins in the town. My continual tremor for dreaded ills, or more likely imaginary ones, prevented me from visiting these remains. Most certain, I kept close in my hostlery, except when I sallied forth to visit those places in the vicinity of Haverfordwest set down in my long list of *items*, which compelled me so to do. Necessity has no law; and the first outset was to

PICTON CASTLE.

My reception was as flattering to the "wishes" of an Artist as could be desired. The noble owner, who here resides in much dignity, gave that attention (maugre my poor Pilgrim's demeanour), which made me forget for the time all troubles past; and I set about my survey with that content of soul so necessary to those who profess the delineatory art. This castle at present shews no more than one oblong mass of building, which may either be the original walls, or some additional work; such making but, as I conceive, the principal part of the pile, that is, the Keep. But this may be conjecture, as all the windows are modern, with common sash-frames; such are the door-ways, &c. The principal antient features are circular towers at the angles of the walls, and others of a larger sweep projecting from the side walls; the whole work finishing with battlements. The interior has totally submitted to modern alterations; so that little thought is raised, while partaking of the hospitality of Picton, of the romantic castle of old times; but the elegant villa with all its fashionable conveniences alone charm the senses. There are no traces of any outworks, such as fosses, gateways, &c.; an extensive lawn is on the South side, and a plantation on the North side of the building; the West end looks between both, and at the East is the entrance from a ballustraded terrace. At a reasonable distance are the offices, such as stables, &c. The general face of the ground is level; and to the South a beautiful view is had of the sea.

AN ARCHITECT.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

I INCLOSE a copy of a letter from Dr. Ducarel to Dr. Gifford, concerning

cerning some very remarkable drawings of English Coins in the Cotton Library. The MS. in which Dr. Ducarel found these drawings is described in his letter. I know not if any of your correspondents have met with such a book, (which it is to be hoped is carefully preserved in the British Museum) or whether any account has ever been published, either of the MS. or the Coins represented in it.

I am in possession of a MS book, and various curious papers, both of Dr. Gifford's, and of his numismatic contemporaries; among whom are Browne Willis, Martin Folkes, Mr. Jacob of Faversham, and Dr. Ducarel; and in one of the original letters of the latter gentleman, which I possess, is the exact description which I send you. Respecting the authority of the coin of Edward V. therein mentioned, great doubts must be entertained. Folkes says: "There was a master and worker of the Mint, appointed in the name of King Edward V. but it is not probable that any new money was coined in his time." Snelling is silent on the subject; and Leake's account is similar to that of Martin Folkes. It seems a great negligence in these writers not to have made some attempt to ascertain whether or not money was coined in that King's time, since at present nothing but bare probability confutes the authority of the Cotton MS.

On the contrary, however, it is well known, that many authors have engraved coins which actually never existed; so that it is particularly likely that a Frenchman would conclude what was or would have been the weight, design, or value of the young king's coins judging from that of his predecessor.

The subject, undoubtedly, is extremely curious, and to such of your Antiquarian readers as have not seen the MS, I flatter myself this account will not be unacceptable.

Yours, &c. E. S. S.

To the Rev. Dr. Gifford.

Dear Sir, *Doctors Commons, Dec. 11, 1754.*

I went this day to the Cotton Library, and met there with a curiosity, which I dare say will give you very great pleasure, and therefore send you this imperfect account of it.

I enquired of the Rev. Mr. Widmore for a MS. in folio, called by Bishop Nicolson, in his English Historical Library*, "Livre de Monnoyes;" which he shewed me. It is marked Tiberius D. II. (the Bishop has called it Tiberius D. II. I. but improperly.) It has suffered by the fire which happened there some years ago; but is rebound, and not much hurt. There is neither date nor title to it. It is written in old French, but in a very good hand; and contains 306 leaves, two thirds of which are blank. This valuable MS. appears to me to have been designed to have given an account of all the current moneys of every kingdom, state, or republick in Europe at the time it was written; when that was, I cannot pretend to say at present. Over each coin is the description, value, and weight of the coin, which is drawn with great judgment, delicacy, and truth; at least it appeared so to me in such of the coins as I was acquainted with, and it is much better done than any placart I have ever seen. In it I also discovered two coins, there said to be coins of our King Edward the Fifth, and one of King Henry the Sixth, struck at Rouen, of which be pleased to accept of the following short description.

The first, at page 50, looks like a groat of Edward III: legend, EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL FRANCIE. Reverse: CIVITAS LONDON. "Groat of Edward V, du poids de 3 den. ayant un Roy couronné, et d'autre reste une Croix qui passe outre l'escripture et dict la lettre CIVITAS LONDON, et sont a XI deniers VI grains de Lay."

The description of the other at page 68 is this: Douzains forges a Rouen par Henry VIme du nom Roi d'Angleterre et de France, Duc de Normandie, du poids de 2 den. 8 grains, ayant un escu aux armes de France et un aux armes d'Angleterre. Sont a 4 den. 20 grains de Lay."

I should be glad if you would consider this matter more fully at your leisure; who am, sir, your most obedient humble servant, And. Ducarel.

(Endorsed by Dr. Gifford.)

"Concerning some curious English Coins, drawn in a MS. in the Cotton Library."

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 10.

HIS Majesty, in his great wisdom and goodness, has presented to the

* P. 249. Edit. 1736. fol.

he Society of Antiquaries three pictures of inestimable value. The first picture represents Henry VIII. and his family; the second shews the embarkation of Henry at Dover; and the third displays his meeting with Francis I. King of France, in the Vale of Ardres, called upon the occasion, the "*Drap d' Or*." These two latter paintings have been engraved and published by the Society and of course are well known; the other subject is in a manner new to the world, yet not less worthy to be made public. As these pictures, which of late so properly adorned a Palace, are now made fixtures, in point of decoration, on the bare walls of the Society's meeting-room, it will become very natural for the generality of people to conclude in this way: That in such an assembly each eye will be charmed and delighted with the Royal gifts; that not a breath of criticism will be heard, or a sentiment break forth, but that of gratitude for what is thus possessed; that interesting conversations, both before and after the readings of the evening, be entered upon, relative to the extraordinary lights made manifest in these performances, respecting our antient *costume*; and if any thing like difference of opinion arise, it must tend to the more immediate explanation and illustration of particular objects in the paintings, hitherto left in doubt, or their references misconceived. In this manner, I again repeat, must those without the doors of the Society reason upon the result of the learned body having under continual observation such precious aids to history and old customs. But it will be found, upon due examination, that such a numerous association are divided in a thousand ways about Taste, Beauty, Curiosity, Roman and Grecian Antiques, British Antiques, Costume, Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and Hindoo Choultrees. The mass of the Fellows are made up of the higher orders of the nobility, ecclesiastics, gentlemen of the long-robe, medical men, various description of artists, and other professionalists. Hence it is more probable to hear among them, that these pictures "Want effect," "No keeping," "Perspective not true," "Out of drawing," "Light and shade not understood," "How absurd to introduce different occurrences, and the portraits of the principal personages, in three or more situations on one and the same canvas!" "No proportion kept up with the figures and buildings," "How unnatural to give a bird's-eye view of a subject!" "Holbein had no share in the pencilling." "These hands are miserable." "Observe the several parts; they have been repaired, touched upon; the original head of Henry in the *Drap d' Or* cut out, and a new one substituted: the joining in the cloth how visible!"—As in the list of these Antiquaries many can be pointed out who are enthusiasts in the study of antient English Art; of course, the conversations may take a different turn. "Well, these pictures are worthy our utmost admiration; our delight henceforward will still increase at each successive meeting; ever will some fresh matter engage our attention. Figures so infinite, dresses so varied, the warlike preparations both by sea and land so minutely made out. To behold the processional pomp, heraldic display, the make of the armours and weapons of every kind." "True, to witness the manner in which the meeting of those 'Sons of glory,' as Shakspeare has it*, our Henry and the King of France, surrounded by the subjects of each Crown, took place: the heroic exercises that ensued, in which our countrymen bore away the prize." "Right; and now let us take under notice the style of the buildings, so sufficiently demonstrable in what manner the antient Pointed arch-manner of design became mixed with the Italian method of construction; which latter art, we know, soon afterwards so completely got the ascendant, and became the universal mode of Architecture among us." "Such Princely honours as are here bestowed must be ever gazed on with that rapture, such as the august Donor conceived would be the consequence, when, in his Royal favour, he determined to send among us these splendid pictures." "I am utterly at a loss to imagine how we, as dutiful and loyal subjects, can adequately to the occasion, return our most humble and grateful thanks for gifts so transcendant, and so unlooked-for!"

A description of the painting of Henry and his family, it is presumed, will be acceptable.

The scene appears to give the end of some chamber of state, on a ground floor, where is a colonnade of the Ionic order; but of that spurious sort which

* Play of Henry VIII.

which marked the Architecture of the sixteenth century; a ridiculous importation of foreign Taste set in triumph over the fallen glories of our antient styles. Among the many incongruous parts, we notice that the shafts of the columns are larded over with a frittered kind of ornament, indicative of that wildness and incoherency, which ever attends the overthrow of a chaste and perfect system. The back of the colonnade is made out with pannels full of painted ornaments, such as are on the columns. The pavement we find laid in geometrical forms with different coloured marbles. At each extremity of the colonnade are open door-ways looking into a garden: in the distance are buildings, some in the old way, such as gate-ways, towers, &c. others in the new taste of the day, with stucco ornamented fronts, &c. It is evident the painter must have drawn his lines from some particular Palace; but whether Whitehall, Hampton Court, &c. there are no precise features whereby to determine so material a point.

In the centre of the colonnade, and against the pannels, is hung a rich embroidery of Henry's arms, with a profusion of ornaments. Projecting from this is a tester, or canopy, highly worked likewise. Under this splendid covering is Henry, seated in all that assumed self-importance, resulting from having bowed down *every thing* to his imperious will. On his left is Catharine Parr (it is supposed), on a low seat, expressive of her inferiority in regard to his supreme authority. On his right stands Prince Edward. Henry's right arm is laid on the Prince's right shoulder. A few paces more to the right is the Princess Mary as coming toward her father. On the left of Catharine Parr, and at a few paces distant, is the Princess Elizabeth; she is likewise approaching. Standing within the door-way, beyond the last-named Princess, is a man, who, by his demeanour, and from his bearing on his shoulders a monkey, seems to signify that he is the King's Jester. Within the other door-way is a female of much the same cast of character as the buffoon. Strange accompaniments these to the illustrious personages!

The dress of Henry, with all its *remarkables*, is like those we have been familiarized to in other pictures. The rest of the portraits shew not any thing in their raiment but what is consonant to the fashion of the times. It may be as well to observe, that Henry has his right foot supported by an embroidered cushion, not a *foot stool*, such as we see in the Royal Academic and Theatric exhibitions of antient Royal state. By the bye, this *foot-stool* is an entire modern invention, to make out the shew belonging to a throne; as I do not remember one instance in our ancient Sculpture and Painting of such a piece of furniture. Catharine Parr holds in her hand a small circular ornament, which I conceive to be a watch. It is true, the dial is not apparent; yet, when it is known the dials to early watches were covered with a half case, such as is to the watch once belonging to the last Abbot of Glastonbury (Abbot Whiting), now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, Bath, our doubt on this matter will cease. This curious watch of the Abbot's is of silver, and chased in the Celeni manner (and no way inferior) with representations of our Lord washing his Disciples' feet; the Last Supper; and a variety of holy figures and ornaments in the borders. The form of the watch is a long octagon; size one inch and three quarters by one inch. There is a name in the movement part, "Iseake Symms;" not certain of the correctness of the surname.

AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

AS the 14th of next month is a day anxiously looked for by the youth of both sexes, in the expectation of exercising their ingenuity in forming those amorous billets denominated "*Valentines*," I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to offer a few suggestions to parents and guardians on the subject of these productions.

Whence may have been derived the origin of the custom of *sending Valentines* it is here irrelevant to enquire into; the custom, in itself, would be harmless, were the writers to confine themselves always to chastity of language, and exclude all ribaldry. But, it is not one in a hundred, who sends a *Valentine*, that is at the trouble of exercising invention. The silly verses are mostly copied from books; but were the writers never to do any thing worse than copy from "*The Complete Valentine Writer*," the greatest evil would be, perhaps, the waste of *time* and waste of *money*; for not one in five hundred is

is worth reading, and not one in a thousand worth the money paid for postage; and I understand it is the etiquette that the postage never is to be paid by the *sender* of a Valentine.

But I have reason to fear that an evil of still greater magnitude than the loss of time and money attends this practice; and that is, the injury done to morals, and the wounds given to female delicacy by verses of an improper tendency; for, it may happen that these billets may be made the vehicles of the grossest ribaldry and the most indecent allusions.

A circumstance which happened in my own family last Valentine's day induced me to turn the matter in my mind; and, from conversation with some sensible persons at different times on the subject, I have learned that similar circumstances, though not quite so bad as the one I am going to relate, have given cause of complaint in other families.

It therefore becomes the duty of every one who has the care of youth, to be particularly watchful that nothing offensive to delicacy, or contaminating to the morals of youth of either sex, should be permitted to meet the eye in the shape of a *Valentine* on that, or indeed any other day—

"Maxima debetur puero reverentia."

The circumstance alluded to was as follows: As my family were sitting at breakfast, the two-penny-post-man brought in five letters. Three of these were directed to the young ladies; the other two were on business, to myself. My eldest daughter, who never receives any letter which she would wish to conceal from her parents, finding that her billet contained what appeared to be Poetry, began to read it to us; but she fortunately had not gone beyond the second line, when I recollected (from having heard of them in my boyish days) what the sequel was; and, snatching, as quick as lightning, the abominable *Valentine* from her hands before she could possibly arrive at the meaning, threw it upon the fire, congratulating my daughter on having escaped reading the most horrid obscenity that depravity could invent.

A young lady, an inmate in my house, over whom I had not the same authority as over my own daughter, had by this time opened *her* packet of painted trumpery; and began to read the verses aloud. No sooner heard I the first line than I knew it to contain ribaldry, more shockingly indecent, if possible, than the former; I therefore made free to snatch that one also out of the reader's hand, assuring my young friend, that, if she had gone to the end of it, she never could again have looked me, or either of the young gentlemen who were then sitting at table with us, in the face.

The third was then handed to me by my youngest daughter unopened. This was also a Valentine, but contained only a few innocent lines.

The flames had not reached the one I threw on the coals; I therefore for some days preserved that and the other, in the hope of being able to trace the writers; whom if I could have discovered, and brought the proof of their hand-writing home to them, I certainly would have advertised, so greatly was I incensed against miscreants who could commit so unprovoked an outrage against female delicacy.

As doubtless, Mr. Urban, these were not the only improper verses in circulation on the same day, I mention this in the hope that some one, more ingenious, and who can afford to give more time to it than I can, will turn in his mind the best means of providing a remedy, even if only a partial one, which may prevent, in any degree, a repetition of the many insults that female modesty must meet with in the shape of *Valentines*, from the pens of the abandoned and the profligate.

For my own part, I confess my incompetency to the task, although I may suggest something which may tend toward making a beginning; this is, let every master and mistress of a family give orders that every letter brought in on *Valentine's day*, and addressed to *sons, daughters*, or *apprentices*, be first brought to the master or mistress, to be opened, and examined whether fit for perusal;—but a much better way still would be, turn away all letters coming on that day, suspected of being Valentines, were it not that some of these suspected Valentines might in some cases prove to be letters on real and important business, requiring immediate attention. A radical remedy, no doubt, it will be difficult to find; scarcely any plan can be offered that may not be liable to objections; it were well to chuse that which

which should be found encumbered with the fewest.

Yours, &c. W. CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 11.

SO simple a thing as brown paper has, from my knowledge, been so beneficial in several instances, that I am induced to request your inserting this in your useful Magazine.

The Countess of S— for a long time has recommended it with success.

A Mrs. K—, of Oxford-street, was cured of rheumatic pains in a few days by wearing a waistcoat of brown paper. Sir Wm. P. I was informed, applied it by only covering the ears, and was cured of a deafness. Mr. K. Dawson, a druggist of Bath, by wearing a brown paper night-cap under his flannel night-cap, for a few weeks, was cured of a deafness he had had for two years. Mrs. Cross, the widow of an eminent upholsterer in Bath, had had what she called a nervous deafness for more than twenty years, and had tried many things, was cured by wearing a brown paper night-cap six weeks. Sir Richard Jebb, I have been informed, wore a piece of brown paper to his breast for thirty years, which was of great benefit to him, as he had the misfortune to inherit a constitutional weak state of lungs; to keep it on, it was sewed to a small ribband, which hung round the neck. It has cured sore throats by being applied round the neck, under the neckcloth. I could mention many more, who, by putting a large piece of brown paper to the part in pain, next the skin, and keeping it there for a few weeks, particularly by day (for the brown paper night cap was not worn in the day), have found much relief, after wearing flannel with little or no effect. I have used the common brown paper, which is made of junk (old rope); it smells of tar, and it is best to rub it smooth with a black glass bottle.

I have cured rheumatic pains in my arm by rubbing the part with the other hand for a *quarter of an hour*, when in bed, till I was in a glow of warmth. Many have used brown paper with little or no effect, it should also be observed. B. D.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 12.

YOU will oblige an old friend and constant reader of your very useful Magazine, by inserting the following extract from a Speech of Lord Abercorn's, relative to Mr. Addington's * Administration. You may see it in the *Morning Post* Debates for May 31, 1804. I send it you as doing credit both to the speaker and to his subject.

I am, Sir, your constant reader, Y. Z.

"The Marquis of Abercorn rose to make the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the conduct of one of his Majesty's Judges in Ireland. He did not mean this day to fix any time for a subsequent motion on this very important subject. One reason for this was, that he hoped his Majesty's Ministers would take the business out of his hands, and render any farther interference on his part unnecessary. There was also another reason: if he were to proceed with the investigation himself, he would probably have the opportunity of availing himself of the assistance of his noble friend, Lord Hardwicke, whose parliamentary knowledge, independent of his present high official situation, could not fail to have great weight with their Lordships. His support he had reason to expect; for it could not be supposed that his noble friend would remain much longer in Ireland. He would, doubtless, be obliged to abandon the Government of that country, as the late Minister of this country had been compelled to abandon the Government here, for the crime of enjoying the approbation of his Majesty, and the confidence of the publick—for the crime of relying for support on the rectitude of his measures, rather than seeking to strengthen himself by party connections—for the crime of unostentatiously, but steadily pursuing the public good—for the crime of exercising authority with mildness, and paying a strict regard to all the principles of the Constitution—and, above all, for the crime of having conducted the country safely through a most dangerous crisis, and of having headed an Administration which had done more good to the country than any other, in the same space of time, of which our history afforded an example. He concluded by simply moving, that the Petition do lie on the table."

* Now Viscount Sidmouth. See p. 89. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 13.

ANY of your Correspondents will much oblige me, as well as many others, by informing us, through your Publication, what the Collectors of Briefs, or any others concerned in them, receive for their trouble, from the money collected, before it is delivered

livered out of the Lord Chancellor's office. "Mr. Nares," Secretary of Briefs to the Lord Chancellor," is rather misinformed in attributing the smallness of the sums collected, *entirely* to the *neglect of Church-wardens*, or the *omission of Clergymen*. The principal reason, in my opinion, is, the idea the common people have, that a great part of the contribution goes to pay the expence of collecting; or, as they say, into the pockets of the Proctors, &c. They are therefore unwilling to contribute their mite, unless better certified than they are at present, of its being employed to the purpose for which it would be given.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

I SHALL be much obliged, if any of your Correspondents will have the kindness to assist in a biographical sketch of Dr. Thomas Manningham, a Winchester scholar, fellow of New college, and a celebrated preacher; rector of East Tysted, in Hants; preacher at the Rolls 1684; rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn 1691; canon of Windsor 1692; dean there 1708; and bishop of Chichester Nov. 13, 1709. Cooke gives a copious list of his occasional Sermons. He died Aug. 25, 1722, in Greville-street, Holbourn; and was buried at St. Andrew's, where his monument still remains; but the inscription is wholly effaced. If the epitaph has been any where printed, a copy of it will be a favour. His lady's epitaph, who, in 1714, was buried at Chichester, is preserved by Le Neve.—What family had the Bishop? and were not the four following gentlemen his sons?

1. Thomas Manningham, D.D. treasurer of Chichester 1711, afterwards prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Stanfeld and Selsey in Sussex, who died May 4, 1750?

2. Charles Manningham, esq. of Sussex, who died Sept. 8, 1788.

3. Sir Richard Manningham, bart. the celebrated Physician, who in 1718 built Park chapel at Chelsea, and died March 11, 1759; and dame Elizabeth, his relict 1771.

4. Simon Manningham, LL.D. who died July 24, 1755, rector of Jevington, and vicar of Pevensey; leaving a son, Dr. Simon Manningham, who also died rector of Jevington in 1767.

Whose relation was Thomas Manningham, M.D. who was married in 1747 to Miss Warner?

Was Mr. Manningham, governor of Bengal 1758, the Hon. Charles M. who had a son born Feb. 9, 1762?

Yours, &c. CICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

YOUR correspondent D. H. vol. LXXIII. p. 321, objects to the authority of Mr. Hume on the tradition of the ring said to be delivered by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, yet he assigns no reason for his incredulity. Mr. Hume is, I believe, generally reputed a faithful and correct Historian; but we find this story mentioned by many others who have recorded the transactions of that period.

In p. 107 of a little scarce book, intituled, "The Secret History of the most renowned Q. Elizabeth and the E. of Essex, by a Person of Quality," printed at London, we meet with the following speech of Essex to the Countess of Nottingham: "Can you, Madam, pardon the most unfortunate of men the trouble he gives you, at a time when he hath no cause to flatter himself you have any remains of kindness for him? Yet nothing can be now of greater advantage to me than your protection. I know the power you have over the Queen; and would you be pleased to join it to my sorrow and repentance for having offended her, I doubt not but we may prevail much. Tell her then, Madam, continues he, putting his knee to the ground, that you have seen me in this suppliant posture, full of grief for having deserved her hatred. Restore her this ring, which I have kept, and entreat her to remember the promises she made when she gave it me. I beg my life by this pledge; and she cannot deny it me without forgetting her oaths."

Again, the Countess of Nottingham on her death-bed, p. 114, "having begged one moment's audience, she confessed all that had passed between the Earl of Essex and her, the love she had for him, the implacable hatred that succeeded it, and her perfidiousness in keeping the ring he had trusted her with. With that she presented the ring to the queen, who was ready to die at the receiving it; and was within very little of making the dying Countess feel the violence of her resentment. Wretch, cries she, with looks full of indignation, what remorse hast

hast thou exposed me to! Whether Heaven will pardon thy crimes, I know not; sure I am, I shall never forget them."

Mr. John Banks, in his Tragedy of "The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Essex," makes the Queen, in her parting interview with the Earl in the fourth act, present him with a ring; at the receipt of which, she engages to comply with any request he may make.

"*Queen.* My Lord, perhaps we never may meet again;
And you in person may not have the power
T'implore what I do freely grant you: therefore,
That you may see you have (not) barely forc'd
An empty pity from me, here's a pledge,
I give it from my finger with this promise,
That whensoever you return this ring
To grant in lieu of it whate'er you ask.
Essex. Thus I receive it."
[*Receives it on his knees.*

At the period of his execution drawing near, he says to the Countess of Nottingham:

"*Essex.* Behold this ring, the passport of my life,—
This precious token,—
Amidst my former triumphs in her favour,
She took from off her finger, and bestow'd
On me—mark—with the promise of a Queen,
Of her bright self, less failing than an oracle,
That in what exigence of state soe'er
My life was in, that time when I gave back,
Or shou'd return, this ring again to her,
She'd then deny me nothing I could ask.
C. Nottingham. O give it me, my Lord, and quickly let
Me bear it to the Queen, and ask your life.
Essex. Hold, generous Madam, I receiv'd it on
My knees, and on my knees I will restore it.
Here take it, but consider what you take;
'Tis the life, blood, and very soul of Essex."

Again, when the Queen receives the letter, in which Essex says,

"I have but one thing to repent of since my sentence, which is, that I sent the ring by Nottingham, fearing it should once put my Queen in mind of her broken vow."—

She exclaims—

"Giv't me—but oh! how much more welcome had
The ring been in its stead."—

I will not swell out this letter, already protracted too long, by quotations from Dr. Goldsmith's "History of England," vol. III.; Osborne's "Traditional Memoires on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, Lond. 1658," 12mo; or from "The Unfortunate Court Favorites of England, by R. B. London, 1695," 12mo; in each of which your Correspondent may find a particular account of the ring said to have been bestowed by the Queen to her Favourite; and, I doubt not, many more authorities than those already mentioned might be produced by one more conversant in the traditional history of that period than myself. P. B.

Mr. Urban, *Taunton, Jan.* 22.

YOUR miscellaneous publication is a reputable vehicle of truth, and will readily admit any just comments on misrepresentation. You will, therefore, very consistently and laudably support its high character, by permitting me to caution your numerous readers against the grossly-unfounded assertions contained in the "Literary Journal" for December last, in the review of my Dissertation on Gout.

It is a circumstance of gratifying exultation to the publick at large, and more particularly so to gouty sufferers, that, in the article alluded to, though teeming with scurrilous invective that would disgrace the liberality of your publication to repeat; though evidently suggested by factious and interested views, that would have gladly exposed, with the utmost rigour, any existing defects of the refrigerant theory and practice of gout; yet, as if there was nothing for *honest criticism* to impugn, recourse has been had to the vile expedient of *mis-stating*, for the evident purpose of indulging in malicious opposition. Nothing is here asserted but what the reader, with the aid of the following quotations, may readily prove by referring to my Dissertation.

1st. The author of the critique in question, as if inadvertently seduced to inaccuracy by the wayward influence of exuberant spleen, sets out with reporting the price of my Dissertation to be more than it really is.

2dly. He asserts, that the "reader has to proceed through upwards of one half of the Dissertation before the author lets him into the secret of what he is about;" that is, before giving any definition of the disease.

So glaringly untrue is this statement, that the reader will find the subsequent definition in the first paragraph of the section

section entitled "Nature and Care of Gout," occurring in the *eighth page* [illegible]

"Gout is a greater or less degree of inflammatory affection of the ligaments and tendons, induced by distempered excitability of the e parts, from various causes." See Dissertation on Gout, page 8, line 1.

3dly It is then affirmed, with a most indecent violation of truth, that my doctrine asserts, "that life is maintained by mechanical pressure; that life in disease is the consequence of this pressure being equal or unequal, and that death is caused by the removal of this pressure altogether."

Your readers, Sir, will thank me for exposing and refuting this wanton falshood, in as far as they must wish the publick not to be deceived. *Not a little of either the language of this passage, or of the sentiment it would convey, is to be found in my Dissertation!* It is, indeed, completely repugnant to the idea of vital motion suggested in that publication. The ground of animal vitality advanced in that work is attributed to an innate power in the atomical and organic surfaces of matter for generating repulsive motion. Not one word of *vital pressure* is either said or implied in the whole Dissertation.

This same Critic, then, without the slightest warranty (indeed, under a direct forbiddance), wrests my opinion of gouty inflammation being only different from simple inflammatory affection in circumstances of degree and the structure of the affected part, into an avowal, that all inflammations are *formally* as well as *radically* similar, and that nothing of a specific nature can exist in inflammatory disease.

The reader will find, in my Dissertation on Gout, how repeatedly *vitiated excitability* is alluded to, as resulting from the various *peculiar impressions* of noxious agents; and will see most clearly, that though it was my design to rescue gout from the imputation of being a specific disease, that ample provision is made for admitting but too numerous a class of that description, founded on such *peculiar modes* of impression as the different powers and qualities of exciting causes might be capable of producing. My opinion of diseases having universally a *motive* and not a *material* origin and diffusion throughout the system, is also grossly *mis-stated*, and absurdly commented on.

The multifarious intelligence your valuable Magazine is expected to record, will not allow me to presume on extending my remarks on this malevolent criticism. The subject shall soon be resumed, more at large, in another publication. In the mean time, the advocates of the refrigerant treatment of Gout must at once rejoice, that no valid objection can be made against it, by even the most *malignant* opposition, and deplore the pitiful iniquity of *mis-stating*, for the obvious purpose of furnishing a deceptious occasion for calumny.

Criticism is at liberty, nay invited, to direct its most pointed shafts against my Dissertation, provided it should keep within the pale of truth; but, if that boundary be transgressed, it will cease to be a review of either merits or defects, and will become, as in the instance now referred to, a *flagrant misrepresentation.*

The theory and practice of Gout, as proposed by me, are questions of experiment. An appeal has been made to that ordeal of truth, which has been answered by reports extremely favourable to the eventual establishment of the refrigerant remedy.

No objection to either its sufficiency or safety appeared before the publication of Mr Edlin's case. My reply to that instance resists the validity of the testimony offered in its support.

The refrigerant treatment of Gout is too far advanced in popular confidence to be shaken by factious, casuistic, and hear-say opposition; yet it still solicits, and will continue to do so, correct, liberal, and benevolent information, on the subject, whether favourable or unfavourable, sanctioned by real signatures and respectable authorities; such intelligence will be thankfully received by me, and is solely entreated for the philanthropic purpose of rendering to mankind a benefit, as *unquestionable* as *important.*

Yours, &c. R. Kinglake.

Mr. Urban, *Rolford, Jan. 12.*

YOUR correspondent Lartingtoniensis' queries upon the observations of the Leech worm (LXXIV. 1124); I can answer in part. The observations were written by a friend of mine, and given to me about seven years ago. The same

ſame experiment I made ſoon after, and found to agree perfectly with thoſe of my friend. In my preſent ſituation I have no opportunity to reſume the experiment, to anſwer the two laſt queſtions propoſed. My intention of printing the account was, that ſome gentleman might make the like experiment, and give ſome farther account of this little animal. By the following day it is meant, the following part of that day. When I kept Leeches, they ſtood in a window to the Eaſt.

Mr. Weſton's account of the Gardener's Calendars contributed to the entertainment of your humble ſervant. It would be particularly intereſting to many of your readers, to ſee ſome pages of your Miſcellany devoted to Bibliography, particularly to Engliſh books, arranged in claſſes, as Aſtronomy, Philoſophy, Philology, &c. and of Saxon, Gallic, Welch, and Hebrew books, that have been publiſhed, the laſt editions, and where they are to be found. The "Bibliographical Dictionary" and "Dibdin's Introduction to the Claſſics" are valuable works; but Engliſh books are neglected. If Mr. Weſton, or any other gentleman, would take the trouble to prepare ſome papers upon the above ſubject, they would be of great uſe to direct the ſtudent to form a collection of the beſt books upon the ſubject he wiſhes to ſtudy, without ſacrificing his time and money upon trivial publications The inſerting the above will much oblige W. P.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 6.

BY inſerting the incloſed letter in your excellent Magazine, you will oblige, Yours, &c. P STATUTE.

"*To a Member of the Senate.*

"SIR, *Temple, Dec.* 20, 1804.

"Your letter to the Heads of Colleges in the Univerſity of Cambridge, which appeared in the Gent. Mag. (vol. LXXIV p. 714) excited in my mind a ſtrong inclination to examine the ſtatutes of that learned body. I have not, however, till lately, found an opportunity for that purpoſe; and, as I am now confirmed in the ſentiments which I entertained upon the firſt peruſal of your letter, I ſhall trouble you with a few remarks; leſt the opinion which you, as a Member of the Senate, have circulated through the Univerſity, ſhould be conſidered as an undiſputed truth.

"The admirable method which you have adopted in examining the Statute *de Studioſis Medicinæ*, has thrown ſo much light upon the value of Medical Degrees in the Univerſity of Cambridge, at this time, that the publick muſt be anxious to ſee your remarks upon the manner in which the ſtatutes, in general, are obſerved. The difference between making decrees, and interpreting ſtatutes, which you have pointed out, is excellently defined; and would be deſerving of ſerious attention, upon the ſuppoſition that the two powers are actually veſted in the Heads of Colleges. It appears, however, to me, that your opinion, with regard to their privileges, is erroneous; and, therefore, I propoſe, firſt, to point out your error reſpecting the power of making decrees, ſecondly, to make ſome obſervations on the privilege of interpreting ſtatutes; thirdly, to relate what has actually paſſed, ſince the date of your letter; and to conclude with a few general remarks.

"Firſt: with regard to the power of the Heads of Houſes to make decrees. You ſay, that "the ſtatutes have conferred on the Heads of Houſes two very important privileges; the one, that of interpreting thoſe ſtatutes, the meaning of which is doubtful: the other, that of making ſuch orders or decrees for the better regulation and diſcipline of the Univerſity, as they may think proper." Now, Sir, I ſhould be glad to know, upon what ſtatute you found this opinion; for it appears to me, that the power of making new laws is veſted in the Senate. "Id ſolum pro ſtatuto habeatur quod de conſenſu majoris et ſanioris partis regentium et non-regentium fuerit ſtatutum." Stat. ant p. 1.—In the year 1582, "It is granted by the Senate, that the Vice Chancellor, with the Maſters and Preſidents of Colleges, may have power to make a ſtatute." P. 115.—After the firſt body of ſtatutes was given to the Univerſity by Queen Elizabeth, the decrees of Chancellor Cecil were confirmed by the Senate. "Conceditur ut ordinationes poſſint veſtrâ auctoritate et decreto ut ſtatuta approbari." P. 190.—In Queen Elizabeth's ſecond body of ſtatutes, ſhe expreſsly veſts the power of making new laws in the Chancellor and Senate. "Cancellario, cum conſenſu totius academiæ, licebit nova ſtatuta ſancire." P. [illegible].—In 1609, King James,

James, after giving certain directions to the Chancellor, says, 'Our will and pleasure therefore is, that you publish these our letters to the *Body of the University*, and *endeavour* to pass a grace to the effect aforesaid.' p. 280: and accordingly we find that a grace passed the Senate to confirm these directions. P. 371.—In 1625 the Heads appear to have attempted to make a statute by their own authority; but, fearful of the validity of this decree, the very same regulation was made a part of the statutes by the Senate. P. 481.—These quotations are, I trust, sufficient to prove that the Heads of Houses had not the privilege of making decrees before the time of Elizabeth; and that, by her statutes, that power is expressly vested in the Chancellor and Senate; and to completely justify me in asserting, that the Heads of Houses do not possess the power of making any new statute, decree, or law whatsoever; since it is obvious, that whatever is to be entered upon the statute-book, to form a part of the statutes, and to have the same force and effect as a statute, is positively and absolutely a *statute*, let it be called by whatever title it may. It appears, therefore, that though the Heads of Houses may, in matters of trifling concern, have issued orders for regulating the behaviour of scholars, the 'two very important privileges' which you have conferred on them are reduced to one.

"Secondly, The power of interpreting those statutes, the meaning of which is doubtful, is, by Queen Elizabeth, entrusted to the Heads of Houses. 'Si quid dubii vel ambigui in istis statutis et sanctionibus nostris oriatur, id per cancellarium et majorem partem præfectorum collegiorum explicabitur et determinabitur; quorum determinationi et interpretationi reliquos omnes cedere volumus.' P. 271.—But, in the exercise of this power, no arbitrary construction should be admitted; no private interest should be attended to. It can never follow that, because the Heads have the power to interpret doubts, they can call black white, and enter any new laws whatsoever in the statute-book, by denominating them interpretations. Suppose that doubts should arise respecting the meaning of the following words in the Statute-book, p. 433: 'Cum literis variis Procancellario accipiantur, placeat vobis, ut aurei quinque quotannis eiallocentur;' and that a majority of the Heads met and determined thus: 'Whereas doubts have arisen respecting the meaning of the words, 'aurei quinque quotannis,' in the 433th page of the Statute-book, we the underwritten, having considered the said words, are of opinion, and do determine, that whosoever shall, at any time, have discharged the office of Vice Chancellor, shall, for the remainder of his life, receive annually from the University Chest the sum of 500 guineas, as a remuneration for his trouble.' It never can be supposed that this would become a part of the statutes. The Senate certainly would not submit to such an interpretation; and yet the words, 'aurei quinque quotannis,' would bear such a construction, full as well as the words, 'rem medicam discat,' will bear the interpretation now put upon them. Should the Heads of Houses be under no controul whatever, in exercising the privilege of interpreting statutes, the whole body of statutes might, in time, be changed, and the laws of the University be abrogated, by the authority of the Heads of Houses alone: a supposition so monstrous and absurd, that it requires no refutation. When the Heads of Houses exceed the boundaries of their privilege, by issuing decrees, which are in fact new laws, under pretence of their being interpretations, such decrees cannot derive their authority from the statutes, since they are not sanctioned by them: and I should, therefore, imagine, that they cannot be binding upon the Senate, as not resting upon any constitutional foundation. It would, perhaps, be difficult to point out the best method of preventing the evils that might result from an attempt of the Heads of Houses to force their own decrees upon the University, under the form and title of interpretations; but it is evidently incumbent on the Senate, to be particularly careful not to permit the Heads of Houses to encroach upon their undoubted rights, if they wish to preserve the power of making all new laws, which is vested in them by the statutes.

"Thirdly: As, possibly, you may not have been resident in the University, since the date of your letter to the Heads of Houses, it is necessary that I should inform you of the measures which have been actually taken, relative

tive to Medical Degrees. On the 16th of June, the Vice Chancellor and a majority of the Heads figned the following regulation, under the title of an Interpretation: 'Whereas doubts have arifen refpecting the meaning of the ftatute, 'Studiofus medicinæ fex annos rem medicam difcat, ejus lectionis auditor affiduus; anatomias duas videat; bis refpondeat; femel opponat, antequam baccalaureus fiat;'—We, the underwritten, are of opinion, and do determine, that the faid ftatute is to be thus interpreted; that is to fay, that, according to the true intent and meaning of the faid ftatute, no perfon can be admitted a candidate for the degree of Batchelor in Phyfic, who has been habitually engaged, within the period of time prefcribed by the faid ftatute, in the practice of any trade or profeffion whatfoever.'

"Contrary to every maxim of legiflation, and to the uniform practice of the Univerfity, this new law has been made to operate againft thofe who had refided their terms before its promulgation; and, in confequence thereof, Mr. Cope of St. John's college, and Mr. Thackeray of Emanuel college, both men of unexceptionable conduct and of liberal education, have been prevented from proceeding to their degrees, after having refided the ufual time, and gone through thofe exercifes which were required in their refpective colleges: the latter of them, becaufe he has practifed as a furgeon within the precincts of the Univerfity, though no objections had been made; the former becaufe he has been employed within the period of the time prefcribed by the ftatute, in the ifland of Malta, although it was exprefsly intimated to him by the profeffor of phyfic, that he was at liberty to practice wherever he pleafed.

"Thus we find that two men, who had been led to expect the honours of a degree, from the known laws and eftablifhed cuftom of the Univerfity, have been rejected; although other furgeons have been admitted under the fame profeffor of phyfic, who uniformly prevents the ftatute from being complied with in its moft effential parts; and under the very fame Vice-chancellor (Doctor Davy), who was fo active in procuring the enactment of the new regulation.

"The injury done to thefe rejected candidates has been the fubject of much converfation in the Univerfity. The members of the Senate confider their privileges as deeply affected by the decifion; for it is not merely a queftion whether A. and B. fhall be admitted to their degrees or not, but whether the power of conferring degrees in general refts in the Heads, or in the Caput or Senate; and whether the privilege of making new laws is given by the ftatutes to the Heads of Houfes, or to the whole body of the Univerfity. Should the Senate be convinced that their privileges have been infringed, it will become a queftion in what manner they are to fhew their difapprobation and obtain redrefs. We remember, that in the year 1800, when the members of the Senate thought themfelves aggrieved, they oppofed all Univerfity bufinefs until the caufe of complaint was removed. But this is a ftep which no confiderate man would wifh to fee adopted if it can be avoided.

"If the Heads of Houfes are not only to make the laws, but to determine exactly who fhall be admitted to their degrees, and who fhall be rejected, there is no longer any occafion for the Caput or the Senate. It never could be the intention of the framers of the ftatutes, that two fuch men as Mr. Cope and Mr. Thackeray fhould be excluded from medical degrees; nor can it ever be proved that they are lefs qualified to act as phyficians from their having had extenfive practice in furgery.

"Upon looking back to former interpretations, I find that the Heads of Houfes have fometimes put a fenfe upon words directly oppofite to their literal meaning; but then their conftruction has always been favourable to candidates for degrees, and therefore has met with no oppofition.

"In 1575, when they wifhed to favour particular perfons, they begin their interpretation of the ftatute by faying, 'The will and reafon of the law is, that worthy men, and no others, fhould be admitted to degrees.' And again, two years afterwards, when the Heads wifhed to extend the difpenfations, 'following the mind of the legiflator rather than the bark of words,' they fay, 'cum omnes leges quibus pœnæ vel præmia decernuntur perfonarum meritis feu fundamento nitantur, cumque in bene conftitutis civitatibus femper fuerit ufurpatum, ut non magis pœnarum acerbitas re-

ftringetur

ſtringetur quam præmiorum favor amplificaretur, certe academicas leges, quæ literarum et literatorum hominum præmiis ſunt poſitæ, hâc communi carere æquitate nefas eſſet exiſtimare. Quamobrem, &c.' p. 328. In the year 1628, when the Heads wiſhed to grant leave of abſence to the Batchelors, they interpreted, 'Studuerint *in* academiâ,' have ſtudied *out* of the Univerſity, p. 331.—But here, alſo, the interpretation was an indulgence, and conſequently was not diſputed. The circumſtance of theſe interpretations having met with no oppoſition, cannot be brought forward as an argument in favour of any right in the Heads of Houſes to make ſuch interpretations; for, as they were indulgences, no one was aggrieved by them; and, therefore, it evidently was not the intereſt of any one to object to them: and no inſtance can be found, where any Member of the Univerſity has been excluded from a degree, by any law, ſtatute, interpretation, or decree, made after he had kept his terms. The will and reaſon of the law ſtill are, that worthy men, and no others, ſhould be admitted to their degrees: and we cannot ſuppoſe that the body of the Univerſity will allow any *ex poſt facto* regulation to operate againſt two men who have uniformly conducted themſelves with the greateſt propriety; nor can we imagine that the Caput and Senate will ſilently permit their own privileges to be trampled under foot, or ſuffer their degrees to be ſubject to ſuch caprice and uncertainty as would be diſgraceful to thoſe who are placed as the guardians of learning, and by ſubjecting them to a ſuſpicion of being guided in their moſt ſolemn acts by the intereſted views of individuals, muſt lower them in the eſtimation of the public, and ultimately effect the ruin of the Univerſity.

Yours, &c. P. STATUTE.

MR. URBAN, *Duke-ſtreet, Jan.* 11.

SINCE my arrival in the United Kingdom, I have ſo often enjoyed the inexpreſſible pleaſure of communicating the moſt pleaſing intelligence to the parents and relatives of many ſtudents in the College at Calcutta, reſpecting their progreſs in uſeful knowledge in ſuch an excellent eſtabliſhment, that I cannot deny myſelf a ſimilar ſatisfaction, from publiſhing the incloſed letter. The writer is a young gentleman who was compelled, by ſevere illneſs, to relinquiſh the proſecution of Oriental ſtudies in purſuit of health, by a voyage to China; where, it is evident enough, he has not proved deficient in that ſpirit of induſtry, reſearch, and reflection, which he acquired at the College immediately on his arrival in India. I will not preſume to ſay how far Mr. Elliot's obſervations are worthy of political notice, though I certainly may venture thus to ſtimulate the youth of the preſent day in the early proſecution of ſolid acquirements, at a period when the faſcinating example of ſuper-excellence on the mimic ſtage might otherwiſe allure many a fond parent from the requiſite attention to objects of real utility, which alone can qualify their children to act well their parts on the grand theatre of Life.

Yours, &c. JOHN GILCHRIST.

"*To John Gilchriſt, Eſq. Calcutta.*

"My dear Sir, *Canton, Jan.* 25, 1804.

"My health as yet has not permitted me to reſume my ſtudies in any material degree; but I hope ſoon to be able to proſecute them with effect.

"I take this opportunity of tranſmitting to you a copy of an Arabic and Perſian inſcription, found on a tomb ſituated at a ſhort diſtance from this place, and given to me by one of the Muſſulman agents here.

"He informed me, that it was the tomb of one of the Prophets, companions or diſciples (*Us, hab*) ſent here by them for the purpoſe of propagating the Mooſulman religion. He farther informed me, that many of the Chineſe profeſs the Moohummaden faith; that they have *Muſjids* (Moſques) of their own; and, moreover, that ſeveral of their literati are well verſed in the Arabic and Perſian languages, two of whom he himſelf had ſeen.

"This laſt circumſtance appears curious; and, if true, which I believe it to be, may furniſh a more direct channel of communication with the Chineſe Government than any we are acquainted with, their being only one of the ſupercargoes (young ſir George Staunton) who poſſeſſes any knowledge of the Chineſe language. I beg you will have the goodneſs to get the accompanying papers tranſlated, and tranſmit a copy of it to me, either in the Hindooſtanee or Engliſh, as you pleaſe.—It will be very acceptable, if you

you forward to me, by the same opportunity, any of your publications which may have appeared since August last. I remain Yours very sincerely,

"J. B. Elliot."

Mr. Urban, Tenby, Jan. 20.

HAPPILY having purchased and perused Dr. Robert Hamilton's two admirable octavo volumes on *Canine Rabies* (a copy of which ought to be in every parish throughout the British Empire), I, trusting to your humanity, send you for publication what appears to me particularly essential in that most excellent medical work.

Canine Madness is too often incredibly infectious, therefore, touch not the wounded part with a finger, nor the slaver, nor aught on which or where slaver has fallen. To touch any part of the rabid animal, and its breath, is dangerous. More than one instance is recorded of aprons torn by mad dogs;—the females who sewed up the rents bit off the sewing-thread, and became mad.—Instantly let a young wholesome person spit in a saucer, tea-cup, wine glass, or in a spoon; with this saliva bathe the wounds well, but not using naked fingers: and let the patient quickly make warm soap-suds, and wash therein dirty linen, thus bathing well the wounded parts, a long time steeping them therein and therewith. If the cheek be bitten through, put into the mouth a spunge soaked in salt-water; and next, wash externally with salted water; which wipe immediately with fine rags, but destroy these immediately afterwards. Directly after this, scarify and cup the wounded parts, or rather cut totally out the wounded flesh. Mr. Hunter, on examining the flesh cut out, found it quite perforated; this proved that the fang had penetrated deeper. Thus, even after the excision, wash the wound with strong caustic, as *kali purum*, *arsenic*; remove the escar with a spatula; then, over and over, re-iterate the caustic, and remove escars successively, till you reach a depth assuredly sufficient; for a blister discovered a very deep ulcer after the part had been scarified, and caustic volatile alkali had been repeatedly dropped on the part. Ligatures at first may impede the progress of the venom; but the virus remains some time local and stationary, and apparently dormant; but this deadly ferment is secretly at work on the adjacent juices, till at length a second inflammation of the wounded part ensues; and then the absorbent lymphatic vessels rapidly convey the virus, now become morbid, through the whole frame. The first inflammation immediately after the wound is made is only such as arises from the prick of a thorn, or a scratch by a pin.

Roux, after dilating, and suffering the wound to bleed much, thrust with a wooden probe to the bottom of the wound *butter of antimony*, as a caustic, and spread it all over the wound and adjacent skin; and over all applied a blister; lastly, he inserted peas, to preserve a deep ulcer during some nine weeks. Sabatier applied *butter of antimony*, and kept the wound open long. Western dilated the wound, and applied *mercurial ointment* mixed with *turpentine*; lastly *Peruvian bark in wine* much, during eight days. [I prefer Roux.] Some *cauterize* the part.

The excision and caustic should be renewed, if ever the second or morbid inflammation of the wounded part ensues; repeat the caustic, and removals of escars, as before; and subsequent blister. Next blister the throat, and top of the spine; embrocate the spine and pit of the stomach; use nitrous acids; and, as tonics, use chalybeates, bitters, arsenic, oxygene gas. So on; until *Hydrophobia*: then the Doctors pronounce the case desperate! [But, as a fever highly inflammatory now arises, and the patient is in a hopeless state, bleed him excessively, and often, in quick succession; but corroborate the spirits, to support life. A Huntsman, thus treated, recovered, as out of a delirium.]

Yours, &c. Wm. Williams.

Mr. Urban, Jan. 15.

SPECIMENS of genius and learning of every description, whether of history or criticism, prose or poetry, are to be found in your useful and entertaining Miscellany. I have waited, therefore, with patience to see inserted in your monthly publication some comments on the Alcaic Ode, written by the ingenious Chr. Anstey, Esq. and addressed to Dr. Jenner, upon the subject and success of Vaccine Inoculation, with commendation on the poem. I have seen the composition; it

it is in the true Lyric stile; and of the author it is peculiarly worthy of remark, that he is entitled to the meed of praise, as Simonides of Cos obtained a prize, in the *eightieth year of their age!!!* The following two stanzas and short address are at your service, as the possible means of producing the Alcaic Ode, and of gratifying the public eye, as well as private friends, in the perusal, by an early publication of it in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The compliment due to the author turns simply upon Phœbus, and his superior powers on the subjects equally of Poetry and Physic, C. T.

"Dilecta Phœbo, seu tibi carmina
Placent volenti, seu medicamina,
Celebriori more praestas,
Ingenio parilique polles.

Pergas merentes carminibus tuis,
Pergas tueri—qualia provocat
Jennerus. O Ansteye, suavem
Tange Chelyn resonante plectro."

Perlecto carmine Alcaico,
Munusculum hoc (qualecunque)
Auctori suo
extemporaneum dat
summo cum obsequio
necnon summæ laudis testimonio,
CAROLUS T.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 14.

IN the History of Surrey lately published, the Editor, under the parish of Reigate, has inserted two lines as being placed over the door of the poor house attached to that and other neighbouring parishes. As the book is not in general circulation, I shall beg leave to inclose a copy of the lines:

"Ad Viatorem,
Non manet hic, mihi crede, comes, sed splendida, tantum
Reddidit, en! Miseris, tecta, superba domus."

The incorrectness and badness of the above I should have thought would have been a sufficient reason for the learned Editor to have rejected them from the work; but, independent of that, there was no inscription whatever at the time of the publication. Indeed, within these very few weeks, it was placed over the door, at the request of some unknown person. When the circumstance became known to the Guardian of the house, he very properly took the inscription down, from an apprehension, no doubt, lest he should incur the imputation of being the author. As a well-wisher to the History, I have stated this circumstance through the medium of your useful publication; as the insertion of such unauthenticated trash is in every respect discreditable to a work of the kind; and, though I am well aware that it cannot be properly conducted without assistance, I trust the Editor, in the next volume, will use some discrimination in the various accounts he may receive from his different correspondents. SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Jan. 4.

I BEG leave to refer A. Z. p. 1100, who inquires after the first introduction of Windmills, to p. 728 of volume LXXIII. He will there find that they were known in England in 1297, which is earlier than is generally supposed; and we may assign them to a still earlier æra, as some of our Historians tell us, that at the battle of Lewis, in 1264, Richard, King of the Romans, took refuge in a Wind-mill*; though we may reasonably doubt the conjecture of the late good Vicar of Cudham, p. 904, who would carry back their introduction as far as the time of the Domesday Survey in 1086.—Admitting that the *parish* of Cudham had no stream sufficient to turn a Water-mill, might not the boundaries of its antient *manor* have been sufficiently extensive to include this desirable accommodation; or, might not the mills recorded in the Survey have been situated in an adjoining manor, but appropriated to the use of the tenants at Cudham; and consequently valued with that manor?

Your Correspondent the "Architect," who so ably vindicates the works and the workmen of Old England from the undeserved charge of *Gothic* barbarity, will, perhaps, indulge us by stating the earliest period in which he has noticed the representation of Windmills, among the many relicks of antient Sculpture and Painting copied by his accurate and indefatigable pencil.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, Birmingham, Jan. 7.

THE following Memoranda of the prices of grain, labour, &c. in Staffordshire, in 1695, are copied from the pocket-book of "Madam Chetwind's" Steward; and may afford some amusemen

* Tindall's Hist. of Evesham, p. 283, where the authorities are quoted.

amusement to those of your readers who are fond of recalling "the days of the years that are past."

Yours, &c. William Hamper.

January 1694-5.	£.	s.	d.
Pd. Tho. Spoooner for 60 strike of barley	05	18	04
Pd. for 16 strike of oates at 15d.	01	00	00
Pd Mr. Pollett for 12 thr. straw	00	08	00
Pd. Smyth for 2 strikes of wheat	00	07	07
Pd. Wm. Adey for 6 str. of wheat	01	04	06
March, pd. Walter Parton * 18 days..............	00	12	00
April, 1695, pd. Mrs. Pallett for 7 str. of pease	00	14	00
Pd. Tho. Wright for the lay of 31 sheepe, and hay	01	15	00
Pd. for 8 str of wheate......	01	12	00
May, pd Tho. Kendrick for 21 hd. of bricks.........	01	01	00
Pd. for a cow and a calfe....	03	12	00
June, pd. Fra. Nevill making 370 str. malt	01	17	00
August, pd. Walter, threshing 7 days	00	04	08
Pd. Wm. Wood to pay for 6 str coales	01	05	06
November, pd. Jo. Hawkins 5 days sawing	00	05	00
Pd. Mr. Webb for 10 weathers	06	05	00
Pd. Wm. Wood to pay for 5 strike of coals to coake, and given the colliers..........	00	17	07
Pd. Edw. Sawyer for coaking the said coals........	00	09	00
Pd. Wm. Monk thacking and ridgeing the barne and houses 3 days............	00	03	00

Mr. Urban, *Jan. 10.*

IT will doubtless be highly gratifying to the publick, to observe the remarkable Decrease of Death by the Small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, as appears by the following comparative view:

1803.	Deaths.	1804.	Deaths.
January	181	January	120
February	121	February	77
March	95	March	44
April	61	April	38
May	69	May	38
June	48	June	29
July	50	July	35
August	57	August	27
September	85	September	33
October	64	October	50
November	152	November	45
December	180	December	50
Total	1,173	Total	586

* An husbandman.

This Decrease will appear still more important, when compared with the annexed statement of deaths by Small-pox, for fifty years, within the Bills of Mortality, averaged by ten years:

			Deaths.
From 1750	to 1759	. .	19,642
1760	1769	. .	24,435
1770	1779	. .	22,039
1780	1789	. .	17,121
1790	1799	. .	17,685
Total, in 50 years,			100,922

Making an annual average of 2,018 deaths by Small pox.

The following is an annual statement of deaths by Small-pox in the present century:

	Deaths.		Deaths.
1800	2,409	1803	1,173
1801	1,461	1804	586
1802	1,579		

It is hoped the knowledge of these facts will strongly tend to promote the beneficial practice of Vaccine Inoculation; it appearing, that the fatal disease of Small-pox has progressively declined, as the inestimable discovery of Vaccination has been introduced.

Yours, &c. Humanitas.

Statement of the Number of Persons inoculated, at the Stations of the Royal Jennerian Society, *in 18 Months, from the Quarterly Reports.*

	Persons.
Central House	2,911
Surrey Chapel	2,110
Maze Pond, Southwark .	387
Rotherhithe	510
Shadwell	512
Mile End	516
John-street, Minories . .	400
Bishopsgate	1,070
Hoxton	816
Golden-lane	579
Clerkenwell	245
Gate-street, Holborn . . .	216
Marylebone	1,523
Westminster	218
	12,013
Inoculated before the Central House was opened . .	275
Total	12,288

N. B. In the same period, 19,552 Charges of Vaccine Virus have been supplied from the Central House, in Salisbury Square, free of expence, to applications from most parts of the British empire, and foreign countries.

Joseph Leaper.

1. *A Letter to* Phileleutheros Orielensis, *occasioned by his "Short Account of certain notable Discoveries," contained in a recent Work, intituled, "Elements of General Knowledge."*

IN our review of the "Short Account," we were taxed with more than want of impartiality towards the author of the "Elements." If this be intended as a *defence* of him, we must confess that it is so diffuse and so replete with wire-drawn and *vulgar* wit, that there is nothing to recommend it but the display of the Letter-writer's learning; as if, by his Greek quotations, he meant to prove himself competent to enter the lists with his antagonist. His "speech bewrayeth" him a student of the lately united kingdom.

2. *The Biter bit; or, Discoveries discovered in a Pamphlet of certain notable Discoveries, supposed to be contained in a recent Work, intituled, "The Elements of General Knowledge." By* S. Nobody, *of* King's College, Oxford.

THIS is a shorter defence of the "Elements;" but not more satisfactory or interesting.

One of these is ascribed to a son of the printer.

Soon after we had reviewed the two preceding articles, appeared,

3. *Some Account of a recent Work, intituled, "Elements of General Knowledge, being Part the Second; with Remarks upon Two Articles published in the British Critic. By* J. Davison, *M. A.*

OUR opinion on the former part of this Account, vol. LXXIV. p. 449, is not in the least altered by the avowal of the author's name. The University and their *New Statute* are so completely committed by the author of the "Elements," that it seemed a sacred obligation on her sons to enter upon a full and fair examination and discussion of his pretensions, and how far he was to be considered as competent to his undertaking, to convey knowledge to "the *junior students in the Universities*, and the higher classes in schools—to those who are qualifying themselves to pass the public examinations for their degrees, and to make the most useful topics of literature familiar and easy to general readers, who have not had the advantage of a learned education." From p. 9 to 34, the *Accountant* proves, that neither the definitions, nor the principles of the various parts of the Mathematics, are just. "The whole business of philosophy is slurred over, and the fair exposition of it totally evaded." (p. 18.) Bacon *discovered* neither gunpowder nor the telescope; they were known before; and, if Marcus Græcus treated of gunpowder in the ninth century, he was probably acquainted with the *Greek* fire of the antients, which a noble earl conjectures to be aimed at the navy of Great Britain. The first edition of the "Elements" disposed of Copernicus in few words; the *fourth* gives a view of the Copernican system, "either as taken by Copernicus himself, or as improved and filled up since his time." (p. 25.) This single essay upon Copernicus would, of itself, oblige me to question the author's competency to any philosophical subject: it is an amendment of a former attempt. It appears upon an afterthought, with all the advantages which industry, quickened by the sense of former deficiency, can give it. And the subject itself is of the very simplest consideration. To draw out an epitome of the Copernican system, that shall be just and consistent in all its parts, and in proper terms, is so very humble a task, that he who fails in it must be far indeed from having philosophy propitious to his exertions." (p. 28.) "The sketch of Galileo's discoveries, in the first edition, is very imperfect; and, after having been retouched, it is very imperfect still. It is quite grievous to think what treatment Kepler received in the first edition." (pp. 30, 31.) Only *five* of the *seven* satellites of Saturn are stated as discovered; and Mr. Boyle is made the inventor of the air-pump, which he himself disclaims, referring to a printed report of Otto Guericke's contrivance, which he greatly improved upon. The same imperfection attends Mr. K's account of Bacon's philosophical works, and of Herschel's and Newton's discoveries. In the History of modern Europe, so many deficiencies are pointed out, that our limits cannot comprize them. In the article of the Crusades, Mr. K, after making "Mr. Gibbon sit for the portrait of an unfaithful Historian, risks the faith of a large portion of history upon a name so dishonoured." (p. 45.) As the Crusades are vindicated against Mr. G. so is the History and Constitution of our own Country against Mr. K's misrepresentations and "serious hyperboles;" such as, the reducing *whole counties* to forests,

resis, and the introduction of the *Norman language* into the service of our church; the inaccurate statement of testamentary property, not real, but personal, and of representation of cities and boroughs in parliament. Mr. D says, he has "gone over ten pages of this English history, which is only a small portion, a third part, of the chapter devoted to the subject, but sufficient to ascertain its general character. The remainder is of the same cast, too often avoiding that distinct and open way of stating the matter, which is absolutely necessary for conveying the first elements of information; being scanty where our annals run full and clear, and confining itself within verbal allusions to the main topics of our Constitutional history." (p. 82.) It was not till the fourth edition of the "Elements," that the Statute of Treasons was determined to be the work of Edward III. and not of Edward I.

"The standard of language, we see, is first lodged with the polished ranks of society, in the course of a page passed into the hands of the learned, and now remaining with the people at large." (p. 94.)

Mr. K. presumes, that "the lost comedies of Menander and Philemon, and the lost books of Polybius, *if they could be recovered, would probably make such discoveries as considerably to abate the praise usually bestowed upon Terence and Livy.*" "Terence himself introduces his dramas as translations from the Greek: nor do I think that our opinion of Livy's talents would be lowered by the recovery of Polybius. We know already that he took the substance of much of his history from Polybius; but we know also that he could derive his eloquence, his flights and beauties of composition, and his never-failing good sense, on which accounts it is that we admire him, from no other source than his own cultivated mind;" says Mr. D. p 95, 97. The error of making *Diodorus Siculus* blame set speeches in Livy and Sallust, retained in three editions, and left out in the fourth, is finely exposed, and the *sentences* proved to *belong* to Dr. *Jenkin*, in the *Reasonableness and Certainty of the Christian Religion*; (p. 103.) This is one of the aptest detections in the "Account." Second to it, an "annual *and diurnal circuit of the earth round the blazing centre of the* [planetary] *system*," forms a most singular phenomenon, quite unknown to astronomers; (p. 108.)

As Mr. K. confounds *Augustus* with *Antony*, *Trajan* with *Titus*, and *Pliny the younger* with *Pliny* the *elder*, so he appropriates to *Athens* the 3000 statues, which his author distributes among Athens, *Olympia*, and *Delphi* (p. 130.); inverts the order of Alaric's invasions of Greece and Italy, and makes Theodoric and Athalaric *labour to soften the rough manners of the Goths by the refinements of learning*, whereas they rather discouraged it (p. 132-3.); and the *Lombards* are made to gain possession of Italy in the *fifth* century, whereas they did not before the close of the *sixth*; (p. 134.) These and the six following pages are taken up with similar errors and misrepresentations and mis-citations, "in a book which concludes, in its 'List of Editions,' with a challenge to the most operose kind of classical criticism."

"Of the large historical divisions of the work, I consider the History of Rome to be much the best; but one striking and essential defect in it is the total want of an orderly narrative of facts and events. The beginning of the first part is not excellent, and other parts are like the beginning. (p. 144.) In the second, the fall of the Roman empire was not at the taking of Rome. The empire was divided, and the old capital in a manner abandoned. If an event, which altogether changed the state of Italy, does not find a place in an abridgement of Roman history, it is an abridgement in truth, which absorbs æras and revolutions." (p. 145.)

"The correct speaker," says Mr. K. "rejects local and provincial forms of expression for those that are general. He converses neither in the dialect of Somerset nor of Norfolk *, but in that elegant phraseology which has received the sanction of the best *company*." (p 82.) Yet, in an apostrophe to the Deity, cited p. 108, Mr. K. violates English: "Extending *its* eager views to the contemplation of objects so vast; *our souls* feel the narrowness of *their* faculties to comprehend," &c. Isaiah is made to prophecy *when Jerusalem was laid in ruins*; whereas the subject-matter of his prediction was the future event of Jerusalem being laid in ruins. (p. 109.)

* The language, we believe, of the author of the Elements.

The

The age of Cornelius [Sylla] is called *pure times* (p. 111); and the Roman laws are as much misrepresented as they are slightly touched (pp. 111, 113.) The dissertation on the luxury of Rome is copied, with incorrect references, from the Origin and Progress of Language, III. 456. The *Ilissus* of Plato is one while denoted by the now *bareness* and *unfruitfulness* of its banks, and another by its being almost dried up, instead of being *once full and flowing*; whereas all writers of antiquity speak of it as *ὑδάτια* and *aquula*, a contemptible and small stream, nearly dry in summer, and only overflowing in winter *.

In his observations on Taste, Mr. K. has confounded the *arch* of *Constantine* with the *pillar* of *Antonine* (p. 121.) Ariosto is made contemporary with Dante, Boccacio, and Petrarch; though he lived two centuries remote from Dante, in the most polished age of Italian literature, under Leo X. (p. 125.) But this is of a piece with the placing Chrysoloras and Gaza of Thessalonica in Italy *after* the fall of Constantinople; though the error had been corrected in Hody and Boerner, who are actually referred to by Mr. K. Chrysoloras spread Grecian learning through Italy long before the emigrants from Constantinople, and Pope Nicholas V. invited Theodore Gaza before 1453, but not so early as 1440, when he was neither pope, nor possessed of the means of patronage. *Callistus*, whom Mr. K. has ranked with the emigrants, hath little chance *to be recorded with honour in any annals of literature*, except in those before us. He is an uncommon personage, whose history seems to be this: *Callistus* is a title of honour belonging, of undoubted right, to Johannes Andronicus; and *Constantius* (or Constantinus) belongs to another Lascaris: for there were two of the name, famous in their time. We may imagine the original flood in some good book, Johannes Andronicus Callistus, Constantinus and Johannes Lascaris Gaza, &c. out of which the ardour of compilation, joining and disjoining, produced that curiosity of biography, Callistus Constantius." (p. 128.)

"In the few pages which have been drawn from Montesquieu on the Decline of the Roman Empire, several things are represented in a way contrary to Montesquieu's meaning, as well as to the known truth of common trite history." (p. 146.) "It was seen in part I. how the History of the Peloponnesian War, delivered in the 'Elements of General Knowledge,' is at variance throughout, and in express terms, with another history of it, written by Thucydides, whose authority, nevertheless, is alledged with as much courtesy as if it had been followed." (p. 147.) For some gross misrepresentations in the History of Greece, ill amended in a subsequent edition, and others equally glaring in the History of England, we must refer to pp. 147—152. Mr. K's Essay on Oratory is gathered from Ward's System of Oratory, as is that on Logic from Duncan's Elements. "He who brings us fruit, though it be from another man's garden, still deserves our thanks for his trouble: only we would rather he did not spoil the fruit by an over-hasty hand in gathering. For the same reason, provided an author make a good use of the labours of his predecessor, we need not care how free it be; and, in the present instance, we should not take it ill that an old book were given us again in epitome, had the epitome been to

* "On the left hand, returning from the Aquæduct, is the bed of the Ilissus, and higher up the junction of the Eridanus. The water of this river was so bad, that the cattle would scarcely drink it. The Ilissus is now, as it ever was, an occasional torrent. In summer it is quite dry. During our residence at Athens, I several times visited the bed after snow had fallen on the mountain, or heavy rain, hoping to see it filled to the margin, rushing along with majestic violence; but never was even the surface covered, the water lodging in the rocky cavities, and trickling from one to another.

"The poets, who celebrated the Ilissus as a stream laving the fields, cool, lucid, and the like, have both conceived and conveyed a false idea of this renowned water-course. They may bestow a willow fringe on its naked banks, amber waves in the muddy Mæander, and hanging woods on the bare steep of Delphi, if they please; but the foundation in nature will be wanting; nor, indeed, is it easy for a descriptive writer, when he exceeds the sphere of his own observations, to avoid falling into local absurdities and untruths." Chandler's Travels in Greece, pp. 78, 79.

lerably well made." (p. 153, 157.)

"A short section, title 'Chemistry,' contains something relating to the etymology of the name, and something in praise of the science, but no chemistry." (p. 159.)

The general character of the style is very verbose. (p. 163.)

"The enquiry into the nature of the pretensions of the antient classics to the high rank which they have for ages held among literary productions, is exceedingly loose in its texture; and, if a person should enter upon it with some doubts on his mind, respecting the justness of that very large and humiliating doctrine, that the study of the antient classics is the only school of taste, he will find himself just where he was, not at all satisfied that their right to this high exclusive authority has been more than asserted. But it is nearer to the present purpose to remark with how little grace their beauties come commended to us in a tissue of wordy inflated expressions, than which nothing can be more unlike whatever is beautiful in them. An author who feels his subject, does not write so." (pp. 165—167.)

"The many instances of false grammar that occur, we should ascribe to inadvertency in a first edition. What shall we say to them, continued in a fifth?" (p. 167.) "Disagreements between the History and List of Authors are not unfrequent. The two sets of dates may sometimes be reconciled by those who do not derive their knowledge from the book which presents them. The mistake in the date of the age of Lysias is a faithful transcript of a mistake in Dr. Harwood's book." (p. 171.)

The strictures on the editions of the classics should all be transcribed, if our limits would permit. The travels of Serofani have been a source of blunder through five editions of the "Elements." "It is impossible to say what may become of History, so long as writers will guess at it, instead of enquiring." (p. 175.)

Mr. D. having entered a good deal into the detail of the work, hazards some opinion upon it, viewed in its largest masses; the classes of Language, History, Philosophy, Polite Literature and the Arts, and the Sources of our National Prosperity, &c. The great flaw in the List of Books is, that the preceding work does not lend it authority. The classical part of the List, which has an advantage over the rest, as it comes supported by the sanction of "some eminent scholars, both of Oxford and Cambridge," is much debased by being connected with Harwood's "View of the Classics;" a work which I consider as of no other value in classical learning than that of an Index." (p. 179.)

"I cannot dismiss these pages, without requesting it may be considered, in taking an account of them, that the work to which they relate does not profess original research, and indeed must be, in its very nature, a re-publication of some of the old stock of knowledge. It can be no disrespect to performances of this description to say, there is nothing in the hazarding of them, or the rate of talents employed, which should keep Criticism at a distance: I am far from being so presumptuous as to mean a slight to intelligent compilation. They who do not add to the common stock may yet deserve well of us, by managing it for our interest faithfully and wisely. In truth, we are born to a most ample inheritance; and it is honour enough for most men to be the stewards and directors of this accumulated capital of ages, to be charged with keeping our estate of learning in repair, and be trustees of it for posterity. Without wishing at all, therefore, to depreciate a work because it brings no new accession to our knowledge, I see no reason why we may not enquire whether it be likely to preserve and perpetuate what we have already got; and should we find our revenues impaired, and waste committed upon the lands, it is a thing that may as well be mentioned." (p. 181.)

"The charge against the British Critic's review of the 'Elements' is, a superficial perusal of it, contenting himself with the table of contents, and complimenting it with the praise of *originality*. With a corollary of anticipation, 'future editions will progressively have the benefit of the author's correcting hand, &c. &c.;' whereas very few conspicuous errors have been removed, wholly or in part, in the course of *five* editions; and of the additions that have been made, there is not one of a page in length without some substantial error in it. Even correction has sometimes made the matter worse." (p. 195.)

On the author of the present "Account," in his original character of Phile-

Phileleutheros Orielensis, the British Critic has made an unmerited and mistaken attack, and drawn forth a compliment, which, if we are not much misinformed, the public voice will join in paying to ORIEL College.

——— Haud vivitur istic
Quo tu rere modo. Domus hac nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis. ———

"His remarks are confined strictly to the contents of the book, which I do not take to be an absolute measure of the author's abilities." (p. 207.)

'The edition of the "Elements, &c." commonly quoted throughout, is the *fourth*. But, while the first part of these remarks was in the press, a *fifth* came out. On comparing the fourth and fifth together, I see that the last has preserved the faults of its predecessor most scrupulously, and is a perfect fac simile of it."—P.S. After this, what must we say of the assertion in our p. 661, that "the author has made several corrections in the course of the successive editions," and that "the publick have given sufficient proofs of their approbation by the rapid sale of the work," but that the *title-pages* only were successive?

On the whole, the "Elements" remind us of that Norfolk Justice, who, being advised that what he assumed for law was not law, replied:

"If t' be'n't so, t' should be so;" while the *Reviewer* defends to the best of his power the author, the justice's countryman.

4. *Observations on the Causes of Clerical Non-residence, and on the Act of Parliament lately passed for its Prevention. By the Rev.* Samuel Seyer, *M. A.*

THE author presumes to think that the Legislature has done wrong to enter upon the business of Residence at all; that, having entered upon it, they have, without much good, enacted also much that is amiss; that they have, in some instances, descended to nugatory practices, and in other instances have ordered that which never will be executed. All this may be attributed to the novelty of the subject; for ecclesiastical affairs have for many years gone so much into disuse, that to the greater part of the nation they are become again new. Whoever has attended to the progress of this, and other similar bills, and gives any credit to the debates as reported in the public newspapers, must be convinced that in Parliament there is no regular system of opinion on church affairs. That the Clergy themselves have of late much neglected that kind of reading which relates to their own order, and that the nation in general is become indifferent to it, may be presumed from hence—that, though this business has been before the publick for three or four years, yet, probably, not more than eight or nine pamphlets have been published on the subject. It is to be wished that this professional reading may again become more frequent among the Clergy.

Mr. Seyer intended to publish his thoughts, whether the new act had passed or not; rightly seeing, that, if we may judge from the many decrees, canons, and other laws, that have been made on the subject of Residence, it is a duty which the Clergy have at all times been unwilling to perform; and that Henry VIII. by his Act was not the tyrant he is represented, but was "probably determined to be the master of his ecclesiastical, as well as of his civil affairs; and in that capacity began regulating the affairs of the Church, according to his best judgement; and he probably made this law with the real intention of putting a final period to an evil which had at all times been much complained of, but which the then supreme head of the Church was either unwilling or unable to prevent. If we consider that, in 21 Hen. VIII. 10l. would purchase nearly the same quantity of the necessaries of life that 80l. would now, it should seem that this fine was an actual prohibition of wilful non-residence. The infrequency of prosecutions rendered the law almost obsolete; and the evil of non-residence increased to a degree sufficient to provoke the indignation of serious men. The number of prosecutions brought against non-resident clergymen, compelled the Legislature to sanction its revival in full force, or repealing it, and substituting another in its place: they chose the latter.

What are Mr. S's ideas of Residence, may best be learnt from his "Representation of the duty of a parish priest. *I expect then that the Liturgy be read twice on a Sunday in every parish church; and this even more strictly in the country than in town, though the practice be otherwise, because it is impossible for all the persons of a farmer's family to be absent*

sent from home at one time; and when divine service is performed both parts of the day, those who are obliged to be absent from the church in the morning may be present in the afternoon. I expect a regular catechetical instruction of all the youth in the parish by classes, not exceeding eight or ten in each class; so that no person shall arrive at the age of 21 without being acquainted with all the articles of Christian faith and practice, and without having some knowledge of the principal points of controversy between the Church of England and its opponents: at least it must not be by the minister's fault, if it be not so. I expect that no person in the parish be sick whom he does not visit, or endeavour to visit, whether invited or not; and by visiting, is meant praying with him; and that a slight sickness be sufficient for this purpose, lest men be terrified at the sight of a priest. If he be married, I expect his wife consider herself as a deaconess of the church, and her family to be an example of sobriety, cleanliness, and good order. I expect him to be acquainted with every house in the parish, and its inhabitants; and, in particular, that there be not a poor person there whose case he is not able to explain to an enquirer. A resident clergyman of this kind is of the utmost consequence in a spiritual consideration; so is he likewise in a moral view. His inspection, his enquiries, his influence, will tend materially to repress the spirit of intemperance, dishonesty, and other immoralities—he is at hand to check a refractory son, or to counsel a spendthrift husband; to give advice to those who want information, or countenance to those who want support. Should such a man be unfortunately confined by sickness to his house, or otherwise prevented from discharging his professional duties, yet is his residence desirable. The mere overlooking from his windows on the road, on the green, on the church-yard, or where it may, is not without its use, and the abode of his family is, or ought to be, beneficial to the parish. The political advantage of such a system of residence ought not to be overlooked. If every village necessarily contained such a family as this, the solitude of the country would be much relieved, a great objection to rural life would be removed; we might hope to see some of our gentry return to the possessions of their ancestors, and that flood, which for many years past has risen to an unnatural height in cities, more evenly spread over the surface of our country." (p. 6—8.)

Mr. S. very properly confines residence to the *incumbent* himself; but, at the same time, justly observes, that, "to enforce a system of indispensable residence on the present incumbents, would not only be unjust in the attempt, but impossible in the execution; it would be the same as expelling them from their benefices. If the framers of the late Act had made this equitable distinction, they would have found themselves at liberty to have enforced residence in a much stricter manner than they have done *.

"This just cause of non-residence is the smallness of the value of the benefices. If we take the value as given in when the first fruits and tenths were restored to the church, and allow its increase since that time to be at a medium two-thirds, and add besides the supposed augmentations which have taken place, the actual state of the value of benefices in England and Wales will probably be found nearly thus:

From 0 to 30l. per annum, 400; conjectural, being such as do not accept the Queen's bounty.

From 30 to	36l. per annum	1071;	i.e. 1471	below	36l. per annum.
36	43l.	1267;	2738		43l.
43	58l.	926;	3664		58l.
53	66l.	1049;	4713		66l.
66	85l.	884;	5597		85l.

So that probably more than half the benefices of the church of England do not exceed 83l. per annum; and, as sir William Scott observed in the House of Commons, 3000 probably do not exceed 50l." (pp. 11—12.)

The state ought to assist and support the church by making the incomes of the incumbents above that of sectaries. Mr. S. conceives that, if a resident cu-

* We have been informed, that one of the last new-made bishops has adopted this system, by moderating the residence of the *present* incumbents in his diocese, but making it an indispensable condition with all *future* ones. Edit.

rate

rate will be content with 60l. per annum, an incumbent, if he cannot live on it, should be at liberty to accept a neighbouring living of equal value; and, by a plan suggested of ultimate presentation, every benefice, as often as it becomes vacant, will be brought to trial whether it be really so poor as is here described or not; and if it can possibly maintain a resident incumbent, either by means of the patron or the bishop, it will find one." By the late act, non-residence upon benefices *of small value* is legalized; and, no definition being given of what is meant by *small value*, if we take 100l. as the term (which, since the bishop is to be the judge, may be assumed), it may be proved, that non-residence is now legally established in 3000 parishes, on this account alone; and that by an act which is intituled "*for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices.*"

This proposed allowance to hold two small benefices is far from an admission of the principle of *pluralities*, which Mr. S. reprobates; as also a *consolidation* of livings, by taking down two churches, or uniting them indissolubly under one incumbent*. Though averse to pluralities, he does not inveigh against those who hold them. He justifies neither the abuse against them, or the plea for them. Without resident curates the practice is really intolerable; and there is no resident curate who will feel himself at liberty to go beyond his employer's directions, by doing which he may incur his displeasure, and thus lessen his own consequence, or lose his place. "The idea of an incumbent's superintending the conduct of his curate, by occasionally visiting his parish †, is almost nugatory. Any gross neglect of duty he can prevent; but the manner, the exactness of time, in which the duties are performed, the lesser offices, and attention to his parish, and the many other minutiæ of conduct—these form the difference between a good and an indifferent parish priest; and these can never be controuled by occasional superintendance. On the whole, we may be sure that in general an office, be it what it may, is more likely to be well performed by a principal than by a substitute." (p. 25.)

"It has been said, that a non-resident incumbent who employs a curate on his benefice is not idle, but probably serves a curacy himself in some other place. True; and if the reasoning above be well founded, the evil is hereby increased; for thus 10 or 10,000 incumbents, who ought to perform their duties each in his own parish, exchange places with each other, and all the parishes are deprived of a resident incumbent." (p. 26.) Mr. S's "opinions concerning the whole system of Curacy are, it must be owned, at variance with those who have lately influenced the Legislature to attempt to give permanency, and somewhat of independence, to this class of the Clergy." (p. 27.) He objects to the bishop fixing the salaries of curates; thereby setting them up against their incumbents. It is making a maximum for the Clergy, which cannot be done by other wages: putting the curate into possession of the parsonage-house is forcing a tenant on a landlord ‡. The injustice of the system is so manifest, and the attack upon the freeholder's property of patron so violent, that it is wonderful how it could receive any countenance in a British Legislature." (p. 29.)

"It may be said it is necessary to uphold the present system of curacy, in order to provide a succession of persons fit to receive benefices. There is no validity in this objection. If every benefice had its incumbent resident, still there would be the same number of aged, infirm, and indolent, as at present, and the same number of persons possessing large and populous parishes: all these would require the same number of curates as at present. There are besides, probably, 300 benefices in the hands of deans, pre-

* Mr. S. observes against pulling down churches. "Surely it would ill become us of this generation to destroy the monuments erected by our ancestors' piety, and to complete the spoliation of a sacrilegious age." What would he say then to a Prelate, who sanctioned not only the demolition or removal of monuments of persons of all ranks, religious and civil, and scattering their ashes with the common mould? Edit.

† Especially, we may add, if he comes only *to receive his dues*. Edit.

‡ "I knew," says Mr. S. "an instance of a curate who *kept pigs* in the parlour of a modern fast-built parsonage-house." We must suppose his income was so moderate, that "he would fain have filled his belly with the husks the swine did eat." Edit.

bendaries,

bendaries, &c. all or most of which require a curate, not to mention chaplains, and the like. And, after all, the number of persons to be ordained into orders depends so entirely on the uncontrouled judgment of the bishops, that, as long as the present system of academical education is maintained, there will not be wanting a sufficient number of persons to serve God and their country both in church as well as in state." (p. 30.)

"A third cause of non-residence is the holding of benefices by archdeacons, deans, and other dignitaries. If parochial come into competition with cathedral duties, it cannot require a moment's deliberation to determine that parochial duty is that which should have been primarily enforced, and that the other should be accommodated to it. There may be between three and four hundred benefices in this situation: these, surely, have the same right to a resident incumbent as any others; and it might perhaps have been no bad compromise, if the new act had allowed to persons under these circumstances an absence of six months from their parishes, instead of the ordinary allowance of three always, providing that a curate resides in the parish during the absence of his principal. A fourth cause of non-residence is ill health." (p. 31.) How much this is liable to abuse, Mr. S. particularly notices; and therefore proposes, instead of allowing the incumbent applying for relief to make his own affidavit, to let the bishop, on application, issue his precept to two or three medical men of his own choice, who may examine the diseased person himself, and any others able to give testimony. They shall be bound, in their answer, to give a state of the case, and a positive opinion, whether life would be endangered by the incumbent's continuing on his benefice. If it be so, let the dispensation be granted of course. Mr. S. asks, if an exchange of benefices could not be rendered more easy than at present.

A fifth cause of non-residence is the want of a parsonage house. There would probably be but little hazard in saying that there may be 3000 parishes in England and Wales without parsonage houses. If there be but half that number, it is much to the discredit of the church and the nation. If government were disposed to remove the difficulty, the mere expence of building would perhaps amount to 30,000l. *per annum*, for thirty years. There are no adequate laws for the support of parsonage houses, and but two modes of procuring their repair. One is, by obliging the incumbent to repair during his life; a mode seldom practised, and generally impracticable. The church-warden will not inform against his parish priest. The other mode of recovering money for dilapidations is the mode in general use; and, since we must attribute to it the very existence of our parsonage houses, it is evident it is in some degree effectual. Yet the sustentation of the parsonage houses is too often neglected. Great numbers of the clergy die, and leave behind them no property at all; or the incumbent leaves his family with a reduced and scanty income; and the dilapidations reduce the widow from a bare sufficiency to absolute poverty. One step further towards ruin has once at least occurred; the money recovered has never been expended in repairs, nor could be recovered by the next incumbent. The remedy proposed is, by the bishop sending surveyors, to be paid by a rate on every ecclesiastical preferment*, and report the state to the bishop, who shall have authority to enforce the repairs which this surveyor shall think necessary, including deanries, chancels, &c.† No objection can be made to this plan, when the incumbent considers that he is only a life-tenant, perhaps not even that; that others have an interest in the parsonage as well as himself; that the welfare of the church absolutely requires some such effectual plan; and that it is for the interest of his family to save them from dilapidations.

A sixth cause of non-residence is the situ-

* Perhaps only of such of a given value, suppose 100l. per annum; and the repairs of the parsonage houses of lesser benefices to be otherwise provided for. Edit.

† The dilapidations and neglect of chancels is scandalous. We have seen, not many years ago, a church by the side of one of the North roads, where the chancel had no glass in any of the windows, and the communion-table was exposed to rain and birds; and it may be fairly presumed the sacrament could not be administered there even once a year.

situation of the parsonage-house in an inconvenient or perhaps unhealthy situation; in which case it might be expedient to allow the bishop to grant a dispensation for non-residence only after it shall be proved to him that measures have been taken by which an exchange of houses would eventually take place; or, if no situation can be found within the parish, to allow of one out of it. The last act says, "if the house of residence shall be unfit for residence, such unfitness not being occasioned by any negligence, defect, or other misconduct, of such ecclesiastical person," the bishop may grant a licence for non-residence. As these words are very indefinite, and the bishop cannot inspect every house himself, a large addition will be made to the number of non-residents; and it will draw on the utter ruin of those houses which are now only tending to decay for want of being lived in. An incumbent of easy fortune, finding a mean house on his benefice, will frequently purchase or build a house for himself, rather than make the other suitable to his conveniency*.

Even under Mr. Gilbert's act, the defalcation is shewn to be too considerable for an incumbent to engage in." "It may be asked, no doubt, by persons of delicate habits and fastidious manners, would you oblige a gentleman to live in a mean cottage? The plain answer is, that the welfare of the church requires the incumbent's residence in his parish; and to that rule he ought to submit. Meanwhile, he may improve his house or enlarge it, as far as prudence will permit; or, if he foresees inconveniencies, as some there are in enlarging, the ingenuity of modern workmen will furnish him with temporary and removeable accommodations both for his house and out-houses; and, lastly, there is no cottage so mean, but extreme neatness within and without will distinguish the abode of a gentleman from that of a peasant†."

An eighth cause of non-residence is, when the incumbent and his parishioners have been at variance on account of tithes or other dues; so that the residence of the incumbent may be rendered unpleasant to himself, and sometimes even dangerous. When this happens without the fault of the minister, it were to be wished that his residence might be dispensed with, by exchange of benefices.

The last cause of non-residence is, where the incumbent is a chaplain or schoolmaster. Mr. S. properly contends, that the care of a parish, and the mastership of a school, are incompatible; but not an incumbent having two, or three pupils. The domestic chaplains and tutors of noblemen and gentlemen are usually young men of good abilities, who engage in that employment in hope of obtaining preferment at some future time by means of a respectable connexion. The situation of such clergymen is generally so easy, and full of reasonable expectations, that there seems no good reason why the great duty of residence should be dispensed with on their account. When their expectations are fulfilled, and a benefice is offered, why should such clergymen be exempted from the general duty more than others? If their chaplaincy be such as to require their actual service and attendance, let them choose that situation which may be most suitable, and not attempt two offices incompatible with each other. Some indulgence might, perhaps, be allowable towards chaplains in the army and navy, because their situations are seldom permanent.

All other pleas in favour of non-residence, Mr. S. considers as frivolous and endless. He should consider too what a difference there is between the

* Agreeable to this observation, there are some parsonage-houses built, or added to, by rich incumbents, to whom situation is a motive for residence, that must infallibly be pulled down, in whole or in part, by the next incumbent, who has only the income of the living to support him: and there are other houses which, having fully served the purpose of the former incumbent and his family, must be sacrificed to the taste of his successor or his lady, because he has other resources to supply his improvements. Edit.

† May we not add, that fashion urges many of our laity, both nobility and gentry, into mansions which they affect to designate by the name of *Cottage*, and whose capacity to lodge them hardly deserves a better? But, perhaps, it should be considered that these are, after all, the cheapest residence for our self-created gentry, who have no hereditary mansion. Edit.

 qua-

qualifications of academical or town-bred clerks, before and after his promotion to a country living. Let us suppose him seated in a parish sufficiently productive of tythes and dues of every kind, but composed of a motley set of inhabitants, of all the descriptions that a market-town can produce. If, peradventure, he is a literary man, he may be the only one within a circuit of five or more miles. The same may be his misfortune if he is a card player. The same, if he rises above the conversation of farmers, shopkeepers, and the vulgar. To this add, that he may take to wife a female for whom he has languished during his fellowship, or become enamoured with where he was curate If she can perform the honours of a Curacy, she may not sustain the *ennui* of a Rectory. If she has children, they may not be born into fit society. If she has none, she may not always be supplied with dogs and birds to relieve the long-lived hour. If the parish is not plagued with a lord or a squire, or any of the intermediate ranks, there will be nobody to ape; for, as to the old dames that might be glad of a little conversation, or the young demoiselles, who might aspire after the fashions, she is not to degrade herself to such society. "Thus," as Mr. S. remarks, "one man wishes to live in a different part of London, that he may be among his relations and other connexions; another finds it convenient to live in a city for the education of his children, or for the sake of literary society and pursuits. One would leave his country parish for the sake of cards or town amusements [or a popular town lecture]; another would quit his town residence for the sake of hunting and rural sports. There would be no end of such pleas. To as many as could be heard with patience, it might be replied: "You act unreasonably in requiring that such little interests as these should operate against the general benefit of the church." The residence of the clergy is a matter of the greatest necessity; and when you undertook the office of a clergyman, and the care of a parish, you knew the terms on which you engaged yourself. If you can procure, by exchange, a benefice more suitable to your inclinations, it is well; if not, sworn to your duty, be found at your post, and, when you are convinced of the unavoidable necessity of residence, believe all these little inconveniencies—*animus si non deficit æquus*—will be easily remedied, or easily endured." (p. 51.) Mr. S. does not apply the regulations for residence to the present incumbents, who entered into their profession on different terms. If it be objected that strictly to enforce the residence of the clergy would injure the right of patrons, it cannot be denied that it will lessen the saleable value of presentation. It is not, however, *generally* true, that the right of patrons would be injured by enforcing residence; because, out of 6,000 benefices which are in lay patronage, it is not unreasonable to suppose that half are in the hands of such persons as are superior to the consideration of selling them; and of the remaining 3,000, taking the known proportion of all the benefices in England, about 2,000 may be below the value of 100 l. per annum. Now, the saleable value of a benefice below that value, unless its situation, or some other particular circumstance, make it desirable, is nothing; there remain, therefore, only 1,000 benefices, the sale of which would be affected by enforcing residence. Whether it be owing to these considerations, or that patrons really consider that they have a duty to perform, as well as a right to maintain, the fact is, that they have, during the public discussion of this subject, shewn themselves indifferent to the event." (p. 53.)

After stating that non-residence is now justified by law in 7,000 benefices, i. e. that 7,000 incumbents out of 10,000 have a legal right to it when they chuse to claim it, besides those who had this right by the old statutes, Mr. S.'s final opinion upon this subject is, that, with all its imperfections, the nation would better have adhered to that law which has been in force now for near 900 years, and has certainly produced more good than evil, than have adopted a new law, which multiplies and legalizes the excuses for non-residence, instead of discountenancing it altogether. (p. 55.)

Mr. S. next examines the clause about the clergy farming; and accounts for the prohibition in the 21st of Henry VIII. as intended to prevent the monasteries from leasing their lands to individuals of their own body, or to vicars dependent on them, that thus, although the lands were posse

the clergy, the laity might derive a benefit from them. However this might have been, when applied to the clergy of modern times the prohibition is manifestly absurd and illiberal. The statute of king Henry VIII. prohibits the practice in general, but it allows as large an exemption as a reasonable man could wish; but the late act, without making any material difference in the thing itself, has made it necessary moreover to procure the approbation of the bishop for the purpose; and, while it allows a clergyman to cultivate his freehold property, forbids him to cultivate, without leave of the bishop, his leasehold property, though, perhaps, descended to him from his ancestors. "The whole subject of farming land had better have been omitted. There is no end to such minute law-giving, when once the spirit is gone forth. In our profession, for example, why has this new statute fixed upon farming alone, and not proceeded to many other avocations which sometimes occupy too great a share of a clergyman's attention? Will the legislature proceed on this plan? will it prohibit the clergyman from playing at cards or dice, from hunting and shooting, from painting and fidling, and even from gardening? for these amusements do at present occupy more hours of the clerical tribe, and are most of them more derogatory to the clerical character, than the practice of farming. When the latter should have been carried to a reprehensible extent, it would have been time enough for the legislature to have interfered." (p. 62.)

"The power granted to the bishop by this statute is another subject which claims attention. It is better to live under a precise law, without hope of evasion, than with a probability (uncertain of course) of being able to evade it by the indulgence of a superior. A body of men are more likely to be liberal and respectable living under known and positive laws, than if they are subject to the uncertain will of a superior; and it is to be feared that young men, equally respectable, would not enter into the profession under the latter circumstance, as they would enter into it under the former. If this power of granting or refusing licences be indefinitely lodged in the hands of the bishops, it is easy to see that the clergy must become subservient to them, for the sake of a benefit which it may be some time or other convenient to obtain. That bishops should have authority over their clergy is truly to be desired; but, by *authority* ought to be understood the power of enforcing the laws, not the arbitrary determination of particular cases. The right of episcopal jurisdiction to such an extent as some men of high episcopal principles hold, I am persuaded can be proved neither from the practice of the primitive church, nor from the original settlement, or progressive state, of the church of England. The situation of those very persons to whom this discretionary power is intrusted will be peculiarly unpleasant. Lastly, the difficulty of executing this act appears to be greater than has been duly considered. Hitherto the intercourse between a clergyman and his diocesan has in general been little; similar to that which exists between a private gentleman and the magistrate of his neighbourhood; and many men have spent good and useful lives, without once having occasion to appear before him, or hold any correspondence with him. The late act will make a considerable alteration in that respect. In a diocese of 400 benefices, perhaps 150 of the incumbents apply for leave to farm, which leave must be repeated when the lease shall expire, and as often as the petitioner finds it convenient to change his fields. Perhaps 100 incumbents apply for leave of non-residence, which must be repeated every two years; and the bishop must examine into each of these cases, and a great number of curates must be licensed, which heretofore was little practised. An attention to these cases, most of them attended with trifling circumstances, cannot but be irksome, and, to one who is required to live in the metropolis a part of the year, very inconvenient: and, where a personal interview shall be necessary (which will be so generally, if cases are strictly enquired into), it will be impracticable. The consequence will be, that the difficulty and delay to which some cases will be liable, and the trifling nature of the petition in others, will induce many clergymen to neglect any application at all, and to risque the consequences of the omission; and it cannot be expected that the bishop will bring vexation on himself by searching after delinquents; he will in general be indifferent

different to the omissions." (pp. 71, 72.)

"From the first hour that the residence of the clergy was discussed in print, I had but one opinion—that the subject was not before its proper court, and that it was more likely to be satisfactorily arranged by professional experience and deliberation, than by parliamentary debate. But the jurisdiction, and even the deliberative capacity, of the church has been dormant for near 100 years. Ever since the year 1717, when the Convocation sat for the last time for dispatch of business, what few ecclesiastical affairs have been thought necessary have been transferred to the general legislature. I am surely more of the citizen than of the priest. I acknowledge unequivocally the right of the state to a supreme controul over the church; yet I have always decidedly thought, and I trust that the opinion may be made public without offence to any man, that, by debarring the clergy from meeting in their convocations, or otherwise, the state has acted unwisely. I venture, with some trepidation, however, to question all those members of the legislature, who will receive my saying, whether they are clear that they, being a lay assembly, have a right in conscience to regulate the discipline of the church. The writer of these observations is of opinion that they have no such right; that such proceedings are not acceptable to a well-informed conscience; and that a blessing can scarcely be expected upon them. To one who thinks thus, it is truly painful to see gentlemen of respectability, of learning, and of piety, engaged in the unhallowed office of making laws for the church of Christ, and doing that which the Catholic church has generally held lawful for the clergy only to do. If any reader be startled at the opinion here advanced, or if he be so far ignorant of it as a disputed question, the many arguments both for it and against it do not occur to his mind, he has much to learn on a subject highly interesting, and too much forgotten. But as this is no place for a theological disputation, let it only be enquired whether it be constitutional and prudent in the legislature to take away the jurisdiction of the clergy, and transfer it to themselves? Whether it be constitutional or not must depend on the sense affixed to the word *constitution*. If by it nothing more be understood than the form of government established by law, then *legal* and *constitutional* mean the same thing: and thus the settling ecclesiastical affairs by parliament alone is certainly constitutional; for it has been legally practised for near a hundred years past, and was so practised at the Reformation, and some time before and after. But if by the word *constitution* be meant not so much a *form*, as a *spirit* of government inherent in the form, the idea of which every well-read British man sufficiently comprehends, and according to which we say, when reading the history of our country, that such a practice or such a law was constitutional, and such another was not constitutional, though authorized and enacted by the supreme power; if this be the meaning of the word *constitution*, then it is unconstitutional to settle ecclesiastical affairs by the authority of Parliament alone. For the clergy was always one of the three estates of the realm, and the convocation as much a part of the constitution as the parliament, being in fact a part of the parliament itself, as the three estates, according to the usage of antient times, continued to assemble in one house. Without expressing any determination upon this part of the question, let us next enquire whether it be prudent to take away the jurisdiction of the clergy." (p. 73—75.)

Mr. S. thinks the clergy are not represented in *both* houses of parliament as the laity are. "As the House of Commons has been maintained as a balance against the power and influence of the nobles, so the inferior clergy always thought the lower house of Convocation a constitutional balance against the power of the prelates; and it is presumed that, if they of the present day had possessed any such means of explaining their situation, much of the late statutes would not have been enacted. Not only in great legislative questions, but also for the dispatch of lesser matters relating to discipline and arrangement, the want of a clerical assembly of some kind is much felt. The Church of England is in this respect deprived of the advantage which her adversaries the sectaries possess. They have their annual meetings of ministers through their several districts, where the business of the sect is arranged, and the spirit of the party is kept alive; but among the clergy the professional spirit is extinct, for want

of

of such assemblies *, and with it professional zeal and professional learning are decaying. Some irregularities regularly creep into every society; some perhaps have crept into the Church, both among the clergy and the people. Some innovations might be checked; some improprieties might be amended; some causes of complaint might be removed; some doubts might be cleared; some duties might be enforced, some notorious immoralities might be discouraged, if the Church possessed the common means which other societies have of regulating their peculiar concerns. Let the Convocation sit as usual, or (which perhaps might be preferable) let the diocesan synods be regularly assembled, and the Church would be in some degree accountable for the conduct of its members, which at present it can scarcely be said that it is. I know the party violence, the malignant indifference, and the suspicions of Government, which occasioned the disuse of Convocations; and I know that, even at present, many persons, whose station in life ought to give them better information, regard the Church with a caution and suspicion which is really ridiculous The Church is now completely at the mercy of the State. It might forbid her decrees from being executed after they are past; or it might inhibit her proceedings at their commencement; no resistance could be made, or even thought of: it might even seize upon all her temporal possessions, and were certain of nothing but persuasions and arguments to oppose. I do not say this as finding fault with the order of things as they now are: the State ought to have its supremacy, and the Church to support its subordination; but when the Church is so subject as it now is, when her Clergy are eminent for loyalty, and are besides related by consanguinity and affinity to half the families in England, there surely can be no political danger in allowing them to regulate the internal affairs of their own society. I conclude, by leaving these Considerations to the conscience of some, and the political wisdom of all, whom Providence has called to take part in the administration of the Commonwealth:—my first earthly wish is for the prosperity of my country, and that prosperity is deeply interested in the welfare of the Church of England.

5. *Letters, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, of* John Wilkes, *Esq. addressed to his Daughter, the late Miss* Wilkes; *with a Collection of his Miscellaneous Poems. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Mr.* Wilkes. *In Four Volumes.*

IN the Memoirs prefixed to this Collection very little information will be found beyond what has already appeared at large in our vol. LXVIII. p. 77. A few gleanings have, however, been selected.

Lord Mansfield, we are here informed on the unquestionable authority of Mr. Strahan, was of opinion, that "Mr. Wilkes was the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the best scholar he ever knew."

The Editor's assertion, that Mr. Wilkes's "fame" was "hourly on the decline," is exactly the reverse of the fact. The flame, if not so fierce as it had been, was steady; and he had almost redeemed the loss of character.

Portraits are given both of Mr. and Miss Wilkes, from a painting by Zoffani. The original, in that able artist's best manner, is a scene in a garden, in which Miss Wilkes, standing in an easy attitude, is conversing with her father, who sits looking up at her with that calm extacy which none but a fond father can properly appreciate. Never was there an instance in which paternal tenderness and filial affection were more happily exemplified than in the originals; and the painter has happily caught the idea. By separating the portraits, this effect is totally lost. The likenesses, indeed, are tolerably well preserved, and that of Miss Wilkes is very pleasing; but the father's, as here given, conveys the ludicrous idea of an idiot gazing at vacuity.

* What then avail Visitations, Episcopal and Archidiaconal, which were instituted, not to hear the Visitor deliver "the word of exhortation," but to reform abuses, not to collect the clergy of a district as by roll-call to exhort them to decency in dress, to caution them against Methodism, and to recommend to them a revisal of their own faith. But if churchwardens bring forward a complaint of the state of the parsonage-house, too desolate to admit even a pauper, much more an occasional curate, who may ride to serve the church weekly at an appointment that will hardly pay for his horse-keep; such complaints will remain unredressed from one Visitation to another, and yet the fees be paid notwithstanding. Edit.

Without

Without entering into any arguments for the propriety or impropriety of publishing familiar letters, we are not so fastidious as to say that the perusal of the present collection has displeased us. Not a single letter in these volumes could possibly have been written for the public eye; yet, with only one exception (the description of a Christmas-day dinner, 1779), they reflect not the least discredit on the writer. They are, generally speaking, the tender effusions of a father, writing in the fullest confidence to a beloved child, anxiously alive to her health, her comforts, and her highly-cultivated perfections; but they are intermixed with such perpetual traits of refined epicurism, that those who have no acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes but through the medium of these letters will naturally suppose that his thoughts were much absorbed in the luxuries of the table. In justice to his memory, however, let it be told, that his convivial invitations were in general select, and never numerous. His maxim was, that a dinner party, to be comfortable, should never consist of more than the number of the Muses, nor of less than that of the Graces. He spared neither trouble nor expence in providing what was exquisitely good. When in London, he had frequently his mutton from Bath or Wales; when at Sandham cottage, from Southampton; and his fish from the Devonshire coast. He had the happiest address in grouping his friends, and of entertaining them with the highest elegance, both at the table and after it; and was himself a very moderate, but delicate feeder; and very abstemious at the bottle.

The letters written during the King's illness in 1788 are highly interesting; and the Prince of Wales's solemn declaration respecting his supposed marriage is a very remarkable fact.

But in vain do we look here for those "Memoirs of himself," which he mentions with much satisfaction, and of which, in 1780, he read "chosen parts" to Dr. Wilson, and which We also have frequently heard him read. In vain, also, do we seek among the few "Poems" for the elegant "Odes of Anacreon," with no small portion of which we have repeatedly been entertained, and which he certainly intended for the press; as he did the few highly-finished short Speeches delivered by him, as Chamberlain at Guildhall, on presenting the freedom of London to several eminent public characters; the last of them to Admiral Waldegrave, not many days before his death. All these, however, were transmitted by himself to our former volumes.

His "Introduction to the History of England" might, without any material injury to his reputation, have been suffered to sleep in its obscurity.

6. *The Correspondence of the late* John Wilkes *with his Friends, printed from the original Manuscripts; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by* John Almon. *In Five Volumes.*

AFTER having given an impartial opinion of the preceding article, we may now say, *Paulò majora canamus.* From the advertisements in the newspapers, the reader at a distance from the Metropolis might naturally suppose that these were two different editions of the same work, brought forth by rival booksellers running a race to catch the gale of popular curiosity. But this is not exactly the case. The collections are different, and the letters written at different periods. The edition in four volumes, however, would probably never have appeared, had not the other been previously announced. If the two publications were properly amalgamated, and two-thirds of the contents suppressed, the publick would be gratified with *three* amusing volumes.

Those who are not old enough to recollect the busy scenes of *Wilkes and Liberty* will, in the present volumes, be furnished with a satisfactory peep behind the political curtain into scenes in which Mr. Almon was himself *a subaltern actor.* His intimacy with Mr. Wilkes began in 1761, and continued till the Patriot's death; and, in addition to his own personal knowledge, he has had access to some authentic sources of information.

Mr. Wilkes's several contentions with the Ministers of the Crown are fairly stated; and some important facts recorded, which have never been laid before the publick.

An account of the families of Wilkes and Mead is properly prefixed; of Mr. Wilkes's ill fate as a candidate at Berwick in 1754; and his success at Aylesbury in 1757 and 1761. His portrait, engraved by Caroline Watson from a painting by Pine, is well executed, and a pleasing likeness.

In the "total abandonment of every

ho-

honourable principle," demonstrated in the character given of Mr. Wilkes in "The Briton," after the warm expressions of gratitude professed in the letters of Dr. Smollett here exhibited, is a melancholy proof (in the Doctor) of the imperfection of human nature.

The applications of Mr. Wilkes for the embassy to Constantinople and the government of Canada are satisfactorily detailed; with the process of his apprehension as author of "The North Briton," and the subsequent proceedings during the political turmoil which it occasioned.

The correspondence with his daughter is of the same amiable complexion with those in the preceding article, but in general on subjects of higher interest; and in the present volumes are some from correspondents of high respectability. The Account of his Tour to Naples, is particularly interesting; as are his Letters to Mr. Cotes, in which his inmost sentiments are laid open. Many there are, however, which might well have been spared.

The Remarks on Sir John Cust's Speech, when he reprimanded the Magistrates of Oxford, is an admirable specimen of irony, but it is unmercifully and unjustifiably severe.

In 1769 he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without; and from that period his consequence was gradually resumed. In 1771 he was elected sheriff; in 1774, lord mayor; and in 1777 was so fortunate as to obtain the important and lucrative office of Chamberlain of London, which completely recruited his finances, and enabled him to discharge with punctuality every the minutest debt which either law, or equity, or the honour of a gentleman, required him to pay. And here we are glad to find the excellent Speeches to eminent Statesmen and Warriors which are alluded to in the preceding article*.

His elegant and accurate editions of Catullus and Theophrastus, which will descend to posterity among the *Libri rariores*, are duly noticed; accompanied with billets of acknowledgment from men whose praise is solid fame—from Lords Spencer and Mansfield—Dr. Warton—Mr. Hastings—Mr. Cracherode—Mr. Sylvester Douglas (now Lord Glenbervie)—Mr. Holwell—Sir Joseph Banks—Mr. Baldwyn, &c. &c.

The melancholy situation of the widow and daughter of *Sterne* is truly affecting. They were left in the most distressing circumstances. "His debts amounted to 1100l.; his effects, when sold, did not raise above 400l." Who that pities these but must detest the Bramin and Eliza, notwithstanding all his specious sentiment?

Mr. Wilkes's "Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon" is a highly-finished and valuable essay.

The "Introduction to the History of England" is again repeated.

The description of the *Villakin* in the Isle of Wight might have been much improved from our account and view of it in February last, p. 103. Of this elegant retreat, which Mr. Wilkes characterizes as "olim silvestribus horrida dumis," but which he had made a little earthly Paradise, we are enabled, from a MS. of his own, to subjoin the following particulars:

"The lowest room near the sea is 24 feet by 18; the height 18 feet; a recess for a side board. The Tuscan room is 23 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 8 inches; the height 11 feet. The number of prints in the Tuscan room 1312. The recess in the Tuscan room [illegible] feet 4½ inches by [illegible] feet 1¼ inch. Miss Wilkes's seat is 14 feet in length, by 4½ feet in depth. The large seat near the sea is 21½ feet in length, 16½ feet in depth. The length of the grass walk near the sea, called Miss Wilkes's walk, is 445 feet. The length of the Bird gallery is 20 feet. The diameter of the French circle for the dance in the garden is 16 feet.

"The year 1785 has been particularly propitious to roses, white lilies, maples, and sycamores, palm-trees, Siberian crabs, mountain-ashes, and jessamines."

Of the literary productions of Mr. Wilkes not now reprinted the following list is given by Mr. Almon:

"An Account of Hampden's death; in which he differs from Lord Clarendon, and all the other Historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the enemy. Some Political Essays, printed in the St. James's Chronicle, in the year 1761, at the time when George Colman, Bonnel Thornton, and Robert Lloyd, were contributors to that paper. Observations on the Papers relative to the rupture with Spain; with two Papers of the Monitor on the same subject, 1762. "The North Briton," from No. I. published on the 5th of June, 1762, to No. XLV. published on the 23d of April, 1763, in two volumes. A few copies of a *third* volume of "The North Briton" were printed at his own private press, but were never published. "A Peep into Futurity," written in 1763. Annual verses on Miss Wilkes's birth-day. Some written in France.

* That to Admiral Waldegrave is misdated. It should be 1797, not 1795.

France; some in the King's Bench Prison; and some in London; all printed in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit." A letter to the Right Honourable George Grenville, occasioned by his publication of the speech which he made in the House of Commons, on the Motion for expelling Mr Wilkes, on the 3d of February, 1769; with an appendix of papers therein referred to. His Controversial Letters with Mr. Horne, in 1770 and 1774. His addresses to the City of London, and to the County of Middlesex. His Speeches in Parliament from 1774, two volumes. Another edition in one volume. The last edition *(see our blue Cover)* is the best. But notes are wanting to elucidate many passages and allusions."

Some extracts shall now be given.

Vol. I. p. 54. "An account of the dismission of Mr. Legge was written by Dr. Butler, bishop of Hereford. It was printed in quarto, as a pamphlet. It has been since several times printed, in different publications."

P. 77. "David Malloch, author of many forgotten poems and plays, was formerly usher to a school in Scotland. On his arrival from the North, he became a great declaimer at the London coffee-houses against the Christian Religion. Old surly Dennis was highly offended at his conduct, and always called him Moloch. He then changed his name to Mallet, and soon after published 'An Epistle to Mr. Pope on Verbal Criticism.' Theobald was attacked in it, and soon revenged himself in the new edition of Shakspeare: 'An anonymous writer has, like a Scotch pedlar in wit, unbraced his pack on the subject. I may fairly say of this author, as Falstaff does of Poins: "Hang him, baboon!, his wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more conceit in him than a *mallet*." Preface, p. 52, edition of 1733.

"This Malloch had the happiness of a wife, who had *faith* enough. She *believed* that her husband was the greatest poet and wit of the age. Sometimes she would seize and kiss his hand with rapture; and, if the looks of a friend expressed any surprize, would apologise that 'it was the dear hand that wrote those divine poems.' She once lamented to a lady, how much the reputation of her husband suffered by his name being so frequently confounded with that of Dr. Smollett. The lady answered, 'Madam, there is a short remedy; let your husband keep to *his own* name.'

"The same man published lord Bolingbroke's Posthumous Works, for which a presentment was made by the grand jury of Middlesex. Johnson said, that lord Bolingbroke had charged a blunderbuss with all manner of combustibles against the human race; and that he dared not to let it off himself, but had hired a rascal to pull the trigger.

"In the octavo abridgement of Johnson's Dictionary is an article of '*Alias*, for otherwise; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwise* Malloch."

P. 84. "The Argyle library was sold again by auction by Leigh and Sotheby June 1785."

Vol. II. p. 58. "I am now got from the Hotel de Saxe, which was very expensive; and am with Miss Wilkes, in the Rue St. Nicaise. I pay 2400 livres a year for the apartments, and my servants I give fifteen pence English a-day to find themselves every thing. Miss Wilkes and I generally dine alone, and we pay half a-crown a-head for our dinner. When any body dines with me, I only order for one more, at the same rate; by which I shall know certainly my expence. Travelling is the most expensive of all things, and therefore I am determined not to stir till I can well afford it. Then I shall wish to go one year to Rome, with Miss Wilkes; and afterwards to Constantinople, alone, for six months."

P. 120. "About a mile from Pietra Mala, a little village between Filicaia and Cavallaio, is a singular phenomenon of fire, about nine yards round, arising from a stony ground to the height of three or four feet; it is a bright clear flame, without smoke. The greatest rains only extinguish it for a moment; small rains increase it. The stones round it are much burnt. I removed several, and the flames still arose from the same spot. They gave a considerable heat."

P. 180. "I went from Grenoble to see the Grande Chartreuse; which is the chief monastery of the Chartreux, and where the general chapter is held once in every year. It is about eight leagues from Grenoble, among the most savage rocks and gloomy woods you can imagine. The situation inspires horror, rather than pensiveness. The monks are extremely hospitable, and entertain strangers very well. They speak only on particular days; but a *père coadjuteur* is appointed to receive and to do the honours to strangers, and the *père général* may always talk. They eat no meat; but they have fish of all sorts, and garden-stuff. They are allowed to drink wine; and the *père général* sent me a present of the best Burgundy I ever tasted. They receive all strangers; and there are separate apartments for the English, French, Spaniards, &c. with a large hall for each to dine in. The building is immense, and near it are small houses for all kinds of workmen.....I lay there; and was as well entertained as it is possible to be, with the best fish, bread, butter, cheese, and wine. I ought to have mentioned first the pious conversa-

tion of the good fathers, which edified me greatly, though not quite converted so obstinate a heretic as my dear Polly knows me to be. Many of the fathers have lived much in the gay world, and are indeed truly gentlemen; very polite and easy, and not in the least peevish. Several of them were only sons of great fortunes, who have voluntarily retired there. They have each a bed-chamber, an anti-chamber, a cabinet, and a garden; with a variety of iron and wooden instruments to make chairs, boxes, &c. to amuse themselves. There is a very old chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called St. Bruno's chapel (the founder of the order). It is a strange antique building, much higher among the rocks than the present convent. The old convent stood there; but a great fragment of the rock tumbling down, and crushing several of the fathers, obliged the survivors to build where the Chartreuse now stands. The famous La Trappe near Paris, which is remarkable for its strictness, holds under the Grande Chartreuse. I found it extremely cold, though it was the end of July; and there is almost perpetual rain there. The road from Grenoble to it is among rocks and over precipices, with fine cascades tumbling down in a most romantic manner *."

P. 100. "My dearest Cotes, I wrote to you just before I left Paris, and again from Rome. I take it for granted our rascally Post-office stopped those private letters, as the officers of the customs did the public ones to my *quondam* constituents at Aylesbury. There is not a man in Europe who writes to a friend under the disadvantages I now do. I have reason to fear the shadow of a pen; yet I will persevere."

P. 102. "I know no more of what has happened in England since Christmas, [illegible]n of what has happened in China: I mean, from authentic hands; for I see the London Chronicle at sir William's, and lord Chesterfield's Letters. He says that all great and noble-minded spirit is dead in England, and that nothing now remains but the love of the guinea."

Vol. III. p. 127. The library of bishop Trail, who had been chaplain to lord Hertford's embassy, was sold by auction at Edinburgh after his death.

P. 135. In a letter to Mr. Almon he says, "I own I was not pleased with some things in the History of the Minority, which were ascribed to you, and were more than unfair, relative to the late great causes in the pasts I have acted."

P. 139, he offers, if it were thought necessary, to come to Calais for some months to conduct any paper; and he believed he could even contrive to print it there.

5. *The Justice and Policy of a War with Spain demonstrated.*

THE well-informed author of this Pamphlet (the Observator, if we mistake not, in our vol. LXXIII. p. 1040), dispassionately examines both the Justice and Policy of the War; and after observing, that ever since the accession of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain, a war with France, on whatever ground commenced, has produced a war with Spain, begun when it was supposed tha a long continued conflict had lessened our means of annoyance, and when the appearance of a new assailant threatened to render the triumph of our enemies decisive. Many of the aggressions of Spain she has committed in consequence of her subjugation to France; but the refusal of the payment of her just debts before the late war, and the various restrictions, detentions under the most frivolous pretences, and frequent unjust condemnations of British property, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, afford undeniable proofs of a determined hostile spirit, particularly that of the ship Mary, from London to Leghorn, with a cargo amounting to 30,000l. which only entered Ferrol through stress of weather. After these provocations to war, few doubt its *Justice*. As to the *Policy* of it, it surely is important in the present state of the world, to consider well what France thinks for her interest in her course towards Universal Empire, and endeavour by all the means in our pow-

* The following is a copy of the entry written by Mr. Wilkes in the Album of the Grande Chartreuse: "I had the happiness of passing the entire day of July 21, 176[illegible], in this romantic place, with the good fathers of the Grande Chartreuse; and I reckon it among the most agreeable of my life. I was charmed with the hospitality and politeness I met with, and edified by the conversation of the *père général* and the *père coadjuteur*. The savageness of the woods, the gloom of the rocks, and the perfect solitude, conspire to make the mind pensive, and to lull to rest all the turbulent guilty passions of the soul. I felt much regret at leaving the place and the good fathers; but I carry with me the liveliest sense of their goodness. JOHN WILKES, *Anglus*."

er to counteract her machinations, whether they tend to produce peace or war with other states. Spain is at present husbanding her resources; drawing her revenue from her distant colonies; increasing her commercial, and preparing for a warlike navy; and supplying France, which does not want men, with money to assist her in the attempt at our subjugation. "It is of the utmost consequence that the naval power of France, and that of every other state which she controuls; should be deprived of the means of opposing us on the ocean. We are the barrier between civilization and barbarism: our naval superiority is the only security left that mankind shall not be again reduced to the condition of the savage tribes of the desert, and therefore even the *power* of acquiring naval knowledge and naval habits should be proscribed to those who are already become, or who are certain when called upon to become, her coadjutors in this unprecedented conflict. Buonaparte has brought sailors from the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas to convey his troops to our shores; and what reason have we to expect, if we suffer Spain to increase her marine, and they must increase if we permit her pretended neutrality, that they also will not be transported by land to the ports of France, in order to recruit her languishing navy?" (pp. 14, 15.)

If it be objected that our commercial interests must suffer by a war with Spain, "it should be considered that the state of uncertainty in which we have long been, and in which we must ever be, whilst at war with France, is more prejudicial to our commerce than actual hostility. When a war once commences, the merchants of the belligerent countries look out for new channels through which to conduct their trade, and in a short time, where it depends on mutual wants, and not on restrictive monopolies, it is carried on in despite of the existing warfare with regularity and success. During the last war with Spain these new channels were resorted to; and, happily for us, though peace has taken place, they have not been abandoned, for our merchants and manufacturers, warned by the past perfidy of the Spanish court, have trusted its subjects with the utmost caution. This is a public benefit; but if our traders are lulled into security by the continuance of an apparent reconciliation, British confidence may again revive; and the shock of war when it arrives be felt with tenfold force. In truth, the trade between Spain and England during the last war was principally conducted by Spanish houses, which under the unviolated faith of Great Britain were securely kept open here, whilst partners, in the firms, or connexions in Spain, regulated the commerce there; by this means, and by the aid of neutral ships, the mutual wants of the two countries were supplied; the wines, the oil, the brandies, and the wool of Spain, found the best markets in England, and the manufactures of Great Britain were not scantily distributed in his Catholic Majesty's dominions: there can then be no reason to doubt but that, under similar circumstances, the same course will be pursued with equal facility and advantage." (pp. 16—18.)

The author does not see so much danger to Portugal from a Spanish war; but, if the grand enemy of mankind should get possession of that kingdom, its dominions in Africa and America will be separated from it, and the treasury of the Brazils be thrown into the lap of Great Britain. "The inhabitants of Spain have not witnessed the horrid wonders of revolutionary France; and, not having undergone that process, their minds are unprepared for an exchange of the dominion of their lawful King for the usurpation of a new dynasty; and therefore the attempt to effect such a revolution would be likely to rouze their indignation, and render the vassal state a dead weight upon, rather than an acquisition to, the Chief of the French." To subject the Colonies of Spain to our dominion; to erect them into independent governments under the protection of this country; or simply to disjoin them from the parent state; are points of very high importance: and the author doubts not that each of these atchievements may be realized. Spain has never improved the advantages of colonization, or her commerce, or revenues: nor have her subjects emigrated from Europe in the same proportion as from Great Britain, or imported any of the advantages of Europe into them.

"I hope there is no presumption in supposing it to be the object of our ministers

nisters to form these colonies into independent governments; to erect them; under the fostering care of Great Britain, into states capable of preserving the liberty to which we shall have raised them; and to infuse into them; that spirit of improvement, of civilization and of order, of industry and enterprize; that abhorrence of ecclesiastical intolerance; and that attachment to the sciences and arts, to which this country owes the estimation and respect in which she is held in the civilized world.—That British minister, who has a heart to feel, a head to plan, and a hand to execute this mighty project, shall confer blessings on mankind, that will entitle him to the highest rank among the benefactors of his race: he will merit and receive the grateful benedictions of his country, and the future generations of the Western hemisphere will immortalize the fame of this hero of humanity." (pp. 38—40.)

"The reprisals which our Government has made in the detention of the Spanish frigates is not seizing the property of innocent individuals for the debt of another. It is a debt of the state or nation, of which each citizen ought to pay his quota, and be redressed by his sovereign. The moment the peace was signed, the royal treasury of Madrid became a debtor to the merchants of this country: from that time to the present hour, Government has been using gentle means; what the effect has been, let British creditors answer. In these circumstances, what was the line to be pursued by Great Britain? When a grievance is complained of which admits neither of excuse nor palliation, is negociation to last for ever? Have we not gone lengths in forbearance which the weakness of the other party can alone justify?

"It is not improbable that Government may have charges against the conduct of Spain of a more serious nature than those which I have stated, but which it does not choose to make public while negociations are pending. If my reasoning on the justice and policy of a war with that power be well founded, we should engage in it with firmness and decision, and prepare for the temporary privation which the event may create.—The preceding pages, which have been the employment of a few hours leisure from other avocations, are submitted to the publick with the utmost deference by one who feels the sentiments he has expressed, who is uninfluenced by any considerations but those of the security and prosperity of his country; who expects that the measure he contemplates will be found inevitable; and though, from tenderness to the distresses of Spain, it may be reluctantly adopted by his Majesty's Ministers, will, he is persuaded, ultimately prove highly beneficial to the interests of Great Britain." (pp. 44—46.)

But here our Review must necessarily be closed. The sagacity of the writer, and the policy of the measure are both confirmed by the actual fact of Spain having first declared war.

6. *The Dignity of Human Nature. An Essay. By Mr.* Jerningham

THE author of this Essay controverts the opinion of the writers who exclusively impute to a cultivated education those excellencies which human nature is capable of attaining. Education may assist, but it cannot create; and he justly observes, that "the weed, though sheltered from the blast, and fostered by genial showers, can never be improved into a flower."

The argumentative part of this little tract is enlivened by several interesting historic facts; and a new train of ideas is excited favourable to the dignity of the human character.

7. *A Discourse on the Christian Doctrine of Atonement or Reconciliation of the World to* God *by* Jesus Christ. *By* R. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT observes, that in his text, Romans v. 11. not God but *men* are said to have received the Atonement or Reconciliation. Christ suffered that he might effect it.

8. *A New* English *Spelling Book; or, Key to the* English *Language; in which its Difficulties are simplified and its Beauties pointed out. The Second Edition, corrected, and much improved. By* John Robinson, *Master of* Arundel-street *Seminary.*

9. *An Easy* English *Grammar for the Use of Schools. By* A. Murray, *Schoolmaster. The Fourth Edition.*

10. *An* English *Introduction to the* Latin *Tongue, compiled for the Use of Schools. By Rev.* T. Richard, *A. M. of Queen's College,* Oxford.

WHATEVER tends to facilitate the Instruction of Youth, deserves the encouragement which these elementary treatises appear to have fairly obtained.

OUR

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1805.

By H. J. Pye, Poet Laureat.

PORTENTOUS 'mid the ſtormy ſky,
Dread when the livid meteors glare,
The faded cheek, the languid eye,
Pale Terror's awful reign declare;
And as athwart the face of heav'n
The blazing coruſcations fly,
From the green mead and paſture driv'n,
The flocks and herds affrighted hie:
For on the lightning's flaſh await
The fiery meſſengers of fate;
And the loud tempeſt's thund'ring breath
Wafts the terrific bolts of danger and of death.

But when the golden orb of day
High in the arch of heav'n appears,
And with its ſalutary ray
The ſmiling face of Nature cheers,
Each grove a lovelier verdure wears,
The beams the woodland gloom pervade;
While ſhining through the dewy glade,
As ſmooth the riv'let glides along,
The lowing herds, in peaceful throng
Aſſembled on the ruſhy brink,
Graze on its ſides, or from its boſom drink;
And, burſting from each parent root,
Myriads of embryo ſcions ſhoot,
Myriads of inſect tribes their wings diſplay, [inſpiring ray.
And riſe to light and life, wak'd by th'
Fell Deſpotiſm's giant form
Shews to the ſubjugated mind,
As glares the meteor of the ſtorm,
The dread, the horror of mankind;
Baleful as through the darken'd ſkies
With livid gleam the light'ning flies,
Fierce as the fiery torrents flow
From the rent mountain's torrid brow,
When o'er Sicilia's plain and dædal tow'rs
Ætna the ſtream of deſolation pours,
And, far as horror throws th'aſtoniſh'd eye, [ruins lie.
The waſted regions round in ſmoking
But diff'rent far the happy ſcene,
'Mid fertile vales and ſky ſerene,
Where rules a King with peaceful ſway;
A people's good his patriot aim;
Who, like the radiant ſource of day,
Sheds glowing light and vital flame;
And as along th' ethereal tract,
Eternal laws the courſe celeſtial trace;
So Freedom's rule and Virtue's high beheſt
Direct the councils of the Royal breaſt.
And as the day-ſtar's influence bland
Sheds plenty o'er the the teeming land;
Now from th' irriguous marſh and ſea-beat coaſt,
Raiſing of vapoury miſts a fleecy hoſt,
To fall again, again with genial pow'r,
In balmy dew or gentle ſhow'r;
So grateful Albion through each fruitful plain [proſp'rous reign.
Proclaims, with heartfelt joy, her George's

LINES

WRITTEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW YEAR,
REVISED AND CORRECTED JAN. 1805.

LONG, in inglorious ſleep I've ſlumber'd on,
Nor bow'd, ye Muſes, at your hallow'd throne! [cold,
Long thro' the gloomy Winter, dark and
I've liſt'ned, while the wintry winds have howl'd; [ſong,
In ſilence paus'd, nor tun'd my dormant
While fields for green, and groves for foliage mourn.
Another year in dreary ſtate rolls on,
Uſher'd by tempeſts and the roaring ſtorm;
No ſun t' illume thee on thy ſhaded way,
Nor the ſoft verdure of ſweet lingering May; [morn,
Nor lamp of Peace to light this clouded
Nor blow thy whirlwinds to her bright return; [land,
E'en as the trumpets ſound thro' Albion's
When war, dread, hated fiend, forſakes her ſtrand. [pain—
Proclaim ceſſation ſweet from toil and
Bounded the demon's wide and waſteful reign!
Ah no, terrific War! ſtill o'er the world,
In ſable pomp his banners are unfurl'd;
Our volunteers are glittering o'er the plain,
Our hoſtile navies towering plough the main. [high,
The ſea-beat ſailors climb their maſts on
And proudly view Britannia's enſigns fly;
Their rude ſongs carol to the waves below,
While the ſpray daſhes, and the loud winds blow, [main,
Frame their tall barks t' endure the toſſing
Nor ſhrink from Death, from dangers, toil, or pain;
Their imprecations on the foe they pour,
And mock the pomp which ſhines round Gallia's ſhore. [pons lean,
But ye, brave youths, who on your wea-
And fly, for war, the covert and the plain;
Ye volunteers, who for your native land
In firm embodied phalanx boldly ſtand;
Await, with brow unmov'd, the legions arm'd, [ſtorm;
From Gallia's poſts to take your Iſle by
For you full many a maid ſhall mourn away,
And breathe to Love the conſecrated ſigh.
Full oft the partners of your boſoms mourn,
For woes remote, and dangers yet unborn,
To fancy's image in the fiery ſtrife,
Her love, her Lord, the "partner of her life;" [pow'rs,
For Fear, pale Fear, with her attendant
Flies bolder breaſts, to rule and reign in ours: [tween,
But hold! my country—o'er the waves be-
We've mark'd in ſilent ſcorn the gilded ſcene,

Where

Where Gallia's fwarming legions flee the
 fhore, [before ;
Where in long line their ranks were rang'd
The fervile peafantry forfook the plain,
And fallen nobles form'd the gorgeous
 train ; [rial throne,
Where the firft Conful grafp'd th' Impe-
Hail'd Royal Pomp, and Law, and Power,
 his own ! [found ;
From fair Italia's realms with awe pro-
The hoary Pontiff trod in Gallic ground ;
Of power defpond, fubjected to his Lord,
He and his priefts obey the Imperial
 word ;
Invoke on high angelic powers above,
To crown a favourite with celeftial love !
 No lofty Marcus Brutus tower'd along,
The veneration of the mingled throng !
As when a comet pours its blazing fire,
And trembling gazers wonder and admire ;
Such was the man, far fam'd in days of old,
A Patriot, uncorrupted, firm, and bold ;
Who when thro' Rome the tidings frefh
 were borne, [throne,
That Cæfar grafp'd to mount the Imperial
In his proud bofom plung'd the glittering
 blade, [bleed,
And bade for Rome's great weal a Cæfar
No Brutus's amid thofe ranks were feen,
Of fervile kneelers to their new-made king.
 Ah, no ! the fpirit of thofe gen'rals fallen,
Who ftood like rocks unmov'd 'mid War's
 alarms :
See brave Moreau, in foreign fields forlorn,
For France, for Freedom, and for Glory
 mourn ; [war,
When, bright in arms, caparifon'd for
He led her legions mid Germania's roar ;
Trod light the realms of Conqueft, War,
 and Pain, [reign.
And ftretch'd afar proud Gaul's defpotic
 Are thefe the men who tumbled to the
 ground [throne ?
The antient ftanding of the Bourbon's
Was it for this their royal race were hurl'd,
From fov'reign power to wander o'er the
 world ?
Are thefe the men who planted all around
The trees of Freedom waving o'er their
 ground ? [graceful day
They are !—Oh, France, on that dif-
When Freedom's fhade was flitting fleet
 away ;
The laft link broken in her golden chain,
And lawlefs power extends her iron reign :
When, throng'd within the walls of Notre
 Dame, [acclaim,
You blew the Tyrant's trump with loud
When Fortune, Fame, Ambition pour'd
 their fong,
And Ufurpation led him to the throne ;
Did not the fpirit of that King you flew,
With freezing horror ftart before your view?
In faded ftate wave his majeftic hands,
And glance indignant on your martial
 bands ?

" Oh, France ! what fcenes are thefe
 which blaft mine eyes, [to rife ;
Which call me from the dark, damp grave
Was it for this my guiltlefs blood was
 pour'd, [ing fword ?
And War unfheath'd his broad and waft-
You flew where Freedom's ftreaming ban-
 ners wav'd, [grave ?
And turn'd my kingdom to a reeking
On my devoted head charg'd many a crime,
Done ages paft thro' a long Royal line ?
Oh, Frenchmen ! tis for this I only groan,
A proud Ufurper climbs my rightful throne :
Wheree'er he towers with horrid ftrides
 around,
See War and Ruin ftamp the defert ground !
Nor my poor boy, lodg'd in the narrow tomb,
Survives to bear in mind my haplefs doom ;
T' whom my fad injur'd ghoft might tell
 its wrongs, [own.
Fire him to avenge his father's and his
But brief—their ftrain'd eyes dazzle with
 the glare,
My faded fenfes with the noontide air !
Oh France ! thou fickning fcene of blood
 and wrong,
I'll fly, I'll hide me in the friendly tomb !"
 And thou, proud Chief, who with un-
 wearied pain, [of Fame ;
Haft toiling climb'd the rugged mount
Frail be the garland woven for thy brow,
Enwreath'd by fanguine hands of War and
 Woe, [o'er,
When thy few fleeting days on earth are
And the pale fpirit land on Pluto's fhore ;
There by fad Acheron's dark ftream reclin'd,
With black remorfe mourn many a fable
 crime ; [world,
" Done in thy days of Nature" o'er the
Ere thou from heights of power and life
 wert hurl'd ;
With groans of everlafting forrow mourn,
'Mid tortur'd fpirits, and pale fhades for-
 lorn ; [and fell,
Some rival Cromwells there, who tower'd
May ftride gigantic 'crofs the walks of Hell,
May greet thee, haughty fpirit, on thy way,
And crown thy brows with fulphurous
 boughs of bay,
" Hail thou dejected Champion ! all hail !
Behold thou 'rt loft in forrow and deep
 wail : [champaign,
Thefe are the fields, and this the dark
Where we, O Chief, extend our gloomy
 reign.—
Thy wars on earth, the bloody battles done,
And thy bright fun of power and life gone
 down,
Repofe thee then, tho' not to us be given
To " flumber here as in the vales of Hea-
 ven*."
 From realms of Death, and fhades of
 tyrants fallen, [dawn,
I upwards fprung where lights celeftial

* Milton's Paradife Loft.

Hail,

Hail, Britons, hail, thou bright and western star:
In Peace majestic, terrible in War!
My own, my native country, ever dear,
While time shall stand, and year shall follow year;
From every clime I turn with love of thee;
Blest be thy sons, enlight'ned, bold, and free:
To thee my Muse her budding wreathes shall bring,
Green, unmatur'd, thro' eighteen's opening spring.
Loud rock'd by Ocean's, and by War's alarms,
Thou Isle of Science, and thou "nurse of arms!"
Long may'st thou stand, e'en as thy sandy shores
Rebellow back Old Ocean's thund'ring roar.
From age to age they brave the hostile main,
And form a bulwark round thy blooming plains.
May Gaul, proud Gaul, behold thy towers so strong,
And fear to launch her fleets the deeps among!
Rest on her arms with dark suspended ire,
Cool'd the fierce ardours of the martial fire,
Till War, dire scourge, forsake my native land,
And Peace, sweet Peace, from Paradise descend.

LAVINIA. *Near Shifton.*

THE FLOWER GIRL'S CRY.

By the late Miss Symmons; Æt. 11, 1800.

Come buy my Wood Hare-bells, my Cowslips come buy;
O take my Carnations and Jessamines sweet;
Lest their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die;
Ah! snatch'd, like myself, from their native retreat.

O ye, who in pleasure and luxury live,
Whose bosoms would sink beneath half my sad woes;
Ah! deign to my cry a kind answer to give,
And shed a soft tear for the fate of poor Rose.

Yet once were my days happy, sweet, and serene,
And once have I tasted the balm of Repose;
But now on my cheek meagre Famine is seen,
And Anguish prevails in the bosom of Rose.

Then buy my Wood Harebells, my Cowslips come buy;
O take my Carnations and Jessamines sweet;
Lest their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die;
Ah! snatch'd, like myself, from their native retreat.

TO MEMORY.

By the same.

Hail, Memory! celestial maid,
Who lov'st with Solitude to dwell;
Under the mountain's ragged shade,
Retir'd within thy pensive cell.

O thou, my mingled joy and woe,
Sweet source of every bursting sigh!
Who bidd'st these silent sorrows flow:
Hail, heaven-born soothing Memory!

The sky is clad in tenderest blue,
And Zephyr spreads his balmy wing;
The bending flowret weeps with dew;
The bird's soft song salutes the spring.

Yet, far retir'd from this gay scene,
From Solitude, and thee, I seek
My friend's soft sigh, her smile serene,
Her speaking eye, her moistened cheek.

Come then, and soothe my labouring heart;
Come awful power; come sweetest maid;
O haste, my Lucia's smile impart,
And leave the mountain's ragged shade.

THE HARE-BELL.

By the same.

In Spring's green lap there blooms a flow'r,
Whose cups imbibe each vernal show'r;
Who sips fresh Nature's balmy dew,
Clad in her sweetest purest blue;
Yet shuns the ruddy beam of Morning,
The shaggy wood's brown shade adorning;
Simple floweret! child of May!
Though hid from the broad eye of day;
Though doom'd to waste those pensive graces,
In the wild wood's dark embraces;
In desert airs thy sweets to shed,
Unnotic'd droop thy languid head;
Still Nature's darling thou'lt remain;
She feeds thee with her softest rain;
Fills each sweet bell with honied tears,
With genial gales thy blossom cheers.
Still then unfold thy bashful charms,
In yon deep thicket's circling arms;
Far from the common eye's coarse glare,
No heedless hand shall harm thee there.
Still then avoid the gaudy scene,
The flaunting sun, th'embroider'd green;
And bloom and fade, with chaste reserve unseen.

From the Portuguese of Luis de Camoens.
By Lord Viscount Strangford.

When day has smil'd a soft farewell,
And night-drops bathe each shutting bell,
And shadows sail along the green,
And birds are still, and winds serene,
I wander silently.—

And while my lone step prints the dew,
Dear are the dreams that bless my view;
To Memory's eye the maid appears,
For whom have sprung my sweetest tears,
So oft so tenderly.

I see her, as, with graceful care,
She binds her braids of sunny hair;

I feel

I feel her harp's melodious thrill
Strike to my heart—and thence be still
Re-echo'd faithfully.—

I meet her mild and quiet eye,
Drink the warm spirit of her sigh;
See young Love beating at her breast,
And with to mine its pulses prest;
God knows how fervently!—

Such are the hours of dear Delight;
And morn but makes me long for night,
And think how swift the minutes flew,
When last amongst the dropping dew,
I wander'd silently.—

FROM THE SAME.

I MET Love wandering o'er the wild,
In semblance of a simple child;
I heard his name, and in the sound,
So much of sweet Persuasion found,
That, piteous of his tears, I prest
The little darling to my breast;
And watch'd his quiet slumbers there,
With all a father's tender care.

From day to day the orphan grew,
And with him, my affection too;
'Till at the last, around my mind
The winning boy so closely twin'd;
I learnt his baby form to prize,
Like one of those within mine eyes,
And lov'd the young adopted more
Than ever sire did son before.

I had a bank of favourite flowers,
Which blossom'd e'en in wintry hours;
Content, the bosom's thornless rose,
And Innocence, the heart's repose.
Love like a rude and wanton boy,
Broke into my bow'rs of joy,
Tore Content's young roses hence,
Kill'd Repose—and Innocence!

Ah! wretch! what mischiefs hast thou done,
To him who lov'd thee like a son!
How could'st thou dim the doating eyes,
Which did thee like their babies prize?
How break the heart of him who prest
Thee, cold and weeping, to his breast!
And watch'd thy quiet slumbers there
With all a father's tender care!

FROM THE SAME.

DEAR is the blush of early light,
To him who ploughs the pathless deep:
When winds have rav'd throughout the night,
And roaring tempests banish'd sleep,
Dear is the dawn of day at last
And shows him all his perils past.

Dearer to me the break of day,
Which thus thy bended eye illumes:
And, chasing Fear and Doubt away,
Scatters the night of mental glooms;
And bids my spirit hope at last
A rich reward for peril past.

A MIDNIGHT SCENE.

THE face of midnight is serene,
As when the dawn leads on the day;
The moon adorns the smiling scene,
But sweet Eliza is away.

In every star though beauty smile,
And fire the bosom of the deep;
Her lovely eyes are clos'd the while,
Beneath the heavy hand of sleep;

Awake, my Love! and view the light,
So welcome to the wakeful eye
Of one, who drives the weary night,
To heave for thee the tender sigh.

Yet if amid this placid view,
The thought of him disturb thy breast;
O bid the world once more adieu,
And sink again to balmy rest!

W. EVANS.

SONNET,
To W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M.P.

CHRISTIAN, and Patriot! scorn what shameless rage,
What envious Ignorance can say: thy name,
To Sympathy is dear; thy chastening page
Will live in other times; and thy fair fame
Flourish; when to Oblivion sink the flies,
That now buz round thee, borne on flimsy wing,
Self-pleas'd a pest to Wisdom; if their sting
Should harm thee, Candour's healing balm supplies
An antidote. Let hollow Sentiment
Feed her soft muling train with fiction's woe,
Robbing the breast of Feeling's native glow,
Thy manly eloquence its aid hath lent
To Freedom, to Humanity, to those,
Who wake to weep—the wages of whose toil are blows!

UNDREGR. OXON.

VERSES ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.
BY MASTER T. ROMNEY ROBINSON.

HARK! midst the gloom of Lagan's winding shores,
Yon mournful knell loud thrills the startled ear—
While freed from life, a much-lov'd Spirit soars,
And claims on earth the tribute of a tear.

See dark December tears his robes of snow,
Cold icy dew his hoary locks deforms,
And with th'expiring Year, departing slow,
Sighs midst the whirlwind of his rushing storms.

In Fancy's wreath no gem resplendent shines—
Her frantic hand the flow'ry garland rends,—
Funereal Cypress round her brow she twines,
And o'er her fav'rite's tomb in sorrow bends!

In

In his pure mind the flow'rs of Genius sprung,
His artless breast with every virtue [shone;
His rural lyre the sylvan Dryads strung,
And truth inspir'd him from her heav'nly throne.

But now no more that vocal lyre shall charm—
Cold is the hand that bade its chords [resound,
And cold that heart so late with friendship warm,
Deep in the bosom of the wintry ground!

Now fledg'd with radiant plumes of heav'nly fire,
His soul ascending views its native skies!
Cease, cease, my Muse, from paths unknown retire,
And from the prospect turn thy dazzled [eyes.

Belfast, Dec. 31, 1804.

*** The above Verses were published along with the account of W. Cunningham's death in the Belfast News-letter, Jan. 1, 1805, and must have been composed in a few hours, for the notice of his death was not transmitted to Belfast till Sunday evening Dec. 30; yet then the Verses must have been delivered to the printer time enough in the following day for him to insert them in his paper, which was published very early on Tuesday morning.

This Infant Bard, who has not yet completed his 12th year, is son of Mr. Robinson, an eminent painter at Belfast, as we have before had occasion to mention, when we inserted earlier compositions of his. (See Vols. LXXI. 1124. LXXII. 61. 252.)

At the late Christmas examinations 1804, in Dr. Bruce's Academy in Belfast, this wonderful boy gained the first premiums not only in the Latin and Greek Classics, but in History, Mythology, and even Logic.

It is remarkable, that this infant Apollo, like the infant Roscius, made the first display of his talents at Belfast; though indeed neither of them were natives of the town; Master Robinson being born at Lawrence town, near Gilford, in the co. of Down, April 23, 1793; and Master Betty in the parish of St. Chad's in Shrewsbury, Sept 13, 1791.

ON THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

O WONDROUS youth, of sweet enraptur'd strain,
Thou self-devoted to the Thespian train,
Where heav'n-born genius glows in mortal breast,
And tender years assume Minerva's crest,
Age after age shall but enhance thy fame,
While future Actors shall adore thy name,
Hark! how each Theatre resounds applause,
A Boy, *mere* Boy, the sole, the only cause.
A Boy appears; unnumber'd voices raise
The shout of clamour, and the peal of praise.
But what in Youth such brilliant rays af- [fords,
As to excite the praise of Prince and Lords?
'Tis Pathos, Feeling, genuine, tender, true;
'Tis Passion pourtray'd in her richest hue.
Not far-fam'd Roscius in days of yore,
Proud Rome's theatric boast excell'd thee more.
Hark! from the tomb his spirit faintly [cries,
" Britain from antient Rome has gain'd the prize.
A youth by name West Henry Betty call'd
My peaceful rest has in the grave appall'd:
His action elegant, his diction fine,
His manners easy, and his form benign.
Oh dang'rous rival why my spirit haunt?
Gods! shall a Briton then my fame supplant?
Yes 'twas not mine such grand applause [to draw,
Though my superior never Roman saw."
No more he said, but calm'd his troubled mind,
The softly dying accents ling'ring long be- [hind.
Oh Youth, in whom the noblest virtues shine,
The Graces three, if not the Muses nine;
How would old Thespis stand in mute amaze,
How with enthusiastic rapture gaze!
How would our Shakspeare now exalt to see
His Hamlet pourtray'd so exact in thee!
How would his heart with boundless transport melt,
To see his Richard's traits so justly felt!
Rise then, ye Vet'rans of the Stage, arise;
Hear Nature speak, and heave her gentle sighs.
She calls, imperious dame, unerring guide—
Passion and fiery tumults swell the tide—
Again she calls—the furious passions cease,
And soft emotions sooth his breast in peace.
Such is the force of Nature, such her pow'r;
She storms, subsides, and varies ev'ry hour.
Lo! with majestic gait and awful pace,
While graceful hands his soft emotions trace;
Sublime on Covent's stage behold him [tread,
Unbounded plaudits bursting o'er his head.
Firm and compos'd, in elevated state,
Unmov'd he stands, undaunted meet his fate;
A fate, how glorious! none who saw, but [own'd;
When three times three his noble efforts crown'd.
Such was the tribute paid—so merit fares—
" As Rumour with her hundred tongues declares."

Jan. 16, 1805. T. B.

LINES, ON THE DEATH OF A BELOVED DAUGHTER.

ADIEU, dear Sarah! till we meet above,
In those pure, peaceful realms of light and love;
Grain, sown in Earth, is still its owner's [care,
And evening Suns but set to rise more fair.

K.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO WEYMOUTH (*concluded from vol. LXXIV. p. 1235.*)

Sept. 15. The review of this day commenced with a most excellent sham-fight, in which the numerous field-artillery bore a conspicuous part. The whole concluded highly to the satisfaction of his Majesty, and the sight was truly grand; those who travelled many miles appearing highly gratified for their trouble.

The Princess Elizabeth this day presented her Majesty with an elegant copy of the first work printed, for Mr. Harding, at Earl Stanhope's new Stereotype press. The author was John Anastasius Freylinghausen, minister of St. Ulrick's church, an inspector of the public school at Hall in Germany, an eminent Divine of the Lutheran church, a man of considerable talents and erudition, and of distinguished reputation in his profession. As the Editor did not recollect any summary of this kind in the English language, he conceived that the translation now offered, from the original German, might be of some use to the improvement of the religion and morals of the country. Certain, at least, it is, that this tract has the honour to stand very high in the good opinion of the Greatest Female Personage in this kingdom, by whose order it was originally translated for the use of her illustrious Daughters.

Sept. 17. The Royal Family, attended by all the Generals and Aid-de-Camps, set out for Dorchester, to the review of the Hanoverian Light Horse, which the Duke of Cambridge has taken such pains to complete in German tactics. At the conclusion of the review, the Hanoverian officers repaired to Stacy's and Luce's hotels, at Weymouth, where they were entertained with a sumptuous dinner at his Majesty's expence; as were the Hanoverian soldiers, with half a pound of pork, a pound of mutton, bread, and three pints of beer, each man.

Sept. 20. This morning before 7 his Majesty was on horseback. At half past 9 o'clock his Majesty, attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, and the General Officers, rode to Radipole-hill, to review the Staffordshire Militia. On the road his Majesty conversed for some time with Sir Robert Wilson, who appeared in the uniform which was some time ago presented to him by the Emperor of Germany. Parties of the Somerset Militia and of the German Legion were appointed to keep the ground, which with difficulty they effected, owing to a vast concourse of persons whom the fine day, and so novel a sight, had assembled.

Sept. 23. Their Majesties, and the Princesses, the Royal Dukes, and the Staff Officers, left Weymouth, and rode to Bincomb Downs, where his Majesty reviewed all the troops in the neighbourhood. His Majesty expressed himself to the officers highly pleased with the evolutions which had been performed. At the conclusion of the review, the Royal Party returned to the Grand Fête at the Royal-hotel, where a company of more than 300 of the nobility, gentry, and officers of the town and neighbourhood, were met, to celebrate the anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation. Soon after dinner, the dancing commenced, and, with the exception of proper intervals for tea and other refreshments, continued with the utmost hilarity till near 11 o'clock, when their Majesties and the Princesses retired, much delighted. During the display of fire-works at the Fête this night at Weymouth, a servant of Lord Powlet's, named George, was unfortunately standing near the hamper of rockets, and other fire-works, when they exploded, and was struck with one of the sticks, which occasioned his death.

Sept. 26. Before 9 o'clock, his Majesty took water at the Pier, the waves at the time running tremendously high to a fresh-water sailor; great intreaties were used to induce several ladies to accompany the party with his Majesty, but nothing could persuade them to venture.

Sept. 29. This day more than 260 of the Nobility and Gentry were assembled at Weymouth, to be present at the grand Naval Fête given by their Majesties on board the Royal yachts moored in the harbour, and on platforms under marquees near them, which were prepared for the purpose. It is impossible for us to do justice to the grandeur, taste, and elegance of the preparations, or to describe the enchanting scene, when their Majesties, the Princesses, Royal Dukes, Officers, Nobility, and Gentry, were assembled on-board the Royal yacht. Their Majesties dined with the Princes and Princesses; at other tables the Officers of the Household, Earls Powlet, Uxbridge, Rosslyn, Walsingham, &c. dined. After dinner a Dutch fair was held.

Sept. 30. This morning (Sunday), his Majesty was out by 7 o'clock, and continued walking till near 9. At 11, their Majesties, and all the Royal Family, attended Divine service at the Church.

Oct. 10. At 10 this morning, his Majesty and the Duke of Cambridge in a phaeton; the Queen and Princess Augusta in a landau; Princesses Elizabeth and Sophia, and Ladies Thynne and Winyard, in another phaeton; and the Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester in their own

own carriage, followed by Lord and Lady Powlet in their own carriages, went to Milton Abbey, the Earl of Dorchester's.

Oct. 11. This morning, the Royal Family left Milton Abbey, on a visit to the Earl of Uxbridge, at his seat at Stalbridge, which the Noble Earl has not inhabited for a number of years. The Royal Family, after inspecting this antient place, and partaking of some refreshment, returned to Milton Abbey to dinner. Passing up a very steep hill, two of the horses in a phaeton, in which were two of the Princesses, got entangled together, which caused the phaeton to overset: the Princesses were thrown out, but happily received no bodily injury, though much frightened. The Royal Family, during their visit at Milton Abbey, amused themselves in riding about the beautiful park and grounds, and were received by the peasantry with the greatest joy.

Oct. 13. This day, about 4, the Royal Family returned to Weymouth; his Majesty came on horseback, and the Queen and Princesses in carriages.

Oct. 18. A ball given this night by Earl Poulet, at the Royal Hotel, was honoured with the presence of the Royal Family, and most of the Nobility and Gentry here, and for miles round the country. The preparations for the accommodation of the Royal Family were in the most splendid style. The Royal Family returned to the Lodge soon after 10 o'clock.

Oct. 23. Her Majesty and the Princesses honoured Lady Poulet with a visit for several hours. Her Ladyship's lovely daughters were very much noticed by her Majesty and the Princesses.

Oct. 24. This morning, soon after 10 o'clock, his Majesty mounted his charger, and rode to Bincomb Downs, to review the troops stationed there. About half past 11, her Majesty, the Princesses, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, attended by Ladies Ilchester, M. Winyard, E. Thynne, and Mrs. Drax, went in five carriages, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Damer.

Oct. 27. His Majesty, in his excursion to sea, had several very pleasant trips across the Bay. On his return to shore, all the ships in the harbour were manned, and the shore was crowded; and every person joined in giving three cheers, which was considered to be the farewell salute.

Oct. 28. This evening the Royal Family honoured the rooms at the Grand Hotel with their presence. On leaving the rooms, the company gave three cheers.

Oct. 29. This morning every preparation was made for the departure of the Royal Family at 8 o'clock; and his Majesty and all the Family were ready exactly at the time. Their Majesties carriage was drawn by four white Hanoverian horses; the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia, followed in a carriage and four; Princesses Mary and Amelia, attended by Ladies Winyard and Thynne, followed; the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his Aid-du-Camps, took another road, and went by Wareham, which is considerably shorter than the road taken by their Majesties. His Royal Highness breakfasted at the New-inn at Wimbourne, and proceeded to Cuffnels. The Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester followed their Majesties and Princesses in their own carriages.—The Somersetshire Militia were drawn up in the front of the Lodge, commanded by Lord Hinton; and the whole presented arms, on the Royal Family's coming out of the Lodge. All the ships in the Port fired a Royal salute. They were answered by those in Portland Island. The Legion at the Barracks was likewise under arms.—A very great concourse of people were assembled to witness and lament their departure. The Hanoverian Legion escorted them to Dorchester. The Royal procession arrived at the seat of Mr. Drax Grosvenor, at Charborough, at about 11 o'clock. Their approach was announced by the discharge of 21 guns from the front of the house. A few miles beyond Blandford, the pole of the Princesses' carriage broke, which detained them half an hour later than the rest of the Royal Family. The Volunteers of the neighbourhood attended, to keep off the populace. The Royal Family were received at the door of the mansion by Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, who conducted them to a suite of rooms, where a sumptuous breakfast was provided.

After breakfast, the Royal Family proceeded to Wimbourne, where they arrived about 2 o'clock. They were received by the Volunteers of the town with all due military honours, under the command of General Monroe, who came about 12 o'clock for that purpose. The town was so crowded that it was hardly possible for the Royal Family to enter: the windows were filled with ladies elegantly dressed, and all the tops of the houses were covered; persons of all descriptions flocking from various parts of the country to see the Royal Family. The Volunteers, and every man, woman, and child, had laurel in their heads, and the air was rent with huzzas and shouts of Long live the King. The Royal Family changed horses here, and proceeded to Ringwood, where they were received by the Volunteers of the town, and the Flying Artillery from Christchurch. Here they changed horses, and proceeded to Lyndhurst, where the Volunteers from Southampton and various other places were assembled. Numbers came from such a distance that they

travelled

travelled in flying waggons; great numbers of cavalry, from various parts, were likewise drawn out. The streets were filled with coaches, chaises, gigs, carts, and a very great concourse of people. The Royal Family arrived at Cuffnels, the seat of Mr. Rose, soon after 4, to dinner.

Nov. 1. This day the Corporation of Southampton were honoured by a visit of their Majesties and the Royal Family. The King entered the town on horseback, and, with the Royal Family and their attendants, immediately came to the Audit House, where they were received by Thomas Darell, esq. Mayor, the Recorder, the High Sheriff, and Town-clerk, who, after being severally introduced to the King by Mr. Rose, were conducted into the Audit room. A loyal and dutiful Address was then read to their Majesties by the Recorder; to which the King was pleased to return a most gracious answer, expressive of his particular attachment to the Corporation and Town of Southampton, having been from his infancy a Member of the Corporation, as well as his warmest wishes for the prosperity of the Town. After the ceremony, the Royal Family went to Mr. Bulkeley's, in the New Forest, to dinner.

Nov. 2. About half past one, their Majesties, with the Princesses, the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, arrived from Cuffnels at the Bishop of Winchester's Palace at Farnham-castle, where they partook of an elegant dinner. They left Farnham about 4, and went to Bagshot; where their Majesties' horses were in waiting to take them to Windsor, where they arrived soon after 6 o'clock. The Royal Party were escorted from Bagshot by a party of the Blues. The greatest part of the town was illuminated, in particular their Majesties trades-people, and the inns, which the Royal Family viewed as they passed along the streets; and, in going up Castle-hill, the regiment of Blues was in waiting to salute their Majesties. As they went in at the Castle-gate, the guards on duty here, the Stafford Militia, and the Windsor Volunteers, were drawn up in the great Court-yard, where they saluted the Family as they alighted from their carriages. When they arrived, great numbers of spectators were present, and all happy to see his Majesty back again. The apartments in the Castle have been expeditiously fitted up for their reception.

Nov. 3. Soon after breakfast, his Majesty, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and Princesses Sophia and Amelia, with their usual attendants, went to Cumberland-lodge, to see the great improvements making there. Her Majesty, and the other Princesses, took an airing to Frogmore. The Duke of York dined with their Majesties, and afterwards returned to Oatlands.

Nov. 4. This morning the Royal Family attended service at St. George's chapel.

*** Windsor-castle, the future residence of the King, Queen, and the Princesses, upon which many thousand pounds have recently been expended in repairs and improvements, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, has still to undergo many changes suggested by his Majesty, who has long made Antient and Modern Architecture his peculiar study. The late improvements consist in beautifying the apartments appropriated to the Royal Family, and adorning the avenues leading thereto. What first attracts notice is the grand staircase, which is finished in the most superb style possible; the balustrades of which are composed of polished iron, inlaid with brass, gilt, and chased, of inimitable workmanship, ascending as far as the state apartments; the staircase branches off to the right and left, upon a geometrical principle, and extends to the apartments set apart for the Princesses. Several beautiful crystal lamps, supported by upright pillars, affixed to the balustrades, composed of polished iron and brass, brilliantly illuminate the passage to and from these apartments. Every room set apart for the Royal Family is fitted up in the modern taste, the walls being painted a bright yellow, bordered with very rich groupes of flowers of yellow and brown colours. The curtains are likewise yellow, made of silk, finished with French draperies, and yellow and brown tassels. The tables, chairs, sofas, commodes, settees, &c. are all modern, but extremely plain. All the King's apartments are crowded with valuable paintings, removed principally from the Queen's House and Hampton-court. The Cartoons were lately taken from the Queen's-Lodge, and hung in the King's dining-room, which is situate on the North side of the Castle, near the grand staircase. All his Majesty's principal apartments are to the North. Those on the back point look into the quadrangle of King Charles's Court-yard. On the East side reside the Queen and the Princesses Elizabeth and Amelia; on the South side the Princesses Augusta, Sophia, and Mary. The Dukes of Kent and Cumberland retain their apartments to the left of the Devil's-tower, which are spacious and commodious. From the great extent of the Castle, from the numerous suites of apartments and anti-rooms through which the attendants would have to pass, on their way to the Royal apartments, her Majesty has thought fit to order all the head attendants to sleep in the anti-rooms contiguous to those inhabited by the Princesses, to be near at hand if wanted. The intended improvement, it is supposed, will take six years to complete.

Spanish Declaration of War against the King of Great Britain and Ireland.

Madrid, Dec. 14, 1804. The most excellent Signior Don Pedro Cevallos, First Secretary of State and of Dispatches, has communicated the Royal orders to all the Councils, of the date of the day before yesterday, of which the literal tenor is as follows:

"The peace which Europe beheld with so much delight, re-established at Amiens, has, unfortunately for the welfare of Nations, proved but of short duration. The rejoicings with which this happy event was celebrated on all sides were scarcely concluded, when the public satisfaction began to be troubled, and the advantages of the Peace to disappear. The Cabinets of London and Paris have held Europe suspended, and agitated between its terrors and its hopes, seeing the event of the negotiations every day become more uncertain, until the moment that discord arrived at such an height, as to kindle between them the flame of a war, which must naturally extend itself to other powers; since it was very difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whose interests and political relations are so reciprocally connected, to avoid finally taking part in the grievances and offences to their Ally.—In these circumstances, his Majesty, supported by the most solid principles of a wise policy, preferred pecuniary subsidies to the contingent of troops and ships with which he was bound to assist France, in virtue of the Treaty of Alliance in 1796: and as well by means of his Minister in London, as of the English Agents at Madrid, he gave the British Government to understand, in the most positive manner, his decided and firm resolution to remain neutral during the war; making no doubt that he should quickly have the satisfaction of seeing that these ingenuous assurances were well received by the Court of London.—Nevertheless, that Cabinet, which must have resolved in silence before-hand, for its own particular ends, upon the renovation of the war with Spain, and which it was always able to declare, not with the forms and solemnities prescribed by the Law of Nations, but by means of positive aggressions, which should turn to its own profit, sought the most frivolous pretexts to bring into doubt the conduct of Spain; which was truly neutral; and to give demonstrations, at the same time, to the desires of his Britannic Majesty, to preserve the peace, all with the intention of gaining time, cajoling the Spanish Government, and holding in uncertainty the opinion of the English nation upon its own premeditated and unjust designs, which could in no manner be approved by it. Thus it is, that in London it appeared artfully to accept various reclamations from Spanish individuals, which were addressed to it; while its agents in Madrid magnified the pacific intentions of their own Sovereign: but they never shewed themselves satisfied with the frankness and friendship with which all their notes were answered, rather anxious for proclaiming and magnifying armaments which had no existence, and pretending, contrary to the most positive protests on the part of Spain, that the pecuniary succours given to France were not merely an equivalent for the troops and ships which were stipulated in the Treaty of 1796, but an indefinite and immense stock, which did not permit them to consider Spain in any other light than as a principal in the war.—Moreover, as there was not time entirely to banish the illusion under which they laboured, they exacted, as the precise conditions upon which they would consider Spain as neutral, the cessation of every armament in her ports, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes brought into them. And, notwithstanding that both of these conditions, although urged in a tone superlatively haughty and unusual in political transactions, were immediately complied with, and religiously observed, they persisted, nevertheless, to manifest their want of confidence, and they quitted Madrid with eagerness, immediately after receiving dispatches from their Court, of which they did not communicate a particle of the contents.—The context which results from all this between the conduct of the Cabinets of London and Madrid must be sufficient to shew clearly to all Europe the bad faith, and the secret and perverse aims, of the English Ministry; even if they had not manifested them by the abominable surprize, battle, and capture of the four Spanish frigates, which, navigating in the full security which peace inspires, were fraudulently attacked in consequence of orders from the English Government, signed in the very moment in which it was faithlessly exacting conditions for the prolongation of the peace, in which every possible security was given to it, and in which its own vessels were provided with provisions and refreshments in the ports of Spain.—Those very vessels which were enjoying the most perfect hospitality, and were experiencing the fidelity with which Spain was proving to England the good faith of her engagements, and how firm her resolutions were to maintain her neutrality; those very ships carried, concealed in the bosoms of their Commanders, the unjust orders of the British Cabinet for assaulting Spanish property on the seas—iniquitous orders, and profusely circulated, since all its vessels of war, on the seas of America and Europe, were already detaining

detaining and carrying into its harbours as many Spanish vessels as they met with, without respecting even cargoes of grain which were coming from all parts to succour a faithful nation, in a year of the greatest calamity.—Barbarous orders, since they deserve no other name, to sink every Spanish ship under 100 tons; to burn those which they found on-shore on the coast; and to make prize of, and carry to Malta, those only which exceeded an hundred tons. The master of a *laud*, of Valentia, of 54 tons, has made this declaration, that he effected his escape in his launch on the 16th of November, on the coast of Catalonia, when his vessel was sunk by an English vessel, whose captain took from him his papers and his flag; and informed him, that he had received those express instructions from his Court.—In spite of such atrocious actions, which prove to perfect evidence the covetous and hostile views which the English Cabinet had meditated, it was still able to carry on farther its perfidious system of blinding the public opinion, alledging, for this purpose, that the Spanish frigates had not been carried into English ports in quality of prizes, but as being detained until Spain should give the desired securities, that she would observe the strictest neutrality.—And what greater securities could or ought Spain to give? What civilized nation, until this hour, has made use of means so unjust and violent, to exact securities of another? Although England should find, at last, any claim to exact from Spain, in what manner could she justify it, after a similar atrocity? What satisfaction could she be able to give for the lamentable destruction of the frigate Mercedes, with all its cargo, equipage, and the great number of distinguished personages who have perished, the innocent victims of a policy so detestable?—Spain would not comply with what she owes to herself, nor think herself able to maintain her well-known honour and dignity amongst the greatest powers of Europe, where she any longer to shew herself insensiblle to such manifest outrages, and did not care to revenge them with the nobleness and energy which belongs to her character.—Animated with these sentiments, the magnanimous breast of the King, after having exhausted (in order to preserve the peace) all the resources compatible with the dignity of his Crown, finds himself in the hard predicament of making war upon the King of England, upon his subjects and people, omitting the formalities of style by a solemn declaration and publication, owing to the English Cabinet's having begun and continued to make the war without declaring it.—In consequence, after having given orders for an embargo, by way of reprisal, upon all English property in his dominions, and that the most convenient instructions, both for his own defence, and the offence of the enemy, should be circulated to his Viceroys, Captains General, and great officers of the marine, his Majesty has commanded his Minister in London to retire, with all the Spanish Legislation; and his Majesty does not doubt that all his subjects, inflamed with that just indignation which the violent proceedings of England must inspire them, will not omit any of all those means to which their valour shall prompt them, of co-operating with his Majesty towards the most complete vengeance for the insult offered to the Spanish flag. For this purpose, he invites them to arm corsairs against Great Britain, and to possess themselves, with resolution, of her ships and property, by every possible means; his Majesty promising them the greatest promptitude and celerity in the adjudication of prizes, upon the sole proof of their being English property; and his Majesty expressly renouncing, in favour of the captors, whatever part of the value of the prizes he had, upon other occasions, reserved to himself, so that they shall enjoy them in their full value, without the smallest discount.—And finally, his Majesty has resolved, that what is contained in the premises shall be inserted in the public papers, that it may come to the knowledge of all; and also, that it shall be transmitted to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the King, in Foreign Courts, in order that all the Powers shall be informed of *these* acts, and take interest in a cause so just; hoping that Divine Providence will bless the Spanish arms, so that they may obtain a just and convenient satisfaction for the injuries they have received."

The following Order in Council, granting general reprisals and letters of marque against Spain, appeared in the Gazette of Jan 12, 1805.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of January, 1805, PRESENT, The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas his Majesty has received information that the King of Spain has issued a Declaration of War against his Majesty, his subjects, and people; his Majesty, therefore, being determined to take such measures as are necessary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war in which he finds himself engaged, is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of the King of Spain, so that as well his Majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissionated, by letters of marque, or general reprisals or otherwise,

otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the King of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his Majesty's Advocate-general, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking, the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's said Advocate-general, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiarlty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former presedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purposes afore-mentioned.

Eldon, C.	Castlereagh.	W. Pitt.
Montrose.	Mulgrave.	W. Grant.
Camden.	Hawkesbury.	C. Morgan.
Melville.	Ellenborough.	E. Nepean.
Sidmouth.		

A Proclamation for a General Fast,
George R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, and putting our trust in Almighty God that he will graciously bless our arms, both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of Fasting and Humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom, called England and Ireland, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next ensuing, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved; and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace, and prosperity to us and our dominions: and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict, on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty; and, for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and places of Public Worship, and to take care that the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective Dioceses.

Given at our Court, at the Queen's Palace, this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, in the forty-fifth year of our reign.—God save the King.

[Another Proclamation appoints a Fast in Scotland, Feb. 21.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. A Letter from Sir S. Hood, K. B. dated Nov. 7, announces the "capture of the Napoleon French privateer, mounting 18 guns, and 150 men. This circumstance is highly flattering to the merchants of Barbadoes, who presented this ship to his Majesty, as it was his first cruize, only four days at sea; and gives us hopes of the most essential aid to the protection of the trade."

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF LORDS.

January 15.

His Majesty came to the House about three o'clock; and, being seated upon his Throne, the Usher of the Black Rod was sent to demand the attendance of the House of Commons. The Speaker, attended by a great number of Members, having appeared at the Bar, his Majesty made the following most gracious Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Since the end of the last Session, the preparations of the Enemy for the invasion of this Kingdom have been continued with incessant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The skill and intrepidity of my Navy, the respectable and formidable state of my Army and Militia, the unabated zeal and improved discipline of a numerous Volunteer Force, and the general ardour manifested by all classes of my subjects, have, indeed, been sufficient to deter them from so presumptuous and daring an enterprise. While this spirit continues to animate the Country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence subsist in its full vigour, we need not fear the consequences of the most powerful efforts on the part of the Enemy. But let us never forget that our security has arisen from the resolution with which we have met and provided against the danger, and that it can be preserved only by steady perseverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled Me to take prompt and decisive measures to guard against the effects of hostility. I have, at the same time, endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to prevent the necessity of a rupture; but, in consequence of the refusal of a satisfactory explanation, My Minister quitted Madrid; and war has since been declared by Spain against this Country.

"I have directed a copy of the Manifesto, which I have caused to be prepared on this occasion, to be laid before you, together with such papers as are necessary to explain the discussions which have taken place between Me and the Court of Madrid. You will, I trust, be convinced by them that My forbearance has been carried to the utmost extent which the interest of My Dominions would admit; and, while I lament the situation of Spain, involved in hostilities contrary to its true interests, I rely with confidence on your vigorous support in a Contest which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French Councils.

"The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmost violence and outrage, and has shewn wanton defiance to the Rights of Neutral Territories, of the acknowledged Privileges of Accredited Ministers, and of the established principles of the Law of Nations.

"Notwithstanding these transactions, so repugnant to every sentiment of moderation and justice, I have recently received a Communication from the French Government, containing professions of a Pacific Disposition.

"I have, in consequence, expressed my earnest desire to embrace the first opportunity of restoring the blessings of Peace on such grounds as may be consistent with the permanent safety and interests of my Dominions; but I am confident you will agree with Me, that those objects are closely connected with the general security of Europe. I have, therefore, not thought it right to enter into any more particular Explanation, without previous communication with those Powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourse and connexion, with a view to that important object, and especially with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wise and dignified sentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm interests he takes in the Safety and Independance of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have directed the Estimates for the Publick Service to be laid before you. I regret the necessity of any additional burthens being imposed upon my People; but I am sure you will be sensible how much their future safety and happiness depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raising the Supplies, you will continue to shew your anxiety for the support of Public Credit, and for restraining, as much as possible, the accumulation of the National Debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In considering the great efforts and sacrifices which the nature of the Contest requires, it is a peculiar satisfaction to Me to observe the many proofs of the internal wealth and prosperity of the Country. It will, I am sure, be your great object to maintain and improve these advantages, and at the same time to take all such measures as, by enabling Me to prosecute the War with vigour, may afford the best prospect of bringing it to a safe and honourable termination."

After which his Majesty retired from the House.

Lord Viscount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington)

dington), Lord St. Asaph, and Lord Caledon, took the oaths and their seats.

Lord *Elliot* made some observations on the leading points of the Speech; and then moved the Address.

Lord *Gwydir* seconded the Address; and said he had always listened with composure and tranquility to the vain-glorious boasts of an enemy, who dare not send an armament from one of his ports. With regard to Spain, it appeared to him that a farther forbearance on our part would be assisting the enemy with the wealth of that Nation.

The Earl of *Carlisle* said, he would not anticipate any discussion on the Spanish war, till the House should be in possession of the necessary documents to form a judgment of its policy and justice.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, he had no doubt it would appear, not only that the Laws of Nations had been strictly adhered to with regard to the capture of the Spanish frigates, but that nothing had been done contrary to that generous liberality which is the characteristic of the British Nation. Some months previous to this transaction, explanations were demanded by the British Minister at Madrid: these explanations were refused, and even the passports received, and that part of the discussion between the respective Governments entirely at an end, before the Spanish Government was informed of any frigates being taken. The present situation of the countries did not grow out of the transaction alluded to. His Lordship, in alluding to the defensive state of the country, took occasion to observe, that the unparalleled exertions of Ministers had already raised an aggregate force in the whole of the United Kingdom of between 6 and 700,000 men.

The Duke of *Clarence* heartily concurred in the Address: but expressed his apprehension, that, from the mode in which the Noble Secretary of State had noticed the War with Spain, there was a great deal in that business which required explanation.

Lord *Grenville* approved of every part of the Address, as it coincided with every sentiment he had ever uttered on the great question of the War which it embraced; —a war which it was the duty of every man in the country to support with vigour, as the best means of bringing it to a prosperous issue. He wished for peace, because peace was the legitimate object of war; and he was happy to find this desirable object was likely to be attained, by cultivating a connexion with other countries, particularly with Russia. As to the War entered into with Spain, he must say that the pecuniary supplies granted by that Kingdom to France, did not afford any proof of the justice of the case; the mere act itself could not justify hostilities on our part. While we claimed what was due to ourselves, we should not forget what was due to others.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, alluding to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, said he hoped the question would be finished in the present Session.

The Address was then agreed to *nem. dis.*

Lord *Walsingham* was re-chosen Chairman of the several Committees.

II. OF COMMONS.

On the return of the Commons, the *Speaker* read the King's speech.

The Hon. *H. A. Dillon*, after making observations with a view of impressing on the House the necessity of unanimity, concluded with moving the Address to his Majesty.

The Address was seconded by Mr. *Adams*.

Mr. *Fox* did not object to the Address; but adverted to some omissions in the Speech, and to that part of it which stated that his Majesty should consult certain powers on the Continent, before he would enter into farther explanation with the French Government. He did not know how he could give his approbation to this part of the Speech, till he was informed what confidential transaction took place between his Majesty and those Powers. Of the omissions, one was that of no notice being taken of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whose situation he expected would form a leading part of it, and he particularly expected this when he heard the name of the Hon. Gentleman who was to move the Address; and more so from the pledges and engagements formerly entered into by his Majesty's present Ministers. His disappointment, therefore, was very great, at finding nothing was to be done to consolidate the Union with Ireland; and till this was done, there would be no security for the preservation of the British Empire. Another omission was that of the Parliament not having been complimented for its exertions in raising a Military Force by the Bill of last Session, which the present Ministers at the time stated to be a measure that would make up for the incapacity of their predecessors. The fact was, the plan failed; and he hoped something would be done to supply the deficiency in our disposeable force. He would not then prejudge the question of the War with Spain, till the proper documents were laid before the House; but he could not help saying that the capture of the Spanish ships had at first a very unseemly appearance. At this time, when outrages which no man could justify were committed by France, it behoved us more than ever to be just and

moderate

moderate in our conduct to other Nations.

Mr. *Pitt* said, he thought it was sufficient that his Majesty stated his being engaged in serious negotiations with other Nations, in affairs relating to the objects of the present War. This alone, he thought, might satisfy any considerate man, that, while his Majesty was in these intimate and confidential relations with so wise and powerful a Prince as the Emperor of Russia, he might safely approve of his not prematurely committing himself in a negotiation with France at the very first proposal, and without any communication with that Power with which he was engaged in a negotiation of so great consequence. Adverting to the points of omission in the Speech, he was aware that they must and would shortly be submitted for the mature and deliberate consideration of Parliament. On the first of them, when he considered the length of time the Union had already subsisted, and that during that interval he never heard of any proposition having been made to the effect now suggested, he was at a loss to conceive why, at the present moment, it should be considered so pressing, as not to admit of the most trifling delay. He differed in opinion from the Hon. Gentleman on the urgency of the case at present. As to the Military measure alluded to, it had produced all the good it was capable of forming. On the subject of the War with Spain, he must now say that the occasion would shortly arrive, when he should be able to shew, to the conviction of the House, and the whole world, that the detention of the Spanish vessels, far from being any violation of the principles of moderation and forbearance, was a modification and restraint of the rights of War, which his Majesty was justly entitled to exercise on them; and when, by vindicating the whole conduct of the British Government in this respect, he should prove, that, in leaving the door still open to conciliation till the Spanish Government declared War, the whole of the proceeding towards Spain was in the spirit of moderation, lenity, and tenderness.

January 17.

Both Houses went to St. James's, to present their Addresses to his Majesty.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Opening of the Session.—Presidency of M. Fontanes. —Sitting of December 27.

At twelve o'clock, a discharge of artillery announced the arrival of the Emperor: the procession shortly after entered the hall, while martial musick was heard on every side. All the Legislators rose; the Emperor ascended his throne; and all who accompanied him sat down to the right and left, in the places assigned them.

A Questor then called the Legislators, who successively pronounced aloud, standing—"*I swear obedience to the Constitution of the Empire, and fidelity to the* EMPEROR."

The Emperor then rose; the Legislators uncovered themselves; and his Majesty delivered the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Departments of the Legislative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State, I come to preside at the opening of your session. It is a more awful and more august character that I wish to impress upon your labours.

"Princes, Magistrates, Soldiers, Citizens, we have all in our career but one aim, the interest of the country. If this throne, which Providence and the will of the Nation have made me ascend, is dear in my eyes, it is because it alone can defend and preserve the most sacred interests of the French people. Without a strong and paternal Government, France would have to fear the return of the evils which it has suffered. The weakness of the Supreme Power is the most dreadful calamity of Nations; Soldier, First Consul, I had but one thought; Emperor, I have no other—the prosperity of France. I have been happy enough to illustrate it by victories, to consolidate it by treaties, to deliver it from civil discords, and to prepare in it the regeneration of Morals, of Society, and of Religion. If death do not surprize me in the midst of my labours, I hope to leave to my posterity a remembrance which may serve for ever as an example or a reproach to my successors.

"My Minister of the Interior will lay open to you the situation of the Empire. The Orators of my Council of State will present to you the different wants of the Legislation. I have ordered to be laid before you the accounts which my Ministers have rendered me of the administrations of their several Departments. I am satisfied with the prosperous state of our finances. Whatever may be the expences, they are covered by the receipts. However extensive have been the preparations necessitated by the war we are engaged in, I shall demand of my people no new sacrifice.

"It

"It would have been grateful to me, at so solemn an epoch, to see Peace reigning throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, shew sufficiently with how much difficulty this can be attained. *I have no wish further to extend the territories of France. I am only desirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wish to exercise a domineering influence over Europe; but I am not at all disposed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States shall be incorporated with the Empire; but I shall not sacrifice my rights, nor the ties which attach me to the States that I have created.*

"In decreeing to me the Crown, My people have taken the engagement to make every effort which the circumstances should require, to preserve to them that lustre which is as necessary to their prosperity and to their glory, as it is to mine. I am full of confidence in the energy of the nation, and in its sentiments for me. Its dearest interests are the constant object of my solicitude.

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Departments to the Legislative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State; your conduct during the preceding session, the zeal which animates you for the country, for my person, are a guarantee to me of the assistance which I demand of you, and which I shall find in you during the course of this session."

Sitting of December 31.

M. CHAMPAGNY—"In consequence of the nomination of the Emperor, I am about to have the honour of giving you an account of the present state of the French Empire:

[The *Exposé*, or Statement of the condition of the Empire here alluded to, as officially presented to the Legislative Body, takes a review of the situation of the Empire, internal and external. At home, it is asserted, tranquillity every where prevails, domestic industry flourishes, and the home consumption affords a market for the produce of French manufactures, which now come in competition with, and even exclude, the objects of foreign industry. It is said, that the conduct of the war will require no extraordinary supplies; that the vast preparations which the renewal of the war occasioned had caused, in the last year, a corresponding magnitude of expenditure; that this charge, however, was now nearly over, while the benefit of it would be obtained in the event of the continuance of the war. The Navy is said to be in a better state now than it has been for 10 years; and the Army in the highest state of discipline, possessed of its antient valour; while it has acquired that *patience* which enables the soldier to *wait the proper moment of action, and to confide in the judgment and foresight of his leader.*

A review is taken of the state of France with regard to the principal Powers on the Continent. Austria is described as attached to a pacific system, and as enjoying the blessings of Peace. The King of Prussia is briefly described as having, on all occasions, shewn himself the friend of France; and Buonaparte seizes every occasion that presents itself to consolidate the harmony which exists. Speaking of Russia, it is insinuated that she will not take any part in the war against France.

"The spirit of Catharine the Great (it says) will awaken the Councils of Alexander the First; he will recollect, that the friendship of France is to him a necessary counterpoise in the balance of Europe; that, placed far from her, he can neither attack nor trouble her repose; and that his great interest is to find in his relations a necessary mart for the productions of his Empire."

Turkey is described as vacillating in her policy, and, through fear, pursuing a system hostile to her interests. But Buonaparte expects that the "spirit of Catharine" will correct all this.

As to the Petty Dependant States of Holland, the most remarkable expressions are,

"Batavia still groans under an Oligarchical Government, without union in her views, without patriotism, and without vigour; her Colonies have been sold a second time, without firing a gun, to England. She wants only a firm, patriotic, and enlightened Government."

The most interesting article is the following, on the subject of Peace, which concludes this State Paper.

"When England shall be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the Continent; when she shall know that she must lose in a war without object, as without motives; when she shall be convinced that *France will never accept any other conditions than those of Amiens**, and will never consent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at pleasure, by appropriating Malta to herself, England will then have attained pacific sentiments. Envy and hatred last but a time."]

A French Officer lately reached Bou-

* France, in declaring *that the Treaty of Ameins shall be insisted on*, effectually negatives her professions of a pacific disposition (see the King's Speech); for, in every negotiation between independent Powers, something must be conceded on *each side*; but here France, as a preliminary, declares that the sacrifices must be *wholly ours*.

logne

logne by relays of horses, and other modes of quick conveyance, took a boat immediately on his arrival at Boulogne (notwithstanding the lateness of the hour), and proceeded to a part of the British squadron lying off that place. He got under the hawser of the Tickler about 12 o'clock at night. The dispatch was sent to London; while the officer was removed to the Utrecht.

The number of troops stated to have been at Paris on the day of the Coronation is 80,000!

Letters from Paris positively assert, that, previous to the Coronation, the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Josephine were privately married by the Pope; and that their cohabitation had previously been founded on nothing more than a civil agreement!

The day after the Pope's arrival at Lyons, he read Mass in the Cathedral, and bestowed his blessing on a vast concourse of people, from a throne erected for the purpose. In animadverting on many scenes of irreligion and atheism, which had been witnessed at Lyons during the Revolution, his Holiness raised his eyes and hands to Heaven, and thanked God for the *happy change* that had taken place. He admitted many people to the honour of kissing his feet. Many who could not get a near view of him went afterwards to the Cathedral, and kissed the steps leading to the altar where he had ascended. The whole way from Lyons to Paris was covered with the country people, who threw themselves on the road before his Holiness, and entreated his blessing. The Foreign Journals say, that he is a little man of five feet two, grey haired; has a pale complexion, but a mild and agreeable countenance.

Arthur O'Connor, it is confidently asserted, has lately, on the part of the Irish Rebels, entered into a convention with the French Government, stipulating for the assistance of 25,000 French troops, to effect what he terms the deliverance of Ireland.

The value of the new gold coin which has just been struck at Paris is about 18s. On one side is the head of Buonaparte, and round it, within the rim, the words "Napoleon, Empereur." On the reverse, in the centre, is a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, and round it a statement of the value, viz. "twenty francs." At the foot of the branches appears the date, "year XII.;" which seems to contradict the report of an intended change in the Calendar; and on the edge are the words "Republique Français."

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government, chagrined at the despotism of the French Military Commanders in their country, had a few weeks ago given orders to the Dutch troops not to obey the commands of the French General in Chief:—It appears, that as soon as Buonaparte heard of this order, he sent to require that four of the Members with whom it had originated should resign their situations; and they were in consequence forced to resign. He then compelled that body *to rescind their decree*, which they were obliged to do by a public resolution on the 9th ult.

The Batavian Directors, forced by Semonville to resign, are said to have entered a protest, which this agent of Buonaparte prevented from being printed and distributed.

Leyden, Dec. 23.—The following are the reasons alledged by our Government for rescinding the order relative to the French troops:—"The State Directory of the Batavian Republic had endeavoured, in consequence of treasonable reports, to circumscribe, by their resolution of November 23, the command in chief over the Batavian troops, vested in the French General in Chief by treaty; but, *on consideration of their engagements, as well as of the true interests of this country, they have shewn their zeal to give complete satisfaction to the French General by cancelling their first resolution.*"

A letter from Amsterdam, under date Dec. 17, among numerous instances of insolence and tyranny practised there by the French, mentions the following: On the evening of the preceding Thursday, one of the Burgo-masters went with his family to the Theatre. Soon after he was seated, a French soldier introduced a young French woman, and, to the great annoyance of the Burgo-master, placed her beside him. During the performance he discovered that she had robbed him of about 60 florins, and he accused her of the theft. She laughed at the charge, and, threatning to punish him for making it, called to the soldier, who was presently joined by two others, and not only rescued the woman from justice, but compelled the Burgo-master to revoke his charge, and to apologize to her for having dared to make it.

ITALY.

Genoa, Dec. 3. A new eruption of Vesuvius occurred in the night of the 22d November, which afforded nothing extraordinary till about four in the morning; when, after a loud and dreadful explosion, a flame rose to a considerable height, and was immediately followed by a violent and rapid discharge of lava, which in three hours time over-run all the former boundaries. The surprize and terror of the inhabitants, especially those of La Torre del Greco, may easily be imagined. The

course

course of the lava has already flackened, and it is believed it will not extend any further.

Kotzebue, who was on his travels in Italy, has lately been arrested by order of a Great Power. There is no doubt that this arrest has taken place in consequence of the offence which Kotzebue has given, by the freedom of his remarks upon the present state of France, in the late publication of his Journey to Paris.

RUSSIA.

It is stated as a fact, that when the King of Prussia, in the beginning of last month, *for the fourth time*, offered his mediation between Russia and France, Czartorinski, the Russian Minister, declared, that, according to treaties *then* subsisting between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and that of St. James's, the Russian Monarch could listen to no proposals of a nature to exclude England from negotiating in concert with Russia. It was added, that if the Cabinet of St. Cloud came forward with a plan for a general pacification, upon such a basis as would insure the continuance of a peace, and the rights of Europe, the Emperor of Russia would immediately order it to be communicated at the Court of St. James's.

The Emperor has ordered ten regiments of Uralian Cossacs to be formed on the same footing as those of the Dar and of the Black Sea. This augmentation will increase the Russian army to 406,578 men. The Foreign Gazettes remark, on this occasion, that the Austrian army amounts to 364,000, the Prussian to 282,000, and the French army to 574,000.

The Emperor of Russia has openly expressed his high approbation of the conduct of M. d'Oubril while at Paris.

A violent hurricane happened at Odessa in the night of the 12th of October, in which were wrecked two large Russian ships, four transport vessels, and twenty-two barks.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

From the accounts laid before Congress, the American finances appear to improve in an astonishing degree:—The documents prove, that, since the commencement of Mr. Jefferson's presidency, the sum exceeding the annual expenditure arising from taxation was greater than the whole of the sum to be paid to France for the cession of Louisiana. The estimate of the expenditure for this year is not more, under the different heads of Civil List, Miscellaneous Services, Expences of intercourse with Foreign Powers, Military and Naval Establishment, than 3,975,435 dollars. It is calculated, that there will be paid, before the close of the year, 7,450,000 dollars, applicable to the extinction of debts arising out of conventions existing betwixt France, England, and the United States.

The Bill for making farther provision for carrying into effect the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Great Britain was passed in the House of Representatives on the 16th of November.

LIST of Banks in the United States of America, with the amount of the respective Capitals and the period of their institution.

	Instituted.	Capital.
Bank of North America	1781	1,000,000
——— Massachusetts	1784	400,000
——— New York	1791	950,000
——— Maryland	1790	300,000
——— ditto augmented from 1795 to 1801..		85,000
——— United States	1791	10,000,000
Providence Bank	1791	400,000
Bank of Pensylvania ..	1792	2,000,000
——— Albany	1792	170,000
——— South Carolina	1792	675,000
Union Bank of Boston	1792	1,200,000
Essex Bank of Salem ..	1792	125,000
New Hampshire Bank	1792	150,000
Bank of Alexandria ..	1792	500,000
Hartford Bank	1792	100,000
Union Bank, New London	1792	100,000
New Haven Bank	1792	80,000
Bank of Columbia	1793	407,000
——— Newbury Port	1795	225,000
——— Rhode Island	1795	100,000
——— Wilmington ..	1795	110,000
——— Baltimore	1795	1,200,000
Gloucester Bank Cape Ann	1796	60,000
Newark Bank	1796	60,000
Middletown Bank	1796	75,000
Manhattan Bank	1799	2,000,000
Washington Bank Westerley	1800	50,000
Bank of Bristol, R. I. ..	1800	80,000
Exchange Bank of Providence	1801	135,000
Farmer's Bank of Lansingburgh	1801	75,000
State Bank of South Carolina	1801	800,000
Bank of Kentucky	1802	500,000
Merchants' Bank Philadelphia	1803	1,000,000
Merchants' New York		1,000,000
Union Bank of Maryland, if the Bank of Baltimore does not prevent them, will have a charter for ..		3,000,000
Total .... Dollars		28,002,000

Upwards of three hundred passengers some

some time since failed from Amsterdam in Baltimore, in the ship Bald Eagle, Langdon: they were, however, 125 days on their passage—their provisions became exhausted, and 30 died of hunger. The vessel lost her rudder, part of her stern, her main-top-mast, and nearly all her sails. The captain, mate, and most of the crew, were sick, when they reached the American coast.

In the month of October, a very distressing event occurred on Lake Outario:—A government vessel sailing for Presqu Isle, in Upper Canada, was wrecked in a sudden storm, and all the passengers drowned.—Among them were, Mr. Justice Cochrane; Mr. R. J. Gray, Solicitor General, and Member of Assembly; Mr. J. Seigmar, Government Surveyor; Mr. J. Cown, Indian Interpreter; Mr. Anderson, Student at Law; and Mr. J. Fisk, High Constable. They were on their passage to Newcastle.

The Danish Island of St. Thomas has nearly been consumed by a dreadful fire, which took place on the 22d November. —It commenced in a store at King's-wharf; and the wind being exceedingly high, the flames communicated to the adjoining stores, till every store in the place, 900 in number, were entirely consumed. The amount of the property destroyed is more than 6,000,000l. sterling. —Many lives were lost.

The American papers have given the following Programma of the Coronation of the Emperor Jaques the First, of Hayti:

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 3. On the 8th. October, all the troops will march under arms to the Champ de Mars, at two o'clock, and form in square battalion.—At three o'clock all the Members of the Civil and Military Authorities will also proceed to the Champ de Mars.—The procession shall be preceded and followed by a platoon of grenadiers, and a detachment of grenadiers shall line the way on both sides.—Arrived at the Champ de Mars, all the drums shall beat a march, and the procession shall advance to an Amphitheatre which shall be prepared for its use.—The act announcing the nomination of the "Emperor" (Dessalines) shall be read in a loud and intelligible voice; a discharge of musquetry and cannon, which shall be repeated by all the forts of the city and the vessels in the harbour, shall succeed the reading of the act.—The ceremony of the Coronation shall next take place, on a Throne, elevated in the midst of the Amphitheatre, and surrounded by all the *Great Officers of the Empire!* The ceremony shall be announced by a triple discharge of cannon and musquetry.—After the ceremony, the troops shall file off to the church, and form in order of battle.—The procession shall also advance to the church, where "*Te Deum,*" in thanksgiving for this memorable day shall be sung: during the *Te Deum,* a third discharge of cannon and musquetry shall take place.—After the *Te Deum,* the procession shall return to the house of the General of Division.—The Fête shall terminate by a grand illumination in all parts of the City.——Done at Port-au-Prince, Sept. 6, first year of Independance.—The General of Division. (Signed) A. Petion.

INDIA.

A letter from India, dated May 10, in the Camp of Lord Lake, relates the precipitate flight of Holkar, after a warm engagement, and mentions that his cavalry were deserting him in great numbers, offering their service to the British. —It also announces the carrying by assault a strong town of Holkar's called Rampoora, by Lieut.-col. Don; the Sepoys fought most gallantly, although led by no other European Officers than some artillerymen.

General Wellesley's army had been upwards of 16 months in the field, and for the last five in a state approaching starvation, from the famine which rages in that part of India. The villages are deserted; and their inhabitants perishing in the camp for want of rice, which sells at a rupee per seer.—In consequence of these untoward circumstances, it is expected that the prize-money due to the officers will only pay their expences.—Another account, dated June 13, says,—"In a disastrous affair at Bundlecund, two companies of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, and 50 artillerymen, were cut to pieces, with all their officers, by 12,000 of the enemy's horse, within six miles of their own army. A detachment of Lord Lake's army, under Colonel Don, took the strong fort of Rampoora, on the 16th of May, by assault, in a very gallant manner, blowing the gates open with their twelve-pounders. Fifty Sepoys were killed or wounded; no European corps, except artillery, present; 1100 of the enemy killed."

In consequence of the gallant capture of the fort of Rampoora, the Commander in Chief, on the 18th May, issued general orders, expressive of his high sense of the judgment and skill of Lieut.-col. Don, and the detachment under his command, and in which, after noticing the uncommon skill and bravery of the officers and men of the different European divisions, he passes a particular eulogium upon Serjeant O'Loughlen, for his ability in blowing open the gates, and on Major Doverton, for cutting to pieces a large body of the enemy outside this fort, as well as to Captains Wood and Ruban, and Lieut. Hay,

Hay, for their active and effectual assistance.—The above fort, and territory depending upon it, yielded a revenue of about four or five lacs per annum; it belongs to the Rajah of Joynaghur; but had been nearly 30 years in the possession of the Holkar family, who had wrested it from the Rajah.

Accounts from Madras mention a most splendid embassy having been sent from Bushire to the court of Tehran. Mr. Manesty, the Company's resident, was the chief of the embassy. His retinue consisted of upwards of 100 horses, 300 baggage-mules, and 60 camels, with a multitude of servants and camp-followers. The procession moved in the following order: In the van an elephant, several men on horseback, who administered a constant supply of coffee and hookahs during the march; some troopers, two of them carrying union-jacks; nine led horses, elegantly caparisoned in the Persian fashion; 12 running footmen; two gold sticks, and two silver sticks, mounted; Mr. Manesty; the gentlemen of his suite; a led horse before each; 40 gholams, or Persian guards, dressed in orange-coloured cloaths, and armed with shields, swords, and carbines; and the Sepoy guards. The whole made a most splendid spectacle, and attracted the admiration of all the inhabitants of the villages and towns.

A Letter is said to have been received from an Officer of the Phaeton, dated in August last, at Bencoolen, which states that Major Davies, who commanded the detachment which was surrounded by the natives of Ceylon, drags on a miserable existence as a menial servant to the King of Candy, deprived of his tongue and ears, and otherwise barbarously mutilated.

Ireland and Scotland.

Dec. 31. This morning about 10, the workmen employed in taking down the remaining arch of Ormond-bridge, *Dublin*, (the principal part of which had been carried away by a flood) having incautiously taken out a key-stone, the whole gave way, and, falling into the lighter in which they were at work, instantly sunk, and the men were drowned.

Mr. Monteath, of *Closeburn*, in Scotland, has made such a progress in reclaiming peat bog, that he produced last season, on five acres of bog, 20 feet deep, 480 large stocks of excellent corn; being the first crop after potatoes.

Country News.

Dec. 30, 1804. An Officer of the Navy, in shooting birds at *Fratton*, near Portsmouth, as he inadvertently attempted to divide the briars with the butt end of the piece, being on full-cock, the trigger caught to a bramble, and the contents of the gun were discharged through the lieutenant's heart, who instantly expired.

Jan. 1, 1805. Part of Clowes Wood, in *Blean* parish, caught fire by the wind having blown some embers of wood, lighted for making wefts or bands. It began on the side of the wood, near the road to Swalcliffe, and extended in the direction of the wood, nearly through to Blean-common, where it luckily spent itself, by the opposition it received from the standard wood, after consuming 30 acres of furze and heath. The progress of the flames were considerably checked and prevented from spreading in lateral directions, by the patches of snow in different places. Fortunately, the wind was not in a contrary direction, and from the vicinity of the fire to Thorndon-wood, an extent of 700 acres, more damage might have ensued.

Jan. 16. A coal mine belonging to Mr. Gallimore, near *Burslem*, Staffordshire, having taken fire about two months ago, the flames were attempted to be extinguished by stopping up the tops of the pits to prevent the access of air. This day, two of the workmen went down into the coal pit before the fire was put out, and the impure vapour suffocated one in a moment; the other was drawn up alive, and has recovered.

Jan. 19. This morning, about three o'clock, the cotton factory belonging to Messrs. Rowley and Co. in Oldfield-lane, *Salford*, was totally consumed by fire, together with all the machinery contained therein. The same building caught fire on the 9th instant; but, being timely discovered, the flames were then suppressed.

Two beautiful monuments by Flaxman, for Dr. Warton, Head-master of the College, and Mrs. North, the Bishop's lady, have been opened in *Winchester* Cathedral.

It has been resolved to pull down the parish church of *Chertsey*, and rebuild it in such a manner as to afford additional accommodation to the inhabitants. The floor is to be raised a foot above the chancel, which belongs to Sir Joseph Mawbey.

Domestic Occurrences.

Wednesday, Dec. 12.

John Prinsep, esq. Citizen and Skinner, and M. P. for Queenborough, was this day elected Alderman of Lime-street Ward, in the room of Sir Watkin Lewes, who succeeds to Bridge Ward Without, as father of the City, *vice* Alderman Harley.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Josiah Boydell, esq. Citizen and Stationer, was this day elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, *vice* his late Uncle.

Saturday, December 29.

Two young men were found dead in a

West

West Indiaman, outward-bound, lying off Woolwich. It is supposed that they had drank too much spirits, and fell asleep, when they became frost-bitten.

Sunday December 30.

An excellent sermon was preached at *St Patrick's* chapel, Soho-square, for the benefit of the School bearing that name, which is composed of the children of the indigent inhabitants of St. Giles's, when the collection amounted to upwards of 100l.; a circumstance highly gratifying, as this institution provides for a number of objects, who might, if not protected, become unworthy members of society.

Monday December 31.

A fire broke in a house, in Goat-court, Queen-street, Horsley-down. The wife of one Redner, a corn-porter, who resided in the house, went from home a few minutes before the accident happened, leaving a girl about four years old behind her. The flames were soon extinguished, without having done any material injury; but when the firemen burst into the apartment, they discovered the little girl burnt to death, stretched upon the floor, from whence it was concluded, her cloaths had caught fire, and communicated to the room.

The same evening, about 8 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the stable of Messrs. Travers and Esdaile, in Queen-street, Cheapside. It was discovered by the clerks, who perceived an unusual quantity of smoke issuing through the flooring of the warehouse, immediately over the stables, while in the act of shutting up and securing the doors. Incalculable mischief must have followed, but for the immediate attendance of the fire-engines; and there also being an ample supply of water, in about four hours the fire was got under. When the stable door was opened, four of the mill-horses and a goat were found suffocated, lying on the ground, two of the horses were lying over each other, and the goat across both. It is supposed to have originated from a candle having been carelessly left in a lanthorn.

Tuesday, January 1, 1805.

This night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the workshop of Mr. Brodie, carpenter, in Swallow-street. It was near an hour before water could be procured; but afterwards the engines played with such effect, as soon to subdue the fire.

Tuesday, January 8.

This morning, a chimney-sweeper fell from the top of a house in Bishopsgate street, having protruded himself too far out at the chimney-pot, and was killed.

Sunday, January 13.

This morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. Dowding's cooperage, Wapping-wall, which consumed those extensive premises, together with an immense stock of casks, staves, &c. The flames extended to the premises of Mr. Errington, wine-merchant, in Spring-street, whose warehouse and immense stock were entirely destroyed. His dwelling-house narrowly escaped the same fate, being partly consumed. Four houses in Sconce's-alley were burned to the ground, and five or six tenements in Purdon's-court, all of them inhabited by very poor people, now left destitute of house and furniture. The rears of several houses in Star-street suffered considerably.

Tuesday January 15.

Mr. Sylvester, the messenger, was sent off this night to Deal, with dispatches to the French Government. He arrived there on Wednesday morning; and the papers were immediately sent on board a man of war in the Downs, which failed with them for the coast of France.

Wednesday, January 16.

The following curious and important cause came on this day, in the Court of Chancery. The plaintiff was the celebrated J. R. Dolder, the Landaman or Supreme Magistrate of the Helvetian Republick: the defendants, the Bank of England, Lord Huntingfield, and the Hon. R. Walpole. It appeared that when the Cantons of Switzerland were threatened with destruction as an independent power, by the imposing situation of France in 1798, the Cantons of Berne and Zurich had the prudence to invest a considerable portion of the funds of their respective States in the public securities of this country. Pursuant to this design, 85,449l. 10s. 2d. was placed in the Three per cent. Consolidated Annuities; 158,383l. 6s. 8d. in South Sea Stock; and about 34,000l. in Bank Stock. The agents of this country, for the appropriation of these monies, were Lord Huntingfield and the Hon. Robert Walpole, who were directed to apply them in this manner, by the constituted authorities of the two Cantons we have named. The dividends resulting from these investments, to the time when this bill was filed in Chancery, amounted to the sum of 57,009l. 13s. 10d. and the present application was to procure from the defendants the payment of this sum into Court.—Mr. Romilly, for the plaintiff, contended that he had a right to receive those dividends. Messrs. Richards and Hollis, on the other hand, objected to the character assumed by the plaintiff. This country did not acknowledge any Helvetian Republic; and no Municipal Court here could therefore suppose such a power to exist. From the established forms founded on the Royal Rights, this Court could not even agitate a question of this nature, excepting in the presence of his

his Majesty's Attorney General. The Lord Chancellor said, that the money could not be taken out of the hands of the defendants, till all the parties interested in the cause, as well as the Attorney General, should appear before him in the proceedings. It was a subject of very large enquiry, whether a Municipal Court can act with the government of a country not yet acknowledged by its own.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Declaration of War against Spain, which was laid before the House of Commons this day, begins by stating,

"That, from the moment hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed, from the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain; as that treaty identified Spain with the Government of France, by specific stipulations of unconditional offence. But, by the articles of that treaty, Spain covenanted to furnish a contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French Republick might engage. She specifically surrendered any right to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of that war; and bound herself to put the utmost force she could collect, both by sea and land, at the disposal of France. These stipulations gave Great Britain an incontestible right to declare to Spain, that, unless she renounced the treaty, or gave assurances that she would not perform the obligations of it, she would not be considered as a Neutral Power; but Great Britain, from motives of moderation and tenderness, refused to exercise this right. France made her first demand upon Spain in July 1803; and in October, a Convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly in lieu of the naval and military succours which they had stipulated by the treaty to provide; but of the amount of this sum, or of the nature of any other stipulations which that convention might contain, no official information whatever was given." The British Minister then intimated, that a subsidy so large as that supposed to be paid exceeded the bounds of forbearance; and that the continuance of such a system might prove a greater injury than any other kind of hostility.

"In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time; and assurances were given, which were confirmed by circumstances, that the disposition of the Spanish government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety." The British Envoy, however, was directed to protest against the Convention, and to declare,

"That our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we should consider a perseverance in it as a cause of war; that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; that any naval preparation must be a great cause of jealousy, and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war; that the Spanish ports must remain open to our commerce, and that our ships of war must have equal treatment with those of France. His Majesty's Minister was also instructed, if any French troops entered Spain, or if he received information of any naval armaments for the assistance of France, to leave Madrid, and to give immediate notice to our naval commanders, that they might proceed to hostilities."

His Majesty, however, still willing not to proceed to extremes, sent notice that he was willing to consider the subsidy already afforded only as a temporary measure; but that his decision, in this respect, must depend upon knowing the precise nature of all the stipulations between Spain and France. Some naval armaments, however, being ascertained in the Spanish ports, the British Minister declared,

"That all forbearance on the part of England must depend upon the cessation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes in their ports. On the second of these points, a satisfactory answer was given, and orders issued accordingly; on the first, a reference was made to former declarations. To the question about disclosing the treaty with France, no satisfactory answer was ever given."

In July 1804, the Spanish Government again gave assurances of their faithful neutrality; though in the next month the British Admiral off Ferrol observed that soldiers and sailors for the French fleets at Ferrol and Toulon were daily arriving through Spain; and it was discovered,

"That orders had been given for the immediate equipment of four ships of the line, two frigates, and other smaller vessels; that similar orders had been given at Carthagena and Cadiz; and particularly that three first-rate ships of the line were directed to sail from the last-mentioned port; and, as an additional proof of hostile intentions, that orders had been given to arm the packets as in time of war."

The Declaration then proceeds to observe, that this was a direct and unequivocal violation of the terms on which the continuance of peace had been acquiesced

in;

n, and to shew that, though his Majesty stood pledged to an immediate commencement of hostilities, yet he resolved to adhere to his system of moderation, and to leave an opening for accommodation; but, notwithstanding our remonstrances on this head, no substantial redress or satisfactory information was afforded, "and every circumstance of the general conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the vigilant attention of the British Government—the removal of Spanish ships out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and seamen through the Spanish territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol—the consideration, that the junction of this armament with the French ships already in that harbour would create a decided superiority of numbers over his Majesty's squadron cruising off that port—the additional naval exertions, and the increase of expence which this conduct of Spain necessarily imposed upon Great Britain. All these circumstances required those precautions to which his Majesty was at last reluctantly obliged to resort."

The Declaration then explains the moderate nature of the orders which were issued, which were,

"That our cruizers were not to detain, in the first instance, any ship belonging to his Catholic Majesty sailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of such ship to return directly to the port from whence she came, and, only in the event of his refusing to comply, to detain and send her to Gibraltar, or to England. Further directions were given, not to detain any Spanish homeward-bound ships of war, unless they should have treasure on-board, nor merchant-ships of that nation, however laden, on any account whatsoever."

It also appears, from the dates of the Correspondence, that the detention of the Spanish frigates was never in question during the discussions, nor does it appear that any account had been received of this transaction at Madrid; and that the war must have arisen had the detention never taken place. The Declaration then concludes with an appeal to all Europe for an acknowledgment of his Majesty's exemplary moderation, and with the assertion,

"That his Majesty will eagerly embrace the first opportunity, thus offered, of resuming a state of peace and confidence with a nation which has so many ties of common interest to connect it with Great Britain."

[Then follows the Correspondence between Mr. Frere and the Spanish Government, and of which the above Declaration may be considered as an analysis, as it embraces all the principal points of discussion.]

Sunday, Jan. 27.

This morning, at a quarter past 3, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-street, Edgware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were rescued by ladders placed against the windows. The house was soon in a blaze; and a coachman, named Pierce was fortunate enough, at the risque of his life, to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "Oh! Betsy, Betsy, Betsy!" To return as he came was impossible, as the staircase was completely enveloped with the flames; but he had scarcely uttered the above words, when one of the windows in the two pair of stairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman presented herself. Without a moment's hesitation, she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck dislocated, and she instantly expired in the presence of her husband and daughter, who were eye-witnesses of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got possession of every part of the house, which presented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could possibly escape. They consisted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly lady, and her two grandsons, fine lads, and two young men, servants out of places, all of whom, to the number of seven, melancholy to relate! fell victims to the fury of the flames.—Next morning, at 9, a great number of people assembled at the ruins, in expectation of seeing the firemen searching for the unfortunate sufferers; but, on finding that, as the houses were not insured, the firemen were not obliged to undertake the melancholy business, four labourers, who were present, volunteered their services in digging; and about half past 2 discovered the body of Mrs. Jerams, the elderly woman, and, shortly after, her youngest son, a fine young man, of 18 years, a postillion, and another son, a groom, 23 years of age. The bodies, when found, were entirely naked, the hair burned off; but, from the suddenness of the house falling in, they were not defaced, but appeared parboiled from the heat. At this moment, a servant in livery appeared, with his wife, and claimed the wretched sufferers, as his mother and brothers; but this was not the measure of their grief, for the next body found was their infant child, 11 months old, who, with its infant brother, 3 years old, fell victims to the flames.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan 3. MAJOR-GEN. the Right Hon Thomas Maitland, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the settlements in the Island of Ceylon, in the Indian Seas, and the territories and dependencies thereof.

Queen's palace, Jan 11. Right Hon. Henry Lord Mulgrave, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, Jan. 12. Right Hon. Henry Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon.

Queen's palace, Jan 14. Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, sworn lord president of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, *vice* the Duke of Portland, retired on account of ill health.—Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster.—Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Downing-street, Jan. 25. Francis Gore, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bermuda or Somers Islands, in North America.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Stephen Hartley, Hope V. co. Derby.

Rev Samuel Bennett, M.A. Great Wakering V Essex, *vice* D'Aranda, dec.

Rev Robert Thompson, Myton-upon-Swale V co. York, *vice* Carter, dec.

Rev. R Williams, M. A. rector of Bulpham, Essex, Markfield R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Joseph Pruft-Pruft, jun. B A. West Worlington R. Devon, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Rev. Richard Keats, M. A. rector of Kingsnympton, Bideford R. Devon, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Rev. Charles Tuffnell, elected to All Saints V. Northampton, *vice* Miller, dec.

Rev. Henry Bell, Burfey R. Norfolk; and Rev. Charles-John Chapman, M. A. elected upper minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich; both *vice* Peele, dec.

Rev. John Drew Borton, M.A. Blofield R. co. Norfolk; and Rev. John Casborne, B.A. Drinkstone R. co. Suffolk; both *vice* Carlos, dec.

Rev. Dr. Matham, Kirkby-Overblow R. near Leeds, co. York, *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Henry Southall, B.A. Kingston R. in the diocese of Worcester, *vice* Tindall, dec.

Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, B A. to the fourth part of Felmingham R. Norfolk.

DISPENSATION.

REV. J. Hewitt, B.D. to hold Addington R. Bucks, with Fen-Ditton R. co. Cambridge.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan DRURY-LANE.

1 The Mountaineers—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—The Citizen.
2. The Wonder!—Ditto—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
3. The Stranger—Ditto—The Irishman in London.
4. The West Indian—Matrimony—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
5. The Soldier's Daughter—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—The Prize.
7 Pizarro—Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.
8. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto—No Song No Supper.
9. The West Indian—Ditto—A House to be Sold.
10. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child.
11. The Belle's Stratagem—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—Of Age To-morrow
12 The Suspicious Husband—The Deserter.
14. The West Indian—The Mock Doctor—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
15. The Beggar's Opera—The Citizen.
16. The Marriage Promise—Who's the Dupe?—Old Harlequin's Fire Side.
17. The Provok'd Husband—The Irishman in London [Old Harlequin's Fire-Side
18. The Rivals—Two Strings to your Bow—
19 She Stoops to Conquer—The Liar.
21. The West Indian—The Apprentice—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
22 The Mountaineers—The Anatomist.
23. As You Like It—The Humourist—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
24. The Clandestine Marriage—The Citizen.
25. The School for Scandal—Of Age To-morrow—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
26. The Jew—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—Richard Cœur de Lion.
28. Hamlet—The Anatomist—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side
29. The West Indian—A House to be Sold—[Ditto
30. No Performance.
31. *The Honey Moon*—Fortune's Frolick

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. John Bull—Harlequin Quicksilver.
2 The Man of the World—Ditto.
3. The Heir-at Law—Ditto.
4. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
5. The Cabinet—Ditto.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
8. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
9. The Cabinet—Ditto.
10. Thirty Thousand—Ditto.
11. The Man of the World—Ditto.
12. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
14. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
15. *The School of Reform; or, How to Rule a Husband*—Ditto.
16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—The Paragraph.
24. Ditto—Harlequin Quicksilver.
25, 26. Ditto—Ditto.
28. Douglas—Il Bondocani.
29. School of Reform—Hartford Bridge.
30. No Performance.
31. Lovers' Vows—The Padlock

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of Charles Little-dale, esq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, a daughter.

The wife of John Atkins, esq. of Charlton, Kent, M.P. a son.

At the rectory-house at Bradwell, co. Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Colston, a son and heir.

In Dominick-street, Dublin, the lady of the Bishop of Down, a son.

Jan 1. At Springkell, in Scotland, Lady Heron Maxwell, a son.

3. At Branston-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. P. Courtois, a daughter.

6. The wife of S. Gooch, esq. of Hadleigh, Suffolk, a daughter.

7. Mrs Glover, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

9. At Sudbrook-park, near Richmond, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

At the Residentiary-house in the Minster-yard, York, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, a son.

12. In St. James's-square, Countess Talbot, a son.

14. At Grange, co. York, Lady Amelia Kaye, a son.

15. In Portland-place, the Countess of Mansfield, a daughter.

At Rothley vicarage, co. Leicester, the wife of the Rev. A. Macaulay, a fifth son.

16. The wife of Dr. Birch, dean of Battle, a son.

17. The wife of the Rev. John Oliver, of Oak-house, Enfield, a daughter.

20 At his house in Norwich, the lady of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, bart. a son.

22. At Wellingore, co. Lincoln, the seat of C. Nevile, esq. the wife of Lieut.-col. Ainslie, inspector of the district, a daugh.

23. The wife of Mr. Davies, bookseller, in the Strand, a daughter.

27. The wife of George Blackshaw, esq. of Donnington cottage, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. .... AT Gillingham, Kent, Lieut. E. S Young, of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines, to Miss Almeria Perfect, youngest daughter of Wm. Perfect, M.D. of Malling.—Also, Capt. Thomas Young, of the Royal Marine Corps, to Mrs. Granville Winch, widow, daughter of the aforesaid Dr. Perfect.

At Trowbridge, James Sheppard, esq. to Miss Frome, sister of Henry F. esq.

Jan 1. At Ipswich, Major Ray, aid-du-camp to Gen. Warde, to Miss Dalton.

At Budcock, near Falmouth, Capt. Escott, of the Royal Cornwall Militia, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Pyke, merchant, of Falmouth.

At Lyme, Dorset, Bonner Collins, esq. of Belmont-house, near Taunton, to Miss Cove, daughter of the late Rev. Edward C. of Dunsford, Devon.

George-Frederick Stratton, esq. of Tew-park, co. Oxford, to the only daughter of Bernard Dewes, esq. of Wellbourn, Warw.

At Andover, W. W. P Garret, esq. of Alton Priors, to Miss Cannon, daughter of the late Capt. C. of the N. Hants Militia.

James S. Williamson, esq. of Melton-hill, to Miss Harrison, daughter of the late W. H. esq. of Ripon, co. York.

George Hadden, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Eliza Young, daughter of the late J. Y. esq. of Aberdeen.

2. At Bath, John Surtees, esq. third son of William S. esq. of Seaton-Burn, co. Northumberland, to Miss Hawkins, sister to Sir Jn. H. bart. of Kelston, co. Somerset.

3. At Oxford, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M A. son of the late Sir Thomas H. bart. of Hursley-lodge, and fellow of Winchester college, to Sophia-Elizabeth, second daughter of Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical professor in the University of Oxford.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Ralph Gowland, esq. to Miss Smith, both of Bryanstone-str.

4 At Winchester, Lieut. Richard Eldridge, of the Southampton Volunteers, to Miss Angel, of Winchester.

7. Daniel Farrow, esq. captain in the Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Farrow, of Loughborough, co. Leic.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Col. Cooper, son of the late Sir Grey C. to Miss Charlotte Honywood, daughter of Sir John H. bart. of Evington, Kent.

At Leven-lodge, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erskine, to Mrs. Erskine Munro, eldest daughter of Alexander M. esq. and relict of the late James Turnbull, esq. advocate.

8. At Bath, Launcelot Shadwell, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Richardson, of Montpelier, Bath.

At North Berwick, Lord Viscount Duncan, to Miss Janet Dalrymple, second daughter of the late Sir Hew D. bart. of Bargany and North Berwick.

Richard Worswick, esq. of Lancaster, banker, to Miss Margaret Buckle, of West Witton, co. York.

Rev. Daniel Griffiths, vicar of Oswestry, to Mrs. J. Wynne, of Clehonger, co. Hereford.

9. At Lichfield cathedral, John Partridge, esq. of Great Torrington, Devon, to Miss Anne Jervis, daughter of the late Philip J. esq. of Nether Seile, co. Leicester.

At West-Ham, Essex, Emanuel Goodhart, esq. of Stratford-grove, to Miss Busford.

Rev. Wm. Curtis, of Guildford-street, to Miss Frances Waring.

10. At the Abbey-church, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Heighway, vicar of Ogborne St. Andrew, Wilts, to Miss Gregory, of Bath.

At Hemingborough, co. York, the Rev. R. Steele, of Doncaster, to the only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Cade, of Hemingbro'.

12. Major

12. Major John Baddeley, of David-street, Portman-square, assistant-barrack-master-general, to Miss Grace Smith.

1., At Yoxford, Dr. Turner, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Blois, daughter of Sir John B. bart. of Cockfield-hall, co. Suffolk.

At Lynn, the Rev. Mr. King, of Gainsborough, to Miss Jones, of Ely.

17. At Newton St. Cyres, John Truscott, esq. a lieutenant in the East India Company's service at Bengal, and son of the late Admiral T. to Miss Mary Lambert Gorwyn, of Drewsteignton, Devon.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, John Hamilton, esq. to Miss Fuller, daughter of J. Trayton F. esq. of Ashdown-house, Sussex.

19. At Leeds, Col. Strawbenzee, of Spennithorne, co. York, to Miss Buckle, of Wakefield.

21. At Blanstead, Daniel-Richard Warrington, esq. of Wardon, Surrey, to Miss Mary Parry, daughter of Thomas P. esq. one of the directors of the E. I. Company.

Capt. W. Gelston, of the Europe East Indiaman, to Miss Rosina Bannister, dau. of John B. esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, the celebrated comedian.

22. Major Montagu Hotham, of the 14th Foot, assistant-quarter-master-general in the North Inland District, to the eldest daughter of Thomas Bird, esq. of Norton-lodge, co. Worcester.

24. At Leicester, Robert Holden, esq. of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, to Miss M. A. Vann, daughter of the late William V. esq. of Belgrave.

26. William Boothby, esq. aid-du-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miss Jenkenson, dau. of John J. esq. of Winchester.

DEATHS.

LATELY, at Fort William, in the East Indies, after a short illness, aged 25, and much and deservedly lamented by her husband, family, friends, and acquaintance, Mrs. G. Baynham, wife of Capt. B. of the Ceylon Regiment of Foot, and second daughter of Mr. Pridham, spirit-merchant, of Plymouth.

At Barbados, in the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lord Viscount Proby, commander of the Amelia frigate, of 38 guns, and most of his officers. His Lordship's death occasions a vacancy in parliament for the town of Buckingham.

On his passage from the West Indies, Capt. Mann, of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of Gen. M.

On-board the Swiftsure man of war, in his passage from Gibraltar, in his 38th year, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother to the Rev. W. L. B. and Charles B. esq. of Shaftesbury. He had been professionally employed two years in the West Indies, where he was twice attacked with the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a twelvemonth; and since his return to England had been stationed at the military hospital at Gosport; from which duty, notwithstanding his former services, and that there were many physicians on the staff who had not been out of England since their appointment, he was ordered on two days notice.

On-board the Carysfort frigate, of the yellow-fever, Lieut. John Bellamy, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Mr. Alderman B. of Leicester. This gallant young man was with Lord Duncan when he defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown; had been in much other desperate service; and was promoted entirely from his great personal courage and nautical abilities.

At Ulm, Huber, one of the most celebrated writers in Germany.

At Vienna, in his 79th year, the celebrated musical composer, Haydn.

James Baden, professor of eloquence and the Latin tongue in the University of Copenhagen. His death is a serious loss to the literary world. He began his connexion with that institution in 1779; his labours were not confined to the pupils at the National College; he devoted a great portion of his time to advance the Danish language to its highest state of improvement; and his translation of Tacitus rivals the original for precision, taste, and purity of diction. He also published a German and Danish Dictionary, known to every modern linguist. In the latter years of his life he found himself inadequate to the active duties of his public situation, and retired, but not without an honourable proof of the approbation of the Danish Government.

At St. Petersburg, whilst playing at billiards, Jarnowick, the celebrated performer on the violin.

At Lisbon, Richard Yarford, esq.

At Bantry, in Ireland, of a violent fever, Hamilton White, esq. brother to Lord Viscount Bantry.

At Stoneville, co. Dublin, in her 20th year, Miss Pratt, only daughter of Major-general P.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, John Mercier, esq. of Portarlington, late lieutenant-colonel of the 39th regiment of Foot.

In Aungier-street, Dublin, in his 70th year, Lundy Foot, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

In Dominick-street, Dublin, aged 92, Mrs. Graham, relict of Col. G. of Coolmaine, co. Monaghan.

At Hollybrook, near Randals-town, Hugh Montgomery, esq. of Tullycarnet, co. Down.

At his seat at Ballyvorgill, co. Clare, in his 90th year, John Jevers Wilson, esq.

In

In Tipperary, John Power, esq. colonel of the Tipperary Militia, and son of John P. esq. of that town.

At the Abbey at Rathkeale, George Leake, sen. esq.

At Plassey, near Limerick, the seat of Thomas Maunsell, esq. in his 79th year, the Rev. William Maunsell, LL.D. and M.R.I.A. &c.

At Derinboy, in King's County, Robert Devereux, esq.

At Parson's-town, King's County, Mrs. James, relict of John J. esq. of Bruina, in the same county.

At Baleath, co. Meath, Hampden Nicholson, esq.

In his 127th year, Mr. Robert M'Farland, farmer, of Donyghmore, co. Donegal. He could read the smallest print without spectacles, or the use of any glass, till within a few days of his death.

At Laymore, near Ballymena, aged 119, Mr. William Simpson, farmer. Four days before his death he was walking through his farm in his usual health. He often said, that he was never sick one hour that he remembered; also, that he was only twice drunk in his life. He had the perfect use of his understanding to his death, and remembered the battle of the Boyne.

At Dublin, on-board his vessel, Capt. John Huddart, of the Townshend revenue cutter. He had been, for a considerable time, in a very declining state of health; but, from an extreme anxiety to do his duty, he resisted the remonstrances of his family, and all considerations of a personal nature. He combated with his infirmities to the last, and was in the act of conveying (by order of Admiral Lord Gardner) Captain Berry, of the Royal Navy, to Loughswilly, when he died. Thus did he close a faithful, loyal, and honourable service of 22 years, the early part of which was distinguished at the relief of Gibraltar, on which occasion he was a midshipman under the Hon. Capt. now Admiral Pakenham. He was an affectionate and sincere friend, a fond husband and father; and in all the relations of life the amiability of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, challenged the love and esteem of all who knew him. What remains to be told is the most melancholy: his own pains, cares, and sorrows, have died with him; but, while he was expiring in the public service, deprived of all the kind and soothing offices of domestic tenderness and love, he was leaving, utterly unprovided for, a wife and eight children.

Charles Fergusson, esq. son of the deceased Sir J. Fergusson, bart. of Kilkerran, late one of the senators of the College of Justice in Scotland.

At Egleton castle, in Scotland, a few hours after his birth, the son and heir of Lord Montgomery.

Mr. Cheese, many years organist at the Collegiate church in Manchester. Though not blessed with sight, his musical talents, as a teacher, composer, and performer, were greatly admired.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Grebbell, wife of Mr. G. printer. She was found by her husband burnt and suffocated to death, on his return from very active exertions at the dreadful fire at Mr. Norrington's, in the Market-place. It is supposed the candle had caught her cap and handkerchief, and set them on fire, while she was asleep near the table whereon it was.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Waugh, a superannuated shipwright; distinguished for a disposition equally generous and humane. He subscribed 50l. towards defraying the expence of cloathing the Portsmouth Volunteers; and erected one of the monuments in Kingston church-yard to the memory of the unfortunate sufferers who perished in the Royal George.

Aged 79, J. Button, esq. formerly a surveyor of taxes in Wilts.

At Malmesbury, Miss Stronge, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry S. vicar of that place.

At Newton-Poppleford, Mr. H. Reed, one of the proprietors of the worsted mill factory there, and formerly a merchant at Exeter, Devon.

At Cumberland-house, in Winchester, in her 81th year, Mrs. Marsh, relict of the late Capt. M. of the Royal Navy, and a captain of Greenwich hospital.

In Trinity-street, Bristol, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, relict of the late Mr. Thomas H. of Ross, and mother of the Rev. J. Hall, chaplain of the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar. Her remains were conveyed to Ledbury, in Herefordshire, to be deposited in the family-vault there.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Nicholas W. esq. of East Dean, Sussex.

At Shepton-Mallet, in his 47th year, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Hill, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

After much illness, Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, son of Mr. T. surgeon, of Cerne.

Mrs. Wright, of Lincoln, keeper of the assembly-rooms Above-hill, and wife of Mr. William Wright, joiner.

Aged 89, Mr. William Wright, of Fiskerton, near Lincoln, farmer, &c.

At Pucklechurch, co. Gloucester, aged 102, Mrs. Betty Ballin; who, till within the last two years, could walk three or four miles with the liveliness of a young person. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Haskins, who lived to nearly the same age.

At Rochford, aged 104, Joseph Robinson, a native of that place. His occupation was that of a husbandman, and till within the last seven years was capable of performing

forming his daily labour. He took great delight in following the hounds, and to a very late period of his life joined in the chace with all the vigour of youth.

At Oxford, at the house of her brother, Alderman Fletcher, aged 56, Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, relict of the late Rev. T. Robinson, of that University.

At Tenterden, aged 36, to the deep distress of her family and friends, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of John P. esq. and youngest daughter of Richard Curteis, esq.

At the rectory at Emberton, Bucks, in an advanced age, the Rev. R. Pomfret, upwards of 50 years rector of that place, during which time he was a constant resident. He has bequeathed 50l. to the Northampton infirmary, and a like sum to that at Bedford, to be paid four months after his death. He is much regretted by an extensive acquaintance, and deservedly lamented by the distressed and poor, to whom he was ever a kind benefactor and ready friend.

At Bridgnorth, Salop, in his 80th year, Mr. Owen Davis, chair-maker; who, it is well known, spent more than 600l. in one public-house in that town in the course of the last 40 years, though he seldom was known to spend more than one shilling in any one day.

At Bodmin, co. Cornwall, Miss Peggy Hambly; whose death was occasioned by a pimple, which first rose on the back part of her neck, and, daily increasing, at length spread itself into the size of a large turnip, resembling a body of putrified flesh. No medical assistance could reach the nature of her disorder, and, after languishing several months, she expired without the least struggle.

At his house in Hereford, aged 56, of a fall from his horse, by which his thigh was broken, the Rev. Edmund Barry. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1780; rector of Marden and Weston-Baggard, in Herefordshire, both in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, the Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, co. Oxford, and vicar of Woburn, co. Bucks. The former is a valuable living, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, with an excellent parsonage-house, which was new-built by Mr. Etty, but which he did not enjoy three months.

In her 17th year, after a lingering and painful illness, Miss Dickens, only daughter of Mr. D. attorney, of Coventry.

Aged 71, Mr. Uppington Bracey, 44 years a surgeon in the Royal Navy.

At Sarnesfield, co. Hereford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, relict of John R. esq. of Kerry, co. Montgomery.

At Honiton, Devon, in his 70th year, of apoplexy, while walking to church, N. Pridus, esq.

At Clifton, after a lingering illness, to the inexpressible grief of her parents, Miss Elizabeth-Anne Fydell, only daughter of John F. esq. of Bath.

At Swarkstone, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Grimes, formerly house-steward to the late Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke; which office he executed with great credit upwards of 25 years.

At Whiston, co. Northampton, in her 91st year, Mrs. Knapton, 30 years matron of the County infirmary; and, as a reward for the fidelity with which she executed that trust, the governors, when age obliged her to resign the situation, settled upon her 20l. a year for the rest of her life.

At Woburn, in Bedfordshire, Mr. John Thornton, an eminent linen and woollen-draper and wool-buyer.

At Newland, Wilts, the seat of his nephew, Sir Edward Smyth, bart. Matthew Dodsworth, esq. of Cooke-hall, co. York, brother to the Rev. Dr. Dodsworth, treasurer of Salisbury cathedral.

At Queniborough, co. Leicester, Mr. John Sarson.

Aged 66, Mrs. Anne Ball, of Harby, near Lincoln.

At Lewisham, in Kent, aged 92, Capt. Andrew Candi.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, most sincerely regretted, Mrs. Rebow, relict of J. M. R. esq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Colchester.

After a short illness, at Mrs. Steel's, in Catharine-street, Strand, where she was on a visit, Mrs. Steel, late of Beech-house, in Hampshire.

1804. *Sept.* 4. M. Mechain, the Astronomer, member of the First Class of the National Institute, who was sent to Spain by the Government to make observations. He was born at Lyons, Aug. 16, 1744. On the 18th of August, 1774, the Academy approved of his first Memoir on an Eclipse which he had observed at Versailles on the 11th of April. He then belonged to the Marine Arsenal, in which situation he executed immense calculations for the improvement of charts. He discovered and calculated several comets; and gained the prize of the Academy in 1782, on the comet of 1661, the return of which was expected in 1790; and he was received into that body the same year. He was made editor of the "*Connaissance des Temps*," and since 1789, that work has assumed a new perfection; it has been every year enriched with the labours of M. Mechain. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of the Meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, conjointly with M. Delambre. He returned from it in 1798. But, to complete that work, he wished to continue it as far as the Balearian islands, and he set out for them in 1803. He had already,

ready, with vaft difficulty, recognized all the ftations, and terminated three, when he was cut off by a fever which prevails every year on the coaft of Valencia, by reafon of the moraffes produced from the overflowing of the rivers.

Oct. . . . In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Capt. Daniel Holmes, mafter of the fhip Endeavour, of London, and brother to the Rev. W. Holmes, who alfo died in Jamaica, and whofe death has been recorded in vol. LXXII. p. 377. Exemplary in fulfilling all the relative duties of life, the intereft of his owners he ever held facred and paramount to every perfonal confideration. Laft war, having the command of the Julius Cæfar Weft-Indiaman, and being attacked by a French privateer off the coaft of Jamaica, though half his crew were inefficient from ficknefs, and armed with one gun only and a few mufkets, he oppofed the moft determined efforts of the enemy; contrived more than once to rake him, and, by dint of nautical fkill, efcaped into harbour without the lofs of a fingle man. For his gallantry in this action, in which he was wounded, he received the thanks of Lord Balcarras, then governor; the laft was his twenty-fifth voyage to that ifland; but the fever proving unufually contagious and malignant, an amiable wife and young family are left to deplore his lofs.

28. At Jamaica, John Kelly, efq. of Tamarind-grove and Houfe-hill.

1805. *Jan* . . . At Paris, aged 80, M. Latude, well known from his imprifonment, during 35 years, in the caftle of Vincennes, the Baftile, and the Bicêtre. His health was not in the leaft impaired by his long confinement. It is faid that fome of the defcendants of Madame de Pompadour endeavoured to atone for his fufferings, of which fhe was the occafion, by putting him into a trifling bufinefs, which afforded him fupport.

At Chichefter, aged 83, Mr. Draper, well known for extenfive practice in the minor branches of furgery, particularly by the village-rufticks, who looked up to him with hope and confidence when the fkill of the regular practitioner had failed; nor is there a doubt, but, by bold practice, he effected fome very extraordinary cures. About 30 years ago he loft an only fon, in whom the fond father had centered every hope and every pleafure: parental affection even gained the mafterfhip of reafon; for, though it is believed the young man died of a decline, the agonized father placed an orange in each hand in the coffin, and pipes were fo conftructed as to admit the external air.

In his 72d year, Mr. James Tipler, of Nottingham.

At Briftol Hot wells, in the prime of life, defervedly lamented, Mrs. Lace, wife of —— L. efq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Mrs. Liverfidge, of Wakefield.

At Tetfworth, Ruth Lee was found dead in her bed-room. She had been feen abroad a few days before, but had never fuffered any perfon to enter her room for many years, even to fweep it; and many fhillings and fix-pences were found on a table by her bed-fide, buried in duft. She had fome property, and plenty of bed-linen, but flept without any, on the facking of the bedftead.

Dropt down dead, going up ftairs, Mr. Cock, of Hoath, in Kent.

Mr. Mayow, of Burcot farm, near Faringdon. While walking a fhort diftance from his houfe he fell down and expired, leaving a wife and fix children.

Jan. 1. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, in his 75th year, George Buxton, M.D. and F.R.S. He married the eldeft daughter of the late Jn. Chandler, of Cheapfide, apothecary, and fettled for fome time at Chelmsford, whence he removed to Greenwich.

At his lodgings at Bath, Nicholas Ridley, efq. a mafter in Chancery, and one of the benchers of Gray's Inn.

Sir Samuel Hales, bart. of Mundell, co. Lancafter, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

—— Ruffell, aged 12, fon of a lady in Ruffell-ftreet, Bath, having fkaited on the Kennet and Avon canal as far as the Dundas aqueduct, on his return left his young companions at fome confiderable diftance, who, on coming up, found him fallen upright into the canal, the edge of the ice being level with his forehead. They procured affiftance, but too late; he was conveyed to the Folly-houfe, where every thing was ineffectually tried to reftore him.

At Treviliap-houfe, near St. Columb, the Rev. John Bennet, in the commiffion of the peace for the county of Cornwall.

At Nanteribba-hall, in Montgomeryfhire, George Devereux, Vifcount Hereford, and a Baronet, Premier Vifcount of England; born April 25, 1744; fucceeded his brother Edward Aug. 21, 1783; married, Dec. 15, 1768, his coufin Marianna, only daughter and heirefs of George Devereux, efq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockfhire; by whom, who died April 10, 1797, he had thirteen children, of whom one fon and five daughters are living. He is fucceeded in title and eftates by his fon Henry, now Vifcount Hereford.

At Greenock, in Scotland, in his 74th year, John Dunlop, efq. collector of his Majefty's cuftoms there.

2. At her mother's houfe in Lower Eaton-ftreet, Pimlico, the wife of Captain Liardet, of the Royal Marines.

At the Rev. Mr. Clarke's, in Paul's college, St. Paul's churchyard, after a fevere illnefs, borne with becoming fortitude, Mrs.

Mrs. Anne Johnston, relict of Mr. Roger J. late of Oxford.

At his house in Bedford-square, aged 78, John Nelson, M.D.

At her house in Percy-street, aged 79, Mrs. Rose, widow of the late Dr. William R. of Chiswick, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Clark, of St. Alban's, and mother of Samuel Rose, esq. (see vol. LXXIV. p. 1249).

At Hadley, Middlesex, in her 42d year, respected and lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Dury, wife of Alex. D. esq.

At her lodgings in Chichester, Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald, wife of Capt. F. of the 39th Foot, now on his passage to join his regiment in India, and second daughter of the late Right Rev. Sir Wm. Ashburnham, Bishop of Chichester.

2. At Baylis, near Salt-hill, suddenly, in his 72d year, Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Rosslyn, Baron of Loughborough; an elder brother of the Trinity-house, and a trustee of the British Museum. He was born Feb. 13, 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, Betty-Anne, daughter and sole heiress of John Dawson, esq. of Morley, Yorkshire, by whom, who died in 1781, he had no issue; and Sept. 12. 1782, he married Charlotte Courtney, youngest daughter of William Viscount Courtney, and aunt to the present Viscount, by whom he had a son, born Oct. 2, 1793, since dead. His Lordship has been long subject to the gout, and in a delicate state of health. He resided at his seat at Baylis for the benefit of the air; but for some weeks past he was so much recovered as to visit round the neighbourhood; and, on the preceding night, accompanied the Countess to her Majesty's fête at Frogmore. Next morning he rode on horseback to visit several of the neighbouring gentlemen; and, after his return to Baylis went in his carriage to Bulstrode, to visit the Duke of Portland, and returned home, apparently in perfect health. After dinner he complained of a violent pain in his head, and very abruptly arose from table, saying he was almost distracted, and desired immediate medical assistance to be sent for. He was put to bed, and expresses sent for his physicians; but at one the ensuing morning he expired in the greatest agony. Sir James Sinclair Erskine, bart. nephew to the late Earl, succeeds to the titles and estates, and Miss Erskine, sister to the present Earl, who lives with the Countess of Rosslyn, is, by his Majesty's sign manual, to have place, pre-eminence, and precedency, as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Lordship was appointed solicitor-general Jan 26, 1771, and attorney-general June 10, 1778. On the 14th of June, 1780, he was created Baron Loughborough, made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and called to the Privy Council; in 1783, was appointed first commissioner for keeping of the great seal; and January 27, 1793, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He was created, by a second patent Oct. 31, 1795, Baron Loughborough, with remainders, severally and successively, to Sir James St. Clair Erskine, bart. and to John Erskine, his brother; and by patent, April 21, 1801, Earl of Rosslyn. On the 11th his Lordship's remains were removed, at 7 A. M. from his seat near Windsor, to Slough, and about 1 they arrived at the Yorkshire Stingo public-house, where the company met. At two they set out in solemn procession for St. Paul's Cathedral. The hearse was drawn by six horses, with feathers, velverets, &c. and carrying the body in a coffin covered with black velvet, ornamented with richly gilt and chased coronets, and various other devices, and a large gilt plate with his Lordship's arms, and the following inscription: "ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Earl of Rosslyn, Baron Loughborough, born 31th of February, 1733: died second of January, 1805." Five mourning-coaches and six, decorated with feathers, velvets, escutcheons, &c. and two pages attending, each with silk hatbands and wands. In the two first coaches were six pall-bearers, intimate friends of his Lordship. In the third coach, the two chief mourners, Sir J. St. Clair Erskine, now Earl of Rosslyn, and his brother, the Hon. John Erskine. The fourth coach, three distant relatives of his Lordship. The fifth coach, his Lordship's principal domestics. Next followed two of the family coaches. Next the coaches of the present Earl, and two friends. About half past 3 the procession arrived at the Western gate of St. Paul's, through which the coffin was carried into the choir, which was lighted upon the occasion. The funeral lessons being read, the coffin was carried to the vault, and laid upon trestles, underneath the centre of the dome, until the vault is completed, when it will be laid between the remains of Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. Howard. The nobility, gentry, &c. who composed the procession, remained above until the service was finished, after which the company went home in their own carriages.

3. This morning, about nine o'clock, Capt. Thompson, in the Newcastle trade, residing in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, who had been confined with a fever, in the absence of his nurse, threw himself, in a fit of delirium, out of a two-pair-of-stairs window into the street, and was killed on the spot.

At Lewes, Sussex, in his 78th year, Henry Shelley, esq.

At

At her brother's house at Etwood, co. Lancaster, Miss Caroline Hand, eldest daughter of the late Charles H. esq. of Park-hall, co. Stafford.

4. Aged 81, Miss Margaret Parr, of York-buildings, Paddington, late of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex.

Found drowned in Falmouth harbour, Mr. Thomas, of the company of comedians now at Falmouth.

At Epping, by a kick from an ox, Mr. Simon Warren.

Aged 73, Mrs. Anne Fox, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. Francis F. brazier.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Appleby, a well-known horse-dealer.

Killed in an action near Dieppe, Lieut. William C. C. Dalyell, of the Royal Navy, fifth son of the late Sir Robert D. bart. of Binns, in Scotland.

At his house in Portland-place, aged 57, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. M. P. for Thirsk, in Yorkshire. He was the third baronet; and married, in 1782, Miss Frances Howell, daughter of James H. esq. of Elm, co. Norfolk, by whom he has left five children. He succeeded, in August, 1795, his great uncle and godfather, Sir Gregory Page, by will; and, by virtue of his Majesty's sign-manual, added to his own the name and arms of Page. At the general election in 1784 he was chosen member for Thirsk, which he has represented ever since. Our readers will recollect that he lately stood a trial with the maker of an iron bridge over a stream in his garden, suggested by Mr. Cartwright to Lady T, which amounted to 900l.; and it is said, that his chagrin at this event brought on his death. On examining his secretaire, his executors found 16,700 guineas. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Bedfordshire; and he is succeeded by his eldest son, Gregory Osborne, born Sept. 28, 1785.

Found drowned in the Basin in the Green-park, Eleanor Transfield. It appeared, on the Coroner's Inquest, from the evidence of Matthew Transfield, landlord of the Triumphant Car public-house in Piccadilly, near Hyde-park Corner, and uncle to the deceased, that she had lived with him as servant; that the deceased was in the habit of getting intoxicated, during which time she behaved herself with a degree of violence approaching to madness. On the 22d of last November, she went out of the house in the evening, and returned in about 20 minutes, or half an hour, in a state of intoxication, and was reprimanded by her uncle for being so; shortly after she went up stairs and cleaned herself, then came down to the parlour and took some tea, and on being spoken to for getting herself into such a state, she declared she would go out of the house, and went accordingly out and sat under the shed at the front of the house, crying with passion: she was brought into the back parlour by her uncle, and advised, in a very gentle manner, by him and Mr. Sutton, who gave evidence to the same effect, to go to bed and rest herself; but she refused, and still continued crying. Shortly after, she took her opportunity and went out of the house; her brother followed her, but could not prevail on her to return; since that time she never was heard of until found, on Jan. 4, in the Basin in the Green-park. The evidence of Mr. Sutton, and the brother to the deceased, a boy of 17 years of age, went to the same effect; and also that she had, when about 12 or 13 years old, received a very severe bruise on the head, occasioned by the fall of an iron gate on her, which made her at times appear flighty. It was her brother who first identified her from her cloaths, she being in such a state that it was perfectly impossible to recognise a single feature. The Jury, after viewing the body, which was quite in a state of putrefaction, returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning," not having any evidence that she threw herself into the water.

5. Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Wood, one of the sisters of the late Mr. William W. formerly a bookseller at Lincoln, who died Dec. 6, 1804 (LXXIV. 1246).

Aged 71, Mrs. Bromhead, of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In an advanced age, at his seat at Denbury, near Newton-Abbot, Thomas Taylor, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Devon.

At his house in Hanover-square, Sir John Gallini, a knight of the Holy Roman Empire. About 8 o'clock in the morning he rang his bell, and, on his servant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfast to be prepared immediately, his chaise to be at the door at 9, and his chariot in waiting at 3. A few minutes after giving these directions he complained of not being well, and said, "I shall rest till 9 o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical assistance, as he had a violent pain in his stomach. Drs. Hayes and Wood immediately attended, but at 9 o'clock he expired without a groan. On the morning of the 4th he attended his pupils as usual; and in the evening was at Covent-garden theatre. Sir John was a native of Italy; and at the age of 23 made his appearance at the Opera-house, then under the management of Mr. Du Burgh, as a dancer. The ensuing season he

he was made principal dancer; and, in a few seasons, became ballet-master, and then stage-manager of the Opera-house, and gave lessons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the late Earl of Abingdon's family, where Lady Elizabeth Bertie, his Lordship's eldest sister, became enamoured of him, and married him; but they have lived separate several years, on account of her health, and she died Aug. 17, 1804 (LXXIV. 795). By her he has left two unmarried daughters and a son, a captain in the army. Soon after his marriage he went to Italy, where he was honoured with his knighthood. Returning to England he again became manager of the Opera, and had the merit of introducing Mr. Slingsby to that theatre. He was manager at the time the house was burnt in 1789, and is said to have lost 300,000l. thereby. He then sent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring him plans of the Opera-houses there, to form his judgment in the designing of the present King's Theatre; towards the execution of which building, it is also said, he advanced 300,000l. When finished, an opposition was formed, by proposing to open the Pantheon for the performance of operas; but Mr. Taylor, a proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir John retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profession of a dancing-master, in which he had attained the highest reputation. He was generally considered as one of the most able teachers of his art that ever appeared in this country; and is supposed, by the exertion of his talents, to have left 150,000l. to his son and two daughters. His remains were interred in the cemetery at the family-seat in Bedfordshire, with great funeral pomp, attended by Capt. Gallini, his son, of the West Middlesex Militia, as principal mourner, and his successor, Mr. Sydney, with the whole of his tenantry. The coffin was placed in the vault of that of his late wife.

Suddenly, while bottling wine at his master's house in Charlton-street, Somers-town, near Pancras, James Hayes.

6. At his mother's house at Twickenham, Middlesex, the Hon. George-Augustus-William Curzon, eldest son of the late Hon. Penn Asheton Curzon and the Baroness Howe; born May 14, 1798.

At his father's house in the Crescent, Bath, Edmund Reynolds, jun. esq.

At Kingsgate, in the Isle of Thanet, in his 83d year, William Roberts, esq.

Mr. Andrew Floor, upwards of 30 years prompter to the Bath theatre.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Timberland, wife of Mr. T. of the Bail of Lincoln.

At Lincoln, Mr. Matthew Orme, a wholesale brewer.

At her house in Castle-street, Canterbury, Mrs. Knowler, wife of Gilbert K. esq. of Herne, in the county of Kent. She was daughter and only child of Mr. Presgrove, surgeon in Westminster. In Mrs. K. personal beauty was heightened by animation of mind beaming through eyes expressive of that mixture of sense, sensibility, and vivacity, which left no doubt to any beholder of the merit of the heart which was enshrined within so attractive a form; and all who had the happiness of her acquaintance were witnesses to the justness of her claim for admiration, love, and esteem. Engaging manners, sweetness of temper, and a heart disposed to diffuse benevolence, chearfulness, and general philanthropy, around her, rendered her life a blessing to her friends, who were very numerous; and to those who had the happiness of her most confidential connexion, her integrity was entire. She was always rather above chearful when pleased with her company; and enlivened her circles of intimacy with sweet unoffending sallies of wit and humour, which charmed society, without that assuming confidence which superior talents for pleasing too often accompanies. She was exemplary in fulfilling the common duties of life, particularly that of an affectionate wife to one sensible, in the highest degree, of all her merit, with whom she lived 50 years in conjugal happiness.

7. Mrs. Parlby, widow of the late Mr. John P. of Lincoln, tanner.

Very suddenly, the Rev. John Bassett, of Broxholm, near Lincoln.

In Portman-place, Edgeware-road, after a short illness, Mrs. Jane Ruding, widow of the late John R. esq. formerly of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and lately of the East Indies.

Mr. Cowan, who had been restored to his friends through the philanthropy of the landlord of the Cock public-house at Kilburn wells on the 4th, again strayed out, and was found this morning dead in a ditch in Hackney-fields, with a prayer-book in his hand. He was taken to Hackney workhouse until owned, and thence removed to Woburn-court, Bloomsbury, where he resided. It is supposed he was seized with another fit, which he had not strength to surmount.

Capt. Carr, in the Shields trade, going on-board his vessel at Mill-wall, Limehouse, fell backward into the water and was drowned, notwithstanding every effort was used to save him.

8. After a tedious illness, greatly and deservedly regretted, the wife of the Rev. T. Dockeray, of Snape-hall, and rector of Well, co. York.

Aged 9 years, Miss Rachel Manners Sutton,

Sutton, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Norwich.

At Barkston, co. Leicester, aged 20, Mr. Anthony Hays. His disorder had visibly preyed on his constitution for some years, and he bore it with the most patient resignation. Blessed with a sound mind, which was scarcely suppressed by bodily afflictions or intense application to the pursuit of useful attainments, he had possessed himself of those valuable accomplishments which will long endear and preserve his memory.

Of consumption, the Rev. Francis Williams, of Exeter.

At his seat at Stanmer, Sussex, Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chichester (so created June 23, 1801, it having been some time extinct in the family of Donegal), Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, Sussex, 1768, on the death of Thomas the late Duke of Newcastle, and surveyor-general of the Customs in the port of London. He was born Feb. 28, 1728; died in his 87th year; and is succeeded in titles and estates by his son, Thomas Lord Pelham, married to Lady Mary Osborne, sister to the Duke of Leeds. The vault of the Pelham family, at Laughton, in which his remains were deposited, is so remarkably dry, that the velvet which covers the coffins of the late Duke and Duchess of Newcastle is scarcely discoloured.

9. Aged 67, Col. Thomas Bishopp, of Chester-street, Grosvenor-place.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Heneage, a widow lady.

At Kirk-Ella, co. York, aged 56, Jos. Gosmond, esq. formerly of Hull, grocer.

In his 62d year, John Clarke, esq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton, in the commission of the peace for that county.

At her seat at Middle-hill, near Box, co. Somerset, Lady Aylmer, widow of Henry Lord A. (after whose death, in 1785, she successively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles), and mother of the present Lord Aylmer.

At his seat, at Stanford-court, in Worcestershire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart. M. P. for the borough of Droitwich, in that county. He was a gentleman eminent for his attainments in Literature; an amiable, entertaining, and instructive companion, affectionate and indulgent in all his domestic relations; an ornament to his native county, and to all his connexions. His death is a severe calamity to his family and friends, and a general loss to society. He married the Hon. Anne Foley, aunt of the present Lord Foley, by whom he has left nine children, of whom the eldest, Thomas Winnington, esq. succeeds to his titles and estates.

10. This afternoon, at his seat, Summer castle, near Spittal, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, aged 70, Sir Cecil Wray, bart. In his public career he was formerly distinguished as the opponent of Mr. Fox in the representation of the city of Westminster; and, in private life, was remarkable for the practice of virtues which rendered him the admiration of all who knew him, and will preserve his memory from oblivion as long as society is capable of estimating departed worth. His extensive charities have procured him the prayers of all the poor in the vicinity of his residence. As a landlord he was a rare instance of liberality; and was never known to advance his rents. Indeed, his chief pleasure was to see his poor neighbours happy, and his tenants affluent; and, a few days before his death, he solemnly exhorted his successor to the principal part of his estates to seek gratification from the same source. He had no children. Mr. Wray, who succeeds him, is a distant relation, and was lately an officer in the North Lincoln Militia.

Drowned in the lake near Sir Cecil Wray's castle, aged 10 years, Jos. Lyon, son of Mr. Geo. L. farmer and grazier, of Ingham, co. Lincoln. Mr. L. lost a generous landlord, in the death of Sir Cecil, and a beloved son, the same afternoon.

At Lewes, Sussex, about five o'clock in the evening, John Berry, formerly a drummer in the 7th regiment of Dragoons, but afterwards, for many years, a servant to the late Lieut.-col. Hay, of Glyndebourne, son of the late very ingenious writer. On his return from that place to his lodging in Lewes he mistook his road on Cliff-hill, and walked over the brink of a chalk-pit, whereby he was precipitated headlong to the bottom, a depth of near 100 feet, and killed upon the spot. He was discovered between five and six in the morning, with his limbs most dreadfully bruised and fractured. He was of a religious and charitable disposition; and, having saved some money in service, and from a handsome annuity which Col. H. bequeathed him at his death, has left the greatest part of it to his poor relations, as appeared by his will, which was found in his pockets on searching them.

At Cheshunt, Herts, aged 96, Mr. H. J. Milward, formerly an apothecary of eminence in Spital-fields.

At Stranraer, in Scotland, John Clugston, esq. collector of the customs there.

11. At Enfield, Middlesex, aged 57, Mr. Munns, blacksmith.

In Rathbone-place, in her 67th year, Mrs. Angelo, relict of A. Angelo, esq. fencing-master to the Royal Family.

At Gunby, co. Lincoln, in her 68th year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dawson.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Walkden, of Brigg, co. Lincoln.

12. Found

12. Found dead in his bed, whither he went the preceding evening in apparent perfect health, Edward Peach, esq. late of Sundridge, in Kent, of which county he had been many years an active magistrate and deputy-lieutenant.

At Bearstead, in Kent, aged 71, Mrs. Webb, relict of Mr. William W. sen.

At Bath, Sir John Lester, of Poole, co. Dorset.

At the parsonage at Monckton, Mrs. Crossman, widow of the Rev. Dr. C. late rector of that parish, and daughter of Matthew Brickdale, esq. of Court-house, co. Somerset.

At Bath, after a short illness, Mrs. Bignell, wife of Robert D. B. esq. of Towcester, and only surviving child of John Russel, esq. of Bugbrook, Northamptonsh.

After a long illness, Mrs. Bishop, wife of Mr. Robert B, of Hadley, near Barnet. She died as she had lived in the practice of every Christian virtue.

13. At Exmouth, Devon, Mrs. Henson, wife of Robert H. esq. of Bainton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Wells, Norfolk, at a very advanced age, Mr. Valentine Dennis, of that place, common brewer. His virtues were not of the *common* sort, having uniformly, through the course of a very long life, been known by the enviable and merited title of "Honest Val. Dennis."

At Shoreham, Sussex, in his 28th year, by a fever which baffled the skill of the Faculty, William-Henry Benet, esq. Captain in the North Hampshire Militia, and only son of Sir William Benet of Fareham, the last male of a very antient and respectable family. The life of this excellent young man exhibits, in its whole tenor, a rare example of unsullied honour and incorruptible integrity; and displays a short system of ethics more forcibly than any taught in the schools of Philosophy. Let it be recorded, that he was the most dutiful of sons, the most affectionate of brothers, the most zealous of Christians, and of friends. So innate was his rectitude, that it seemed to him extraordinary that man could ever wilfully DO WRONG; and he knew no fear but that of transgressing the laws of his Creator. He was scrupulously just in all his transactions with the world, and ever preserved a sacred adherence to the dictates of Truth; open to feel, and prompt to relieve, the distresses of the unfortunate; beneficent, temperate, humble; he fulfilled, from principle, every relative duty of life. Equally meritorious was his conduct as a soldier; and of him might the Veteran learn the true spirit of discipline. When his rank, though subordinate, gave him command, as his orders were issued with mild decision, they were ever obeyed with chearful alacrity. By the soldiers he was adored. He never gave to his men a severe, or even a harsh expression, nor were his lips ever defiled by an oath. A desire of knowledge manifested itself in his early youth; and he was conversant in the learning and events of former ages. The study of History was the amusement of his leisure hours; and in many of the Polite Arts was he gifted with taste and judgment. Let those who are ENTERING on the stage of life learn from his conduct throughout it that, though its scenes are scattered over with temptations on one hand, and thickly planted with thorns on the other, there is one monitor who may with safety be relied on as a guide through its devious paths—Conscience!

"The God within the mind."

May those, who are QUITTING it, be like him prepared for departure! His remains were conveyed to Fareham, for interment in the burial-place of his ancestors.

14. At Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Mr. Richard Lumley.

At Fletton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Peckard, relict of Dr. P. late dean of Peterborough, and rector of Fletton. She had entertained a large party of friends at her house the preceding day in apparent perfect health.

Mr. D. Stephenson, one of the senior aldermen of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Suddenly, at Bath, in his 68th year, William Purnell, esq. of New-house, near Dursley, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Gloucester.

At Honingham, Norfolk, in his 63d year, Wm. Cope, one of Lord Bayning's principal servants, with whom he had lived upwards of 27 years, and, by his diligence and fidelity in the discharge of the different duties of his situation, had merited his Lordship's fullest approbation, and at the same time had gained the love and esteem of the whole family. He was buried at Honingham on the 17th, and his funeral was attended by Mr. Townshend, on whom particularly he had waited for some years, and by several of the principal and other inhabitants of the parish. No servant ever lived more respected, or died more regretted.

At Frognell-house, Hampstead, Middlesex, George Abel, esq.

15. In Broad-street-buildings, aged 47, John-Henry Rougemont, esq.

At his palace, near the city of Cork, the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford, Bishop of Cork and Ross, to which he was promoted in 1794.

16. At Edinburgh, William Steuart, esq. advocate.

Lieut. Wolfe, of the Queen's County Regiment of Militia, while standing before his guard this morning in Cork, suddenly dropped down and expired.

In

In the prime of life, and after an illness of little more than two hours, Miss Paul, eldest daughter of the late Josiah Paul Paul, esq. of Tetbury, co. Gloucester.

Mr. George Rousseau, a domestick in the establishment of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. On the Coroner's Inquisition, John Phillips, esq. surgeon to his Royal Highness's household, stated, that on the 9th inst. he was called upon to visit the deceased, whom he found in a state of great agitation, with excessive vomiting. Deceased complained of great giddiness in his head; and declared, that his palate was affected with the taste of copper; and declared, that he was poisoned. He was removed from Carleton-house to Clapton, when his fever increased, and he died on the 16th. Witness added, that after opening and inspecting the body, Doctors G. Pearson, G. Blaine, and himself, were of opinion, that the primary complaint was in the stomach, but the immediate cause of death was in the head. Witness added, he understood that the deceased had taken milk, as was his usual custom; he was shortly afterward seized with violent sickness and pain. The vessel in which the milk had been boiled was examined, but no traces of poison could be discovered, nor could it be discovered that poison had been taken by that which was excreted from the stomach, or by inspection of the stomach and bowels after death; still he thought nothing could have produced the effects which were exhibited upon the stomach and brain, but arsenick, corrosive sublimate, or some mineral poison. Charles Peck, esq. his Royal Highness's maitre d'hotel, deposed, he had been in the habit of visiting the unfortunate gentleman from time to time, until his removal. He always declared he had been poisoned, and intimated a sort of suspicion that an officer employed under him had been the cause; but he observed, shortly after he was seized with the symptoms above described, he had desired the suspected party to taste some of the milk; he had done so, and was seized with the same symptoms as the deceased. Mr. John Gascoigne, the clerk of his Royal Highness's stables, affirmed, the person referred to by the deceased was of a respectable and moral character. The Jury returned their verdict, Wilful Murder against some Person or Persons unknown.

17. After eating a hearty supper, and going to bed in apparent good health, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, minister of a Dissenting congregation at Lewes, Sussex.

At King's Cliffe, greatly respected, aged 57, William Law, esq. an eminent attorney at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

After a long illness, Mrs. Mitchell, of Wansford, near Stamford, relict of Mr. William M. a shoe-maker.

At Exeter, Lady Milner, wife of Sir William M. Milner, M. P. for York. A very few years back her Ladyship was admired as the finest, the most beautiful, and accomplished woman in the fashionable world, of which she was at once the ornament and the leader. For two years past her Ladyship had been in a very declining state of health, and obliged to withdraw from those scenes of elegant life over which her taste and accomplishments had so long shed a lustre. She had been lately at Dawlish, but increasing illness induced her to remove to Exeter, which was supposed to afford better medical advice and assistance.

18. At Boroughbridge, in Yorkshire, the Rev. James Wilkinson, 50 years vicar of Sheffield, 4 years prebendary of Ripon, and 2 years in the commission of the peace for the North and West ridings of the county of York. He was the son of Andrew W. esq. and was born at Boroughbridge July 25, 1730; had his grammar education at Beverly-school, and was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1752, M. A. 1755; and, in October, 1754, was presented to the vicarage of Sheffield. He had for some time past been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which baffled all medical efforts; but flattered himself that he had received great benefit from the sea air at Hartlepool; from which he lately returned to his seat at Boroughbridge. In the morning of the 18th instant he took an airing in his carriage, and returned to dinner, seemingly as well as usual; but, about 6 in the evening, as he was rising from his seat to snuff a candle, he fell to the ground, and immediately expired. In his office as a magistrate he was cool, candid, and impartial; was a real friend to the interests of his country, as well as the society with which he was more immediately connected, and unwearied in his endeavours to serve such as were under his patronage and protection; was an active promoter of every laudable institution; and readily contributed to the relief of affliction, both public and private: and, what is a strong proof of his real excellence, he increased in general esteem as he advanced in years. (See vol. LXX. p. 576.) He is not known to have published any literary composition, except a sermon at the opening of the Sheffield General Infirmary, Oct. 4, 1797.

At Plaistow, Essex, Mrs. Thellusson, widow of the late Peter T. esq. of Brodsworth, co. York.

At his house in Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, aged 78, the Right Hon.

Sir

Sir Richard Heron, bart. of Newark, co. Nottingham, so created July 25, 1778. He is succeeded by Mr. now Sir Robert Heron, bart. of Stubton, co. Lincoln. He was originally an attorney at law in London, and afterwards a commissioner of bankrupts, a sworn clerk in the Remembrance, office, and Lord Treasurer's remembrancer (a patent place) in the Court of Exchequer. In 1777 he was appointed principal secretary to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was sworn of the Privy Council there.

About four o'clock in the morning, at his palace at Lambeth, after much severe illness, and in his 74th year, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. John Moore, D. D. Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a trustee of the British Museum, a governor of the Charter-house, visitor of All Souls and Merton colleges, Oxford, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. This amiable Prelate was a native of the city of Gloucester, where his father was a butcher, and in circumstances that would not permit him to give his son that liberal education which he desired and deserved. He was therefore brought up at the free-school of his native city; and, on account of the docility of his behaviour and promising talents, some friends procured him an humble situation in Pembroke college, Oxford, whence he some time afterwards removed to Christ Church, in that University. By some lucky circumstances, wholly without request or the least expectation of his own, he was recommended to the Duke of Marlborough as a private tutor to the Marquis of Blandford. But this appointment was not without humiliation: the pride of the Duchess would not yield to Mr. Moore's filling a seat at the first table, and, in consequence, he was degraded to the second. But this mortification did not continue long, as this haughty dame, when she became a widow, actually courted the very same tutor to receive her hand! Mr. Moore declined the advantage of the connexion from a strong principle of honour; and, so sensible was the Duke of the generosity of his conduct, that, as the first token of his gratitude, he settled an annuity of 400l. upon him, and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1766 he was made a prebendary of Durham; in 1771, dean of Canterbury; and, in 1775, bishop of Bangor. Two very admirable epigrams in our vol. XLV. p. 40, "Word of Comfort from Bangor to Canterbury, on the Loss of her Dean, with Canterbury's Answer," may here not improperly be referred to; as may "Bangor's Word of Comfort to Canterbury in Prophecy," LIII. 605. On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, 1783, the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury was offered to Bishops Hurd and Lowth; the former declined it from advancing years, and love of lettered ease; the latter from affection to his diocese. It is reported that his Majesty, upon this, desired each of these great men to recommend one of the bishops to him, as the fittest in their judgment to fill the metropolitan chair; and that they both, without any previous concert of opinion, mentioned Dr. Moore. Whilst occupying the first station in the Church, his Grace has avoided all other activity but that of Christian piety and spiritual duty. He has scarcely taken any part in political disputes; neither has he adopted any steps to inflame the minds of the Dissenters on the one hand, nor to alarm the friends of Orthodoxy on the other. He has only printed two sermons: one preached before the Lords on the 30th of January, 1771, and the other on the Fast-day, 1781. His Grace married Miss Eden, a sister of Sir John Eden and the present Ld. Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His surviving children are, the Rev. George M. rector of Wrotham, in Kent; Charles M. esq. M. P. for Woodstock; the Rev. Robert M. rector of Latchingdon, in Essex; and John M. esq. at the University of Oxford, the only child, it is believed, ever born to an Archbishop of Canterbury. Two of his Grace's daughters died of consumption within the last seven years.— On the 25th, about 12 at noon, the Loyal Lambeth Volunteers, Lieut.-col. Slade, mustered in the Prince's gallery, Vauxhall-gardens, in compliment to Charles Moore, esq. a son of the late Archbishop, who is a captain in that corps, and marched from thence to Lambeth church, to attend the funeral of his Grace. At 2 the body was removed from the chamber in which it lay in the Palace, through the long gallery built by order of Cardinal Pole, down the stairs, and across the fore-court into the body of the church. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Dr. Vyse, rector of Lambeth. The pall-bearers were Lord Henley, Sir Frederick Eden, Col. Eden, the Hon. Col. Eden, Morton Eden, esq. Capt. Eden, Lieut.-col. Bell, and John Eden, esq. The chief mourners, the Archbishop's four sons, Lord Auckland and R. Richards, esq. (his Grace's executors); together with the Rev. Mr. Sandeford and the Rev. Mr. Barton, chaplains to the noble Prelate; Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Young (his physician and apothecary); and several other friends,

besides

besides the Churchwardens, &c. of the parish; and a numerous train of domestics closed the procession. The body was deposited in a vault under the communion-table. The outside coffin was richly ornamented, and a mitre, highly gilt, was placed on the top of it, before it was lowered into the vault.

19. Suddenly, at the Dolphin public-house on Ludgate-hill, Mr. Tate, a coal-merchant, formerly a resident at Queenhithe. It appeared, from the evidence of an apothecary who had attended him for some time, that he had received a contusion in the head, which had affected his brain, and that the complaint, having come to a crisis, had produced sudden death. He has left a wife and 6 children.

20. In Sloane-square, Chelsea, the Rev. William Lampeter French.

At Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, the dowager Viscountess Palmerston. She was daughter of Benjamin Mee, esq. of Bath, and second wife to the late and second Viscount, who died April 17, 1802, by whom he had one son, Henry-John.

21. Aged 33, the wife of Mr. H. H. Goodhall, of the East-India-house.

The infant son of the Hon. Rd. Ryder.

At his lodgings in Castle-street, Liverpool, Mr. Richard Hurst, who, for upwards of 40 years, had performed as an actor on the London and Liverpool theatres, with characteristic propriety, with Garrick, Barry, Cibber, Pritchard, &c.

At his chambers in Gray's-Inn-square, aged 75, Israel Rhodes, esq.

23. Of a decline, at his lodgings in Exmouth, Devon, aged 17, George Bunbury, esq. of Ireland.

Mr. Richard Burbedge, 25 years organist of St. George's, Southwark.

24. At Wanlip, co. Leicester, very much lamented, Lady Catharine-Susanna Hudson, wife of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Palmer, esq. of Wanlip (the last heir-male of that antient family); was born April 2, 1742, and married in 1764. Two sons and two daughters survive her.

The Hon. Penniston Lamb, son of Ld. Melbourne, and M.P. for Hertfordshire, to which he was elected at the general election in 1802.

25. At his apartments in Greenwich hospital, after a short illness, Sir Richard Pearson, knt. lieutenant-governor of that institution. He had served several years in the Royal Navy, and commanded the Serapis in the memorable engagement with Paul Jones, and for his bravery and good conduct therein was knighted.

26. At his house in Benton-street, Berkeley-square, in his 49th year, Sir Francis Whitworth, lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Artillery.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 25, 1804, to Januaay 22, 1805.

Christened.			Buried.			Between				
Males	799	1600	Males	667	1311		2 and 5	137	50 and 60	132
Females	801		Females	644			5 and 10	59	60 and 70	107
Whereof have died under 2 years old 311							10 and 20	36	70 and 80	62
Peck Loaf 5s. 5d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.							20 and 30	107	80 and 90	34
Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per pound.							30 and 40	146	90 and 100	9
							40 and 50	152	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 28:

Fine 95s. to 100s.—Seconds 90s. to 95s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s. 6d.—Bran 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Jan. 12 to Jan. 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 1034 Sacks. Average 89s. 10d. 4s. 3d.½ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 19, 42s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 23, 1805, is 58s. 2d.¼ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 20:

Kent Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 6s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 26:

St. James's	Hay	3l. 0s. 9s. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 0d.
	Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 6d.	Average 2l. 6s. 0d.
Whitechapel	Hay	3l. 14s. 0d. to 4l. 8s. 0d.	Average 4l. 1s. 0d.
	Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5. 0d.	Average 4l. 16s. 6d.
	Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average 1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 28. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0s. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 6s. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	6s. 0s. to 7s. 6d.	Beasts, about 1800. Sheep 175,000.	

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 51s. 6d. Delivered 68s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 55s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. Clare Market 4s. 2d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.	5prCt.Lo to pay in
29	168 1/4	58 1/4	59 7/8	74 1/2	shut	99 1/2	17	—	shut	1 a 2d	3d	shut	—	shut	9 1/4p	87	—	18 12 0	Full Money	100
30	Sunday																			
31	168 1/4	58 1/8	59 3/4	74 1/2	shut	99 1/2	17	—	shut	1 a 2d	2d	shut	—	shut	9 3/4	87	—	18 12 0	—	100 1/4
1	holiday																			
2	167 3/4	58 1/4	59 1/2	74 3/8	shut	99 5/8	17	2 1/4	186	2d	2d	shut	—	shut	9 1/4	87 1/4	57 1/4	18 12 0	Full Money	100 1/4
3	168	58 1/4	59 1/2	74 3/8	shut	99 5/8	17 1/8	2 1/4	186	2d	2d	shut	—	shut	9 1/4	87 1/4	57 1/4	18 12 0	Full Money	100 1/4
4	168	58 1/4	59 5/8	74 3/4	shut	99 3/4	17 1/4	2 1/4	186	2d	2d	shut	—	shut	9 1/4	87 1/4	57 1/4	18 12 0	Full Money	100 1/2
5	168 1/2	58 3/8	59 1/2	75	shut	99 7/8	17 1/8	2 1/4	186 1/2	2d	1d	shut	—	shut	10	87 3/4	57 3/8	18 12 0	Full Money	100 3/4
6	Sunday																			
7	169	58 1/4	59 1/2	75 1/8	shut	100	17 1/8	2 1/4	185 3/4	2d	Par	shut	—	shut	9 3/4	87 1/4	57 1/2	18 12 0	Full Money	101
8	168 1/2	58 3/8	59 1/4	75	shut	100 1/8	17 1/8	2 1/4	185 1/2	2d	1d	shut	—	shut	9 3/4	87 1/4	57 5/8	18 12 0	Full Money	101 1/8
9	170	58 7/8	59 7/8	75 1/4	shut	100 1/8	17 1/2	2 1/4	186 1/4	2d	Par	shut	50 3/4	shut	10	87 1/4	57 7/8	18 15 0	Full Money	101 1/8
10	172 1/2	60 1/4	61	76	shut	100 1/8	17 1/2	2 1/4	189	2d	1d	shut	50 1/4	shut	12	—	58 1/2	18 18 0	Full Money	101 1/4
11	172 1/2	60 1/8	61 1/4	76 1/8	shut	100 1/8	17 1/2	2 1/4	shut	2d	1d	shut	59 1/4	shut	12 1/2	—	59	19 1 0	Full Money	101 1/4
12	173	60	61	76 1/2	shut	100 1/8	17 3/8	2 1/4	shut	2d	1p	shut	—	shut	13 1/2	88 3/4	59 1/2	19 1 0	Full Money	101 1/4
13	Sunday																			
14	173 1/2	61 3/8	62 1/8	78	shut	100 1/8	18	2 1/4	shut	2d	Par	shut	—	shut	15 1/2	88 1/2	61 1/4	19 1 0	Full Money	101 3/4
15	174	61 1/2	63	77 1/4	shut	100 1/8	18	2 1/4	190	2d	1d	65 3/4	—	shut	14 1/2	88 1/4	59 1/4	19 1 0	Full Money	101
16	174	61 1/4	62	77	shut	100 1/4	17 7/8	2 1/4	192	1d	1d	shut	—	shut	11 3/4	89	60 1/4	19 1 0	Full Money	101 1/8
17	173	60 1/2	62	76 7/8	shut	100 1/4	17 3/4	2 1/4	shut	2d	2p	shut	—	shut	13 1/2	90	59 7/8	19 5 0	Full Money	101 1/4
18	174	60 3/4	61 7/8	76 3/4	shut	100 1/2	17 3/4	2 1/4	shut	2d	1p	shut	—	shut	13 3/4	90	59 7/8	19 5 0	Full Money	101 1/2
19	174	60 1/2	61 1/2	75 1/2	shut	100 1/2	17 3/4	2 1/4	shut	1d	1p	shut	—	shut	13 1/2	89	59 3/4	19 5 0	Full Money	101 5/8
20	Sunday																			
21	174 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	76 5/8	shut	100 1/2	17 1/4	2 1/4	180 1/2	2d	1p	shut	—	shut	13 3/4	90	59 5/8	19 10 0	Full Money	101 3/8
22	175	60 3/4	61 7/8	77	shut	100 1/2	17 3/4	2 1/4	185	2d	1p	shut	—	shut	13 1/2	89	59 5/8	20 5 0	Full Money	101 1/4
23	175	60 1/2	62	77 1/8	shut	100 1/8	17 3/4	—	186 3/4	2d	Par	shut	—	shut	—	—	59 3/8	20 5 0	Full Money	101 1/4
24	175	61	61 3/4	77 1/8	91 3/8	100 1/4	17 7/8	—	186 1/4	2d	1d	shut	—	—	—	—	59 7/8	20 10 0	Full Money	101 1/4
25	175	61 3/8	61 1/8	77 1/2	91 3/8	100 1/2	17 5/8	—	187 1/2	—	1p	shut	—	—	—	—	59 5/8	21 5 0	Full Money	101 1/2
26	175	61 1/8	61	77 3/4	91 5/8	100	17 5/8	—	187 1/2	2d	1p	shut	—	—	—	—	59 7/8	21 5 0	Full Money	101 1/2
27	Sunday																			
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 0 0	Full Money	101 5/8

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Paffage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holbo

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St.James's Chron
Brit.Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
EnglishChron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M.Post
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai.Ad.&Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.--Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
York 3

FEBRUARY, 1805.

CONTAINING

Embellished with a beautiful Portrait of Samuel Martin, Esq. Secretary to the Treasury; and a Perspective View of the late Parsonage-house of Standon Parva, in Essex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1805.

Meteorological Table for February, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer

D of Month	8 o'cl Morn	Noon	11 o'cl Night	Barom in pts	Weather in Feb 1805
Jan	°	°	°		
27	28	29	29	29,70	fair
28	28	29	30	,50	cloudy
29	29	31	3?	,?0	fair
30	32	36	33	29,00	rain
31	33	34	2?	,?1	rain and snow
F 1	28	30	[illegible]	,8?	cloudy
2	21	31	31	,9?	fair
3	29	37	34	30,?0	fair
4	35	41	40	29,?0	rain
5	16	16	39	2?,??	stormy
6	20	3?	32	[illegible]	fair
7	3?	41	40	,?0	showery
8	42	4?	47	,90	fair
9	4?	?3	4?	,5?	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D of Month	8 o'cl Morn	Noon	11 o'cl Night	Barom in pts	Weather in Feb 1805
Feb		°			
10	43	55	46	29,72	fair
11	41?	44	35	,70	rain
12	3?	39	30	,01	cloudy
13	30	39	28	30,20	fair
14	29	38	34	29,99	fair
15	31	38	34	30,0?	cloudy
16	32	3?	?0	,07	fair
17	27	39	32	29,8?	fair
18	32	?9	30	,80	fair
19	28	40	?0	,92	fair
20	2?	41	39	30,00	fair
21	3?	40	38	29,60	rain
22	41	48	40	,78	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Feb 9, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES

County	Wheat s	d	Rye s	d	Barley s	d	Oats s	d	Beans s	d
Middlesex	09	5	7	0	41	0	33	0	51	[illegible]
Surrey	10?	1	0	0	45	0	3?	8	0	3
Hertford	[illegible]	[illegible]	4?	[illegible]	1	0	3?	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Bedford	00	0	[illegible]	0	1	4	7	3	11	7
Huntingdon	03	[illegible]	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	0	11	3
Northampton	[illegible]	0	8	[illegible]	7	4	[illegible]	1	3	4
Rutland	102	0	[illegible]0	0	0	0	3	0	[illegible]	0
Leicester	5?	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	5	0	6	[illegible]	1?	7
Nottingham	98	10	3	9	[illegible]	4	27	[illegible]	1?	0
Derby	[illegible]	4	00	0	19	3	30	6	2	8
Stafford	93	3	00	0	51	1	29	1	4	0
Salop	[illegible]	0	57	3	17	11	9	4	00	0
Hereford	91	1	43	0	19	4	0	0	13	
Worcester	51	[illegible]	00	0	1	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1
Warwick	07	7	00	0	55	[illegible]	28	10	1	[illegible]
Wilts	[illegible]	9	00	0	3	4	28	4	?7	0
Berks	103	[illegible]	[illegible]0	0	19	0	29	4	1	0
Oxford	[illegible]	5	00	0	47	1	20	7	17	0
Bucks	96	10	00	0	47	10	8	[illegible]	4	
Brecon	78	4	43	0	1	7	4	[illegible]	00	0
Montgomery	80	0	[illegible]0	0	[illegible]	8	0		00	0
Radnor	78	9	00	0	4?	10	?4	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales per quarter

80 6 54 [illegible] 17 20 10 18

Average of Scotland, per quarter

00 0 00 0 00 0 00 [illegible] 00 0

MARITIME COUNTIES

County	Wheat s	d	Rye s	d	Barley s	d	Oats s	d	Beans s	d
Essex	108	4	50	[illegible]	0	10	33	[illegible]	48	0
Kent	1?9	9	00	[illegible]	40	9	34	8	0	4
Sussex	?8	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	10	0	[illegible]	00	0
Suffolk	100	1	1	[illegible]	48	5	27		14	1
Cambridge	[illegible]	4	00	0	14	1	19	0	30	5
Norfolk	1??	11	4	[illegible]	10	11	2	[illegible]	12	9
Lincoln	[illegible]	11	?1	[illegible]	1	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	2
York	?1	9	03	[illegible]	1	0	?0	0	12	0
Durham	80	8	00	0	12	0	24	1	00	0
Northumberland	93	10	?4	8	41	5	?5	[illegible]	30	0
Cumberland	82	4	50		0	1	2	6	00	0
Westmorland	81	3	40	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	2?	2	00	0
Lancaster	87	5	00	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	?0	1	17	8
Chester	80	0	00	[illegible]	51	0	?0	0	00	0
Flint	75	6	00	0	00	0	2?	3	00	0
Denbigh	100	7	00	0	48	0	27		7	8
Anglesea	60	0	00	0	1?	0	22	[illegible]	00	0
Carnarvon	91	4	00	0	40	8	22	0	00	0
Merioneth	89	0	?4	0	13	8	2?	0	00	0
Cardigan	74	5	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	71	[illegible]	00	0	42	0	18	4	00	0
Carmarthen	67	10	00	0	47	4	21	2	00	0
Glamorgan	84	9	00	0	1	9	5	0	00	0
Gloucester	8?	10	00	0	0	5	25	11	?8	9
Somerset	91	6	00	0	2	9	26	8	00	0
Monmouth	91	2	[illegible]	0	0	8	26	8	00	0
Devon	9?	[illegible]	00	0	1?	7	26	1	00	0
Cornwall	84	7	00	0	41	0	23	10	00	0
Dorset	96	3	00	0	?0	3	32	10	60	0
Hants	103	1	00	0	0	0	34	5	55	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated

Districts	Wheat s	d	Rye s	d	Barley s	d	Oats s	d	Beans s	d
1	103		60	0	0	0	31	10	17	1
2	96	11	51	0	47		21	10	12	10
3	100	10	51	0	16	11	?3	6	2	8
4	[illegible]	1	51	2	40		?5	10	2	0
5	82	3	54	8	41	7	25	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
6	82	[illegible]	50	0	86	6	2?	6	18	5
7	87	0	54	7	48	2	29	2	47	8
8	86	[illegible]	54	0	43	8	24	6	57	8
9	78	4	54	7	45	0	21	0	19	5
10	80	[illegible]	54	7	51	5	20	[illegible]	?5	9
11	90	6	54	7	43	4	25	1	18	5
12	100	4	54	7	50	2	33	8	?7	4

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, For FEBRUARY, 1805.

LETTER XV. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Jan 28.*

THE prosecution of the history of the Prisons throughout the empire is become an object of such deep interest with many public and highly-informed characters, as makes me regret the necessity of deviating from this prominent and important pursuit, in order to notice objections which have been urged against any of the preceding letters, which might tend to detract from their accuracy of detail, or weaken the credibility of the facts they assume, as intimated in the note of the preceding Essay (p. 5)

Not any person, acquainted with the liberal and humane character of Dr. Booker, could doubt his religious attention to those within the sphere of his incumbency. The clergyman, who claims the honour of being the first who preached in favour of Vaccine Inoculation*, must have felt a pious interest in promoting the morals of the poor, which he has long successfully cultivated both by personal instruction and doctrinal writings; and happy would it prove to the community were such an example universally followed.

His observation, however (vol. LXXIV. p. 1002), that "real benevolence, like that great Being who inspires it, delights to do good, and to remain unseen," might seem designed to convey some insinuation upon the public conduct of my friend Neild, had not his subsequent explanation tended to remove suspicion, and to establish those principles upon which every great and good man ought to found his actions. It might otherwise have been asked, where is the inference to be found of a "great Being delighting to do good, and remaining unseen?" If the Creator; the Psalmist and all the inspired writers represent him as being seen in all his works; "he is seen riding upon the thunder and the whirlwind, as well as in the wonderful structure of the insect that creepeth upon the ground." Well might the great Linnæus, in contemplating Nature, exclaim with David,

"O Jehova,
Quam ampla sunt tua opera!
Quam sapienter ea fecisti!
Quam plena est terra possessione tua!"

Our Saviour, although he uniformly discountenanced, and even highly censured, all ostentation; as decidedly encouraged his followers to "let their good works be seen, as conspicuously as a city set upon a hill, that others might be induced to follow them, and thereby glorify their Creator in Heaven (Matt. v.). Reason accords with Scripture; for, what is inferred by example but something to be imitated? and, to be imitated, it must be known.

If after 35 years experience* of the state of prisons with that of a

* I think he observes that his parishioners amount to 14,000, of whom he has buried upon an average five every week destroyed by the Small-pox; but that, in consequence of inoculation with the Cow-pock, he had only buried two during the last two years, who had died of the Small-pox!

* The prisons Mr. Neild visited first were those of Paris. He turned his attention to those in England about 33 years ago.

Howard's,

Howard's, and after their labours to improve the system under which they were conducted, a Neild should have found that system remain imperfect in many instances, as the preceding letters indubitably prove, it would have been culpable to have remained silent, and not to have attempted to succour misery, to promote industry and morals, and the exercise of religious duties, as necessary to the comfort and reformation of the prisoners. Even "the dumb child of Crœsus had its tongue instantly loosened, when an object most sacred and near to its happiness was threatened with danger." If the energy of Pagan sensibility gave utterance, shall not the sacred energy of Christian rites give public utterance to the Philanthropist, who might urge the modest language of the Poet?

"Bound by my charity, and my blest order,
I come to visit the afflicted spirits
Here in the prison; do me the common right
To let me see them, and to make me know
The nature of their crimes; that I may minister
To them accordingly."

SHAKSPEARE, Measure for Measure, Act II. sc. 9.

As a man of independent fortune, called into public offices by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and to important stations by the mandates of his Sovereign, is ambition to be gratified, or emolument* gained, by gauging the dungeons of the wretched? With a constitution almost exhausted by these exertions, what impels my excellent friend to plunge into cells of impurity and infection?

If I am entitled to any merit in these Essays, it is that of rendering more prominent to public view important facts which his personal investigations have established, and plans of reformation which his sagacity has suggested. Not to record such desert, as declares the Bard I have already referred to,

"I should wrong it,
To lock it in the wards of covert bosom,
When it deserves, with characters of brass
A forted residence 'gainst the tooth of Time
And razure of oblivion." Act V. sc. 1.

Independently of every other consideration, the recital of anonymous facts, however important, would neither possess interest, nor excite enquiry: and the *aura carceraria* would make as transitory an impression as the cries of the miserable captives on the votaries of pleasure.

The letters by the Rev. James Round and P. R. Newell (vol. LXXIV. p. 1097), which I had likewise engaged to notice, certainly demand attention, as conveying statements respecting the prisons in Colchester materially different from those communicated in vol. LXXIV. p. 703. Although I have not recently had the pleasure of a personal interview with my friend Neild, I am in possession of his notes on visiting these prisons, from whence I am enabled to draw a recital equally conclusive and interesting.

On his arrival at Colchester, on the 12th of October, 1801, he went to the Borough Gaol; but the keeper was absent, and his wife durst not admit him, observing, that it was full of prisoners, and she was afraid of being overpowered by their numbers. He then proposed, that he should enter and be locked in the prison, and thus examine the prisoners alone; adding, that he had no fear of being injured by them. However, she declined this proposal, and assured him that her husband should be sent for, and be ready to receive him on his return

---

* I once imagined that the Society for the Relief and Discharge of Debtors had remunerated Mr. Neild; but, in consequence of a private explanation, was undeceived, and informed that he had expended upwards of 1000 l. in his visits to Prisons. How much he expends otherwise, I know not; but this I learnt, that, in the late severe frost, having visited a damp floor, without even straw to lie upon, he was employed in purchasing and feeing this *luxury* for the prisoners to sleep upon, at a time indeed when, from his own indisposition, he ought to have kept his chamber. I mention this without his permission or knowledge, which I certainly would not have done had it not been for the uncandid insinuations of Clericus Londinensis, vol. LXXIV. p. 1182,

from

from visiting the House of Correction.

On his arrival at the Castle, the gaoler of this place of confinement was likewise absent, and the wife shewed him the prison; the ground-floor of which he described (vol. LXXIV. p. 705), to consist of *four* rooms, not of *three* only, as *asserted* by the reverend magistrate. Those who censure others for supposed inaccuracy should be careful to avoid mis-statements. The woman never informed him that there were any rooms above, and therefore he naturally concluded that he had seen the whole prison. Now, the partitions between the rooms being in part open pallisades, there certainly could not be a decent separation between the sexes The glass-windows mentioned by these writers were not put up although it was the month of October, nor was he informed by his conductress that there were any in case of cold weather; and hence it was impossible that he should have known this circumstance.

With respect to the expression of *no water*, it is here and elsewhere usually meant *accessible to the prisoners*. In consequence of the smallness of the salaries to the gaolers of this and several other places, the prisoners are left under the custody of women, whose timidity induces them to keep the prisoners constantly locked up, under a pretext that the court-yard is insecure. This was the case at the Castle; and when observed to the prisoner, that, as he had neither book to read, nor person to converse with, except when his allowance of food was brought to him, and without work or employment to beguile the hours of captivity, he might not only keep his own person clean, but likewise the floors and recesses of the prison rooms, which stood much in need of it, whilst it would amuse him as well as conduce to his health; but he had neither soap nor towel for the one purpose, nor mops, broom, or pail, for the other, nor had he access to the pump. This conversation passed in the presence and hearing of the gaoler's wife, and, not having been contradicted by her, left him in no doubt of the fact. To insist, therefore, on the plentiful supply of water, from the enjoyment of which the prisoner was debarred, was renewing most injudiciously the scene of Tantalus.

The walls had a gloomy dark appearance, and hence he adopted the expression of *seldom* whitewashed; for once in twelve months *often* could not be applied, as it is not unusual to whitewash such rooms four or five times a year. Indeed whitewashing merely is no criterion of prison cleanliness; for many of the prison walls are dirty and disfigured in less than a month, by spitting tobacco, or by ludicrous drawings on them; and, as the keepers are too generally absent, they are ignorant by whom it is done; and if they did know, what avails it? when neither "rules nor orders" are hung up, and consequently no power to punish?

If the two inner rooms are not at present dark, they must have been considerably altered since 1801, as his description was faithful to its state at that period. From this recital, the veracity of the humane Visitor of Prisons remains unimpeached; his accuracy in the measurement of the rooms he was enabled to see, is indeed candidly allowed; but he could not be answerable for the state of those rooms he was not admitted to visit.

With respect to the omission of the allowance of beer, these gentlemen are justified. It was taken down in the notes I have alluded to, but the insertion of this circumstance was omitted, through mistake; a minute to rectify this omission was prepared prior to any observation made upon it, and would have been eventually published.

As there were many particulars respecting this prison, of which he wished in vain for information, he said to measure two rooms only, intending

intending to complete the remaining in the morning early before the gaoler should go out. The alarming and dreadful cause that occasioned this prevention will appear in the sequel; and the reader, I am persuaded, will excuse the prolixity of detail when he considers the insinuations suggested by P. R. Newell of the exaggerated account of the Borough Gaol; and, whilst I gratefully acknowledge his personal politeness to me, and estimate his professional knowledge in the highest degree, in the present issue sentiments of private esteem must not be allowed to silence expressions of public duty. I must say with Cicero, "Tolle mihi è causâ nomen Catonis: remove, ac prætermitte auctoritatem, quæ in judiciis aut nihil valere, aut ad salutem debet valere." Cicero in Muræni.

So far indeed from exaggerating, my friend had in his previous letter extenuated the filthy and noxious state of this prison, the bare history of which, copied from his notes, is sufficient to make every "nerve tremblingly alive" for the safety of the Prisoner's Friend, and must remind the reader of the strong expressions of the author of Providence, a poem, b. III.

"Stands Death's grim front full in the nauseous cell
Where Virtue led her son, in act to pierce
The breast that melts to sympathetic woe."

"On my return from the Castle, the keeper of the Borough Gaol had not been found; his wife, however, had procured a person to shew me the prison. I found it in the state described (vol. LXXIV. p. 705). During the time I was taking the dimensions of the rooms, my cloaths came frequently in contact with those of the prisoners; and I had also to stand over the bodies of those who were sick on the floor. Overpowered at length by putrid effluvia, I retired to the court-room, and sat down to recover myself by those methods which my friend Dr. Lettsom had prescribed for me. Here I found myself swarming with vermin, which every where crawled over me, and which induced me to hasten to the inn, and change every article of clothing. The town was at this time crowded, and the house filled with people*. Illness increased, and my stomach refused sustenance. In this situation I determined to try what (on similar occasions has proved beneficial) change of air would effect, and set out for Ipswich, from which place, after having passed two sleepless nights, and not having received any nourishment except tea and a little bread during the space of three days, I departed for Bury, but was obliged on the road to send for medical assistance, and from which I experienced unexpected and early relief."

I trust the respectable surgeon, who could subscribe a doubt of my friend Neild's veracity, by insinuating "*if he ever visited the prison*," will be amply satisfied; and who could add, "I know nothing of the Borough prison, but am informed by two of the magistrates the account is greatly exaggerated." If he had imbibed the spirit of Howard, whom he conjures up, or even of a Neild, upon whom he reflects, he might have been undeceived by a personal visit to those "sick and in prison." As there is no surgeon to it, he might have exercised the philanthropy of his profession without intruding upon the province of any other medical gentleman. Of his doubts it may be said with Shakspeare,

"Our doubts are traitors,
Which make us lose the good we oft might gain,
By fearing to attempt."

In the perusal of my friend's recovery, as stated in his own words, two strong but very different sensations must agitate the mind—dread for the safety of an invaluable life—disgust for the nauseous source of that danger; whilst every one of just feeling will be led piously to ponder

* In consequence of the illuminations on the return of Peace, many persons had flocked to the town to see them.

ponder the sentiments of the Poet on Providence:

"Look to the Power,
Who from his seraph-circled throne, beyond
The ken of human glance, with willing ear
Stoops to the plaint of anguish. Be thy vows
By him accepted; be thy life *preserv'd*
To bless thy friends, to heal with lenient balm
The wounded heart, to bid the needy rise,
And clothe in mantling smiles the cheek of woe." OGILVIE, b. III. l. 602.

Immediately after his recovery he visited the late Lord Chedworth, to whom he read his remarks, and gave him a copy of them, requesting him, at the same time, to exert his influence at Colchester; to which the noble Earl replied, that, "as he was not a magistrate of the borough, his interference would be improper."

With all the comforts attached to the prisoners of Colchester House of Correction, as described in vol. LXXIV. p. 1007, the managers of the Borough Gaol seem to emulate the magicians who opposed Moses, with this difference, that these could neither produce nor remove; but the former, although they could not remove, possessed the means of ample production: "And the magicians did so with their enchantments to bring forth lice, but they could not; so there were lice upon man; nevertheless Pharaoh's heart continued *hardened*." (Exod. viii. 8, 19). That this may not be the state of the guardians of this prison is the hope of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

[After describing the miserable state of some of the prisons in Cambridgeshire (vol. LXXIV. p. 897), Mr. Neild observes, that he had been viewing (at Cambridge), "among other stately and venerable edifices, that College where the immortal Newton prosecuted his studies, and contemplating the most exalted of human beings—and the most wretched." A writer, under the signature of "A Newtonian," is so far from comprehending the import of this contrast as to conclude, that the most wretched as well as the most exalted must refer to Newton.

If he had perused the whole letter, and justly appreciated the miserable situation of his fellow-creatures in Cambridge town-gaol, who are described in this letter as having "no court-yard, no water, no chaplain, or divine service performed," he would not have referred the "most wretched" (the prisoners) to the *manes* of the "most exalted of human beings" (Newton).]

P. S. The letter under the signature of Clericus Londinensis (vol. LXXIV. 1182) will be noticed in a future Number.

Mr. URBAN, *Elton, Feb. 16.*

IF Dr. Lettsom will examine the dates of our correspondence, which he published in vol. LXXIV. p. 823, he will find that his statement in p. 17 is not quite correct; and that one only of my letters, the third, had appeared, or was intended by me to appear, before the publick. The others were private letters; but I am so far satisfied with the explanation which the Doctor has given, that I shall say no more on the subject.

The Doctor appears to accept the propositions contained in my last letter (vol. LXXIV. p. 1195) without, I think, really accepting them; for he engages only to produce the specimens of wood on which his "*conviction of the utility*" of Mr. Forsyth's composition "had in some measure been founded." But Mr. Forsyth has positively asserted, that trees which were once perfectly hollow were converted into sound trees; and that the new wood of such trees completely unites and incorporates with the old wood; and that the timber of damaged oak-trees is thus rendered as fit for the navy as though it had never been injured; and Dr. Lettsom has positively attested the truth of these assertions. He must, therefore, permit me to think, that he is called upon to produce parts of trees in which this restoration, union, and incorporation of parts, has actually taken place, or candidly acknowledge that he cannot do it.

I must beg leave to remark, that the present controversy between Dr.

Dr. Lettsom and myself relates merely to the preceding assertions of Mr. Forsyth, and to Dr. Lettsom's attestation of the truth of those assertions; and that any proofs the Doctor proposes to bring, relative to the general utility of Mr. Forsyth's composition in other points of view, is foreign to the subject of our correspondence. I must however state, that, during the life of Mr. Forsyth, I repeatedly offered, through the public papers, to risk any sum, that I could without inconvenience raise, as a bet, that neither Mr. Forsyth nor his friends could repeat with success his experiment, or produce a single transverse section of wood such as he stated to be in his and their possession; and that these propositions were not accepted.

I propose to attend in town in the end of the present month, and have written to inform Dr. Lettsom of my intention in a private letter. I shall also acquaint him with my arrival in town; but if he means only to contend for the utility of Mr. Forsyth's experiments, or practice as a gardener, and waves all defence of his assertions, there remains no ground of controversy between us. THO. AND. KNIGHT.

P. S. I agree in a great measure with your correspondent Hantoniensis, p. 17, respecting the merits of Mr. Hitt as a writer on horticulture; and recommend an examination of his plates and opinions, and a comparison with those of Mr. Forsyth. The latter gentleman has, I think (as Mr. McPhail* asserts) borrowed every thing (except those assertions which I engage to prove false), and has not acknowledged a single obligation to preceding writers. T. A. K.

* Gardener's Remembrancer.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Feb.* 19.

I SHOULD be much obliged to your correspondent Hantoniensis, p. 17, for his reason for asserting so positively, that the serpentine method of training vines (which is described in the late Mr. Forsyth's publication) *does not answer*. I will not pretend to say that it is *not* taken from a treatise upon fruit-trees by Hitt; but, from the trial I have made, I cannot implicitly acquiesce in your correspondent's decision. When I came into this country, about three years ago, I found a vine, trained in the usual way, growing against a South wall on the outside of my garden, in a situation fully exposed to the most violent winds I could not find that it had ever borne much, or ripened any fruit, but was kept merely for the leaves to garnish dishes, &c. In the beginning of the year 1803, I pruned this vine in the serpentine manner; and late in the Autumn following I gathered several bunches of the small black cluster-grape well ripened. This last Summer the number of bunches was very considerable; and, though the grapes were small, they were extremely well flavoured.

In the Summer of 1801, I had the pleasure of walking through the Royal Gardens at Kensington with Mr. Forsyth, and was particularly gratified with observing his method of covering every yard of walling (unoccupied with other trees) with vines trained in the serpentine way, and which then promised a very abundant crop. I had on the same occasion an opportunity of seeing his experiments in recovering decayed trees by means of his plaster. I do not say that the use of plaster is an invention of his, as I know that Dr. Anderson has recommended a similar thing; but from experience I can affirm, that Forsyth's composition is much the most durable; and any one, who will take the trouble to examine some of the hollow trees in Kensington-gardens, will, I think, be convinced of the possibility of the cavity being filled up with new wood by the growth of the bark at the two sides, the old wood being preserved from farther decay by the plaster; but whether the old and new wood will perfectly unite, can, in my opinion, only be determined by cutting to pieces and examining blocks of such wood; an experiment I had not an opportunity of trying, though Mr. Forsyth shewed me several specimens which to all appearance would bear that test. I have no doubt Dr. Lettsom will easily clear up this matter. T. W. J.

Mr.



Parsonage House at STANDON PARVA, ESSEX.

Mr Urban, *Stondon Massey, Jan* 17.

I HEREWITH send you a correct drawing of the late parsonage house of Standon Parva, *alias* Stonden Massey (now called Stonden Massey), in the county of Essex, as it stood a few years ago (*Plate I.*) Most of my neighbours as well as myself regarded the building as a sort of architectural curiosity, and therefore I was anxious, before I pulled it down, to secure a representation of it. If it accord with your plan, a copy of it in your Miscellany will oblige several of your old friends. The following description appears in a Terrier of the year 1618:

"The rectorie hath a mansion house newly builded and repaired by John Nobbes, that is to say, a hall, a parler, a kitching, a bruing house, a milk-house and butterie, and other necessarie roomes below, and two fayer lodging-roomes over the parlers, two garret chambers, and three other chambers for ordinarie use."

The range of this mansion house was upwards of 80 feet. It was single-built, and the internal arrangement still more curious than the external appearance. The outside was feather-edge boarding, which, though a very insufficient protection at home, generally secured the inmates from taking cold abroad. It was originally designed that water should be near at hand, as there was a well in the centre of the kitchen. This, indeed, had long been filled up with rubbish, but, on opening it, I discovered a spring of excellent water, which never failed. So far from degenerating, I should conclude that we are considerably taller than our ancestors, as several of my friends could not stand upright in either hall or parlour. Each of these rooms had a staircase out of it, and the one a door to the cellar, the other to the dairy. As if no three individuals in the families of my predecessors could agree to make use of the same staircase, there was a third out of the kitchen. This last was in the form of a clumsy ladder, which served to conduct a domestick to his bed, through a square trap-door in the centre of the cieling, which trap-door he could finally bolt on the inside, and bid defiance to molestation.

As Time is an insatiate destroyer, no wonder that he spared not this mansion. Though it had been well cramped with iron dogs at every corner, it was absolutely necessary some time before I took it down to secure the whole by shores. Whenever an idea of this necessity intruded itself, it communicated no pleasure either to myself or friends; but when at length the house was taken down, I discovered that I had been in much more danger from fire than even from its tumbling down. I was horror-struck when I found that a part of the brick-work of the common parlour chimney had at some period or other given way, and had been replaced by boards, and that the boarding, from the accumulation of soot and the want of attention, was perfectly charred. Had the soot once more taken fire, the whole building would probably have been burnt to the ground, and the inhabitants might have been involved in one common destruction. I never recollect the circumstance without humble and sincere gratitude to the Author and Preserver of my being.

I have not, Mr Urban, addressed myself to you merely for the sake of exhibiting my old house, or a description of it, but chiefly with a view to the opportunity the subject affords me of saying a few words upon parsonage-houses in general.

Of late years much has been said and written upon the subject of clerical residence. I may be allowed to say, that the statute lately in force, and which indiscriminately enjoined it, subjected many individuals to vexations and hardships that could never have been in the contemplation of the framers of it; *summum jus* was here evidently *summa injuria*. Happily, however, for the Clergy, that statute is now repealed, and the compulsory power lodged where it ought to be. During the discussion scarcely a whisper was breathed in favour of incumbents; indeed nothing was heard of but their supposed remissness in the discharge of their professional duty. While the topick was fairly before the publick, I fully expected that, incidentally at least, some notice would have been taken of parsonage-houses, as well as the incumbents who were compelled to reside in them. Not a syllable [illegible] transpired ever tending to that point. While then I acknowledge that, *as a general rule*, clerical residence is indispensable, I will venture to suggest that, in aid of this rule, it is also indispensable that parsonage-houses should, by some means or other, be supported

ſupported in a ſtate fit for reſidence. For this purpoſe every one is aware that frequent, though perhaps trifling, repairs are neceſſary. Every incumbent himſelf knows it; but incumbents in general have only a life intereſt, are ſeldom poſſeſſed of more than a very limited income, and are apt to defer theſe repairs from year to year, till they dare not, and probably cannot, meet them. Dilapidations are a very ſerious ſubject in many caſes to new incumbents. Other incoming expences perhaps high, they have little money to ſpare for repairs that are eſſentially neceſſary. And what is the unfortunate being to do who finds his manſe totally dilapidated, and (which is no improbable nor uncommon caſe) his predeceſſor's relict in a ſtate not many degrees removed from actual poverty? Is he to conciliate the good opinion, or, rather, is he to excite the general abhorrence of his flock, by legally wreſting from her the whole or the greater part of her very ſcanty proviſion? Hard muſt be the man who can anſwer, *Fiat juſtitia.*

I lament that our *Qui tam* friend, who ſo diſintereſtedly took the trouble of giving many of us a gentle hint upon our dereliction of profeſſional duty, had not the power of compelling us to an act of juſtice to ourſelves and our ſucceſſors. But I ſtill more lament that our ſuperiors in the Church, who have this power, do not reſolutely and impartially exert it. It would be an act of kindneſs. Though the office of rural dean has long been aboliſhed, our archdeacons ſtill have authority to enforce neceſſary repairs; and their forbearance is cruelty in the extreme. I hazard nothing in affirming, that even thoſe incumbents who, in conſequence of long neglect, might be called upon to make very inconvenient exertions, would very ſoon feel themſelves much benefited by their ſuperintendence. A triennial viſitation with this view would be of great ſervice to preſent as well as future incumbents. I am happy to underſtand, that our archdeacon has either actually commenced, or intends very ſoon to commence, a viſitation of this nature. But I cannot forget that his unfortunate and worthy predeceſſor, Dr. Waller, ſcarcely ever attended an ordinary viſitation without ſtrongly hinting *his* intention of immediately viſiting our parſonage-houſes in rotation. Nor can I forget that this often-repeated intimation, during the latter part of his life, ceaſed to have any effect upon his Clergy. He was probably ſerious in his intention; but the hand of Death ſuddenly arreſted him, and he lived not to put it in execution. J. O.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO AND FROM THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT; AFTERWARDS EARL OF CHATHAM.

1. *Copy of a Letter from* THOMAS HOLLIS, *Eſq. to the Right Hon.* WILLIAM PITT; *dated Pall Mall, December* 21, 1762.

Sir,

I HAVE been much embarraſſed by the receipt of the incloſed letter and papers, which were wholly unexpected. At length I reſolve to ſend them to you as I received them: forgive their liberty who wrote them, for they are *ingenuous*; and mine who ſend them, for I mean well. Retain the dedication I requeſt; and beſtow on me beneficently, ſuch an anſwer as I wiſh to ſend, and they to receive. For the ſincerity of the dedication, I appeal to the ſuffrages of the Engliſh people in Runnymead*, in general aſſembly convened, or any ſuch hallowed ſpot; or to Foreigners, every where. Sir, you have ſurprized, aſtoniſhed us all, on a late remarkable occaſion†; it brought honeſt Lucan to my mind:

VICTRIX . CAVSA . DIIS . PLACVIT . SED VICTA . CATONI.

I am, with unfeigned and deepeſt reſpect and reverence, your moſt obedient, and moſt humble ſervant, T. H.

2. *Anſwer to the above.*

Mr. Pitt, whoſe hand is ſtill unable to lend its office to what his heart dictates to Mr. Hollis, muſt employ another's pen‡ to convey his warm ſenſe of

* Near Windſor, where Magna Charta was ſigned. T. H.

† The debate on the Addreſs. On that debate Mr. Pitt made a ſpeech of three hours and twenty minutes with wonderful clearneſs, ability, and elegance, laying open the whole riſe and progreſs of the war, but leaving inferences in the general untouched.

He was ſupported into the Houſe between two perſons, having a terrible fit of the gout upon him, ſat whilſt he ſpoke, and ſuſtained himſelf as he could at times with cordials. T. H.

‡ In his letter to Mr. How, Mr. Hollis ſays, "the copy of the letter is ſent, as it explains the tranſaction of the affair; and the

of that noble teſtimony, with which the ſpirit itſelf of Liberty, under the name of Hollis, crowns his unavailing endeavours. However partial the ſuffrage, Mr. Pitt as affectionately cheriſhes the kindneſs of it, as he truly reſpects its authority.

With regard to the great honour deſtined to him from Piſa, Mr. Pitt bluſhes while he reads, and while he anſwers; and, ſtanding as an example of human vanity, accepts with pride what he too well knows he has not the leaſt title to receive. Little did he dream that his name was to live to poſterity, before Count Algarotti, by joining it with his own, forbid it to die till Literature ſhall be no more; thus giving him to be indeed *immortal*.

Mr. Pitt deſires the favour of Mr. Hollis to convey to Count Algarotti as ſoon as may be theſe ſentiments of reſpect and gratitude; at the ſame time offering to Mr. How his beſt acknowledgments, with the aſſurance of great eſteem and conſideration.

3. Sir, *Hayes, May 2, 1763.*

I have long waited, and ſtill wait with extreme impatience, for Capt. G. Max's arrival with the precious cargo* conſigned to his care. Nothing but this daily expectation could have made me ſo long poſtpone expreſſing to you the juſt ſenſe of the very obliging trouble you have been ſo good to take in a matter which is every way ſo highly flattering to me. I eſteem myſelf ſo fortunate in the favour of your acquaintance, that I cannot refuſe myſelf the pleaſure of endeavouring to cultivate it, at the riſk of diſobeying a kind of injunction from you not to anſwer the honour of your letter.

As the lands and ſeas which are between us have not put me out of the reach of hearing how much the World of Letters and Civil Society owe to you, you will not wonder that I cannot content myſelf with feeling in ſilence how happy my lot is to have obtained a place in your favourable opinion and friendly ſentiments.

Accept, Sir, my grateful acknowledgments for all your favours; and be perſuaded that, wherever your purſuits of the arts and of literature, or your amuſements lead you, you will be followed by conſtant wiſhes for your pleaſure and welfare from him who has the honour to ſubſcribe himſelf, with ſincere eſteem and conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient and obliged humble ſervant, WILLIAM PITT.

William Taylor How, Eſq.

4. Mr. Pitt begs Mr. Hollis will accept many ſincere acknowledgments for the very obliging expeditious gratification of his anxious wiſhes about the precious parcel he has been ſo good to ſend him*.

The Eſſay on the Opera in Muſick is indeed a maſter-piece in its kind. What order, light, and intereſt, thrown into a confuſed, dark, and, till now, but little affecting matter!

Tenuis labor, at tenuis non gloria!

Incloſed herewith is the volume which Mr. Hollis was ſo kind to lend, and which afforded the pleaſure of reading this elegant and moſt entertaining piece of criticiſm one day ſooner†.

5. Sir, *Hayes, July 4, 1764.*

The honour of your obliging letter from Spa brought me the melancholy news of Count Algarotti's death, together with the information of the laſt very affecting teſtimony of eſteem which that gentleman has left behind him in favour of one who only knew him in his works and in his fame; and who now muſt for ever reſign the pleaſing hope he had formed of a perſonal acquaintance and friendſhip with a perſon who does equal honour to letters by the elegance of his compoſitions, and to human nature by the integrity, candour, and generoſity of his character.

The freſh inſtance of your flattering regard and attention which this mournful occaſion has brought me, is too truly felt by me to omit aſſuring you how highly I value it; and, as we naturally venture to trouble ſooneſt with our concerns thoſe we moſt eſteem, I am encouraged to recur, in caſe you return to Italy, to the good offices you ſo kindly offer me with re-

---

the anſwer to it, the *original*, in the hand-writing of a ſingularly accompliſhed and excellent Engliſh lady, is parted with without reluctance for the Count's and your greater ſatisfaction, though the writer (T. H.) would have been *unfeignedly* glad, at leaſt to have kept back a part of it."

* Algarotti's tracts on Painting, Muſick, and the French Academy.

* Algarotti's tracts.

† This note is not dated, but, as appears from a letter of Mr. Hollis to Mr. How, was written July 28, 1763.

gard

gard to an object I prize so dearly as Count Algarotti's legacy*. I have not yet heard from his executors; as soon as I do, I shall esteem it a particular favour if you will permit me to trouble you on the subject of getting this precious volume conveyed with care and safety to my hands. The place from which you write makes me fear for your health. If want of waters carried you to Spa, I most sincerely hope you will have found all the benefit from them which you required, and that you may leave every complaint behind you when you move. I beg you will be persuaded of the sincere sentiments of esteem and consideration with which I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your most faithful and obliged humble servant, W. Pitt.

William Taylor How, Esq.

6. Sir, *Hayes, Oct.* 2, 1764.

Nothing but inability to use my pen would have made me defer acknowledging the favour of a letter from you, the conclusion of which gave me much anxiety for the state of your health. I sincerely wish that this may find you not only relieved from all present pain, but that a large portion of ease and happiness may be the lot of one who so well deserves them. The kind trouble you have already taken about a legacy which does me so much honour is my best apology for giving you still more on the same subject. The inclosed extract of a letter, which I received some time since from Bologna, signed *Mauro Tesi*, will best speak for itself, and may probably afford you more light than it has done to me, as the person who writes to me, besides being quite unknown to me, no where mentions either that he is himself an executor, or employed by the executors of the late Count Algarotti's will, nor does he transmit any clause of that will as far as might relate to my legacy. I send you only such part of the letter as describes the supposed legacy, the rest of it being conceived in expressions too flattering on my subject for me to transcribe. This affair standing thus, and being to my apprehension not without some obscurity, I should esteem it a particular favour if you would give me your opinion upon it, together with information who this person, Sig. Mauro Tesi, is, whether an executor, or employed by the Algarotti family; all which circumstances would enable me to frame my answer to him with more propriety.

I should really blush, Sir, to accumulate this trouble upon you, had not so many repeated marks of your obliging and kind sentiments on my subject authorized me to address myself to you as to a friend, as well as to promise myself that you believe me, when I assure you of the sincere esteem and consideration with which I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir, your faithful friend, and most obedient and obliged humble servant,

William Pitt.

William Taylor How, Esq.

7. Sir, *Hayes, Oct.* 10, 1764.

The sort of desire which you are pleased to express of hearing from me does me too much honour for me to omit obeying so obliging a command. The very kind present of Spa manufacture, which you are so kind to destine for me, be assured, Sir, will be most welcome, and has, in truth, been impatiently expected ever since it was announced; as conveying a pleasing pledge of such friendly sentiments as, springing from opinion and flowing from the heart, I ever rank amongst my best possessions; and I am indeed unhappy that a doubt can have arisen as to the true sensibility with which I feel the many genuine marks of that regard with which you honour me. Give me leave to return you a thousand thanks for the information you have been so good to give me about the letter I received from Bologna. As to the Collection of Designs to which it relates, I do not know how to think that it will not, in some proper measure, be conveyed to me, if there really be such a legacy in the late Count Algarotti's will as has been reported. I am extremely sorry to hear no better an account of your health; and warmly wish the climate of England may suit better than that of Pisa. I cannot conclude without begging that you will never doubt of the sincerity of those sentiments of affectionate regard and perfect esteem with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and obliged humble servant,

William Pitt.

William Taylor How, Esq.

8. Sir, *Hayes, Oct.* 12, 1764.

Company being with me this morning when your obliging favour arrived, I had it not in my power to express my

* Collection of Designs.

my sincere acknowledgements for the very pretty thing you have done me the honour to send me. I don't know how far I may, with modesty, say all I think of the beauty of the design, considering what a place in it the partiality of the designer has honoured your humble servant with; but how much merit soever there be in the piece itself, the friendly sentiments of the donor must transcend every other consideration. Nothing can be more kind than your offer about the late Count Algarotti's Works, which I am most desirous to have; and you will do me a very sensible pleasure, if you will be so good to procure for me a set of them when you send for your own.

I embrace with pleasure every opportunity of renewing the assurances of the true esteem and consideration with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your most faithful and obliged humble servant, WILLIAM PITT.

William Taylor How, Esq.

9. Mr. Pitt presents his compliments to Mr. Taylor How; and, being still disabled by a fit of the gout, desires to express, by the hand of another, the particular sense he has of all his kind and flattering attentions. Nothing can be more welcome than the certain tidings of the late Count Algarotti's highly-valued legacies; and Mr. Pitt will be extremely obliged to Mr. Taylor How, if he will be so good to acquaint Sig. Quecarelli how mortified he is not to be yet well enough to propose a day for the pleasure of receiving the favour of the visit that gentleman so obligingly intends him at Hayes. As soon as the gout permits, Mr. Pitt will take the liberty to trouble again Mr. Taylor How upon this business, and, through him, to fix a time that may be convenient to Sig. Quecarelli for the satisfaction of seeing him.

Hayes, Feb. 22, 1763.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES *of Mr.* BISHOP *and Mr.* TOWNLEY.

(From ROBERDEAU'S *Poems.)*

THE Rev. Samuel Bishop was rector of St. Ethelburga, London, and high master of the Merchant Taylors School. His Poems have been splendidly printed and published, dedicated to her Majesty, since his death, by his *elevè*, the Rev. Thomas Clare, M A. the present vicar of *St. Bride's*. Mr. Bishop's Poems contain brilliant traits of genius; neatness of language and antithesis he superiorly possessed. His Lines beginning "A Knife, dear Girl," have become by merited circulation almost proverbial. If specks were not discernable on the sun, I would not add that, perhaps, a small taste of the *leaven* of the preceding century (punning) is sometimes rather too predominant; although its *fermentation* under Mr. Bishop's management never fails of producing *light* food, both sanative and delectable—Alas!

"I knew him well, Horatio; of infinite jests, [your jibes
Of most excellent fancy.—Where be
Now, your jests, your flashes of merriment, [roar!—Not
That were wont to set the table on a
One now!"

As a specimen of Mr. Bishop's extreme neatness of composition, we shall subjoin the following character of his most intimate and valued friend, the Rev. James Townley, A.M. to whom Mr. Bishop succeeded as high-master of Merchant Taylors School. It was spoken by one of the youths (now the Rev. Mr. Gardner) on a public day, Oct. 29, 1778; Mr. T. having died in July.

"For one lost friend
A tear will trickle, and a sigh ascend.
Never did friend love more parental prove;
Never did father bear more friendly love;
Largely benevolent; minutely just;
Above disguise, because above distrust.
Sure, if he err'd, to err on candour's side,
And only proud to shew contempt of pride;
Frank, but not forward; without rigour, right;
With genius modest, and with truth polite.
Lively, yet liberal, his convivial joke;
Warm humour pointed it, good-nature spoke.
Rich was his fancy, though unlabour'd, neat [his conceit.
His phrase; and chaste, though comic,
His wit was satire by address disarm'd;
The manner won e'en whom th' attack alarm'd:
Save when at vice (to vice alone a foe)
Full in the face of day he aim'd his blow;
Or sped, unseen, th' effectual shaft, while Fame,
That hail'd the triumph, knew not whose the claim."

The Rev. Mr. Townley was the second son of a merchant, and was born in London in 1715, and received his education at Merchant Taylors School, from whence he was elected to St. John's

John's College, Oxford *. Soon after taking orders, he was chosen morning preacher at Lincoln's-inn chapel, and lecturer of St. Dunstan's in the East. He married, in 1740, Miss Jane Bonnin of Windsor, descended from the Poyntz family, and related to the present dowager Lady Spencer, through whose patronage Mr. Townley obtained the living of St. Bennett, Gracechurch-street, London. He afterwards became grammar-master to Christ's hospital; and in 1759 was chosen high master of the Merchant Taylors School, in which office he died in 1778, having been presented in 1777 to a living in Wales, by Bishop Shipley, to whom he was chaplain. Mr. Townley, besides exemplifying every domestic virtue in the highest degree, was a most convivial companion, and a man of much literary ingenuity. He was the close intimate of Garrick, from whom he held for some years the valuable vicarage of Hendon, in Middlesex; and it is not groundless to suppose, that many of Garrick's best productions and revisals partook of Mr. Townley's assisting hand. He was the long-concealed author of the celebrated farce of High Life below Stairs, anno 1759, a piece which has held its constant place on the stage during forty-three years, against all the variations of dramatic taste and literary caprice. Mr. Townley also produced, in 1764, False Concord, a farce, for his friend Woodward's benefit; and, in 1765, the Tutor, a farce, under Mr. Colman's protection, at Drury lane, but which, from the juvenile characters, did not succeed. It is to be remarked, that False Concord contains three characters of Lord Lavender, Mr. Suds, an enriched soap-boiler, and a pert valet, who are not only the exact Lord Ogleby, Mr. Sterling, and Brush, of the Clandestine Marriage, brought out in 1767 by Garrick and Colman conjointly; but that part of the dialogue is nearly *verbatim*. We leave the application of the inference to the reader.

Mr. Townley also (with Dr. Morell) materially assisted his friend Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty*, as Mr. Hogarth's erudition was wholly of the pencil.

Mr. Townley, as a divine, was much and justly admired. His manner of delivery was graceful, impressive, and energetic. The style of his discourses was correct, yet unstudied, and (what is the highest praise of sacred oratory) adapted to the understanding of a general auditory. Some single sermons only are in print. As a grammarian and tutor he has seldom been surpassed; and many of his pupils are now filling the highest stations in the three professions of divinity, law, and medicine.

I am tempted to add a specimen of the neatness of Mr. Townley's epigrammatic turn, by relating an anecdote, which, I believe, has not got into circulation. Within a few days of Garrick's departure, in 1764, for his continental tour, he was passing the evening with his friend Mr T. and facetiously asked him if he had no poetic adieu ready; which, in a few minutes, produced the following epigrammatic compliment:

When Garrick's steps the Alps have trod,
  Prepar'd to enter mighty Rome,
The Amphitheatre shall nod,
  And Roscius shudder in his tomb.

We question if all the pages of praise and compliment justly bestowed upon this unequalled and immortal actor can furnish an effusion of equal strength and point to the above.

The following *jeu d'esprit* is not, by many, the only one in which the names of Garrick and Townley were put in joint allusion. It was written by Mr. Shepherd, formerly of London, jeweller, the father of the present Serjeant Shepherd, and of the late lady of Serjeant Runnington; and was occasioned by Mr. Townley having been presented with an early cast (by Tassie or Worlidge) of the seal, since so much multiplied, representing an excellent relief profile of Garrick contemplating the mask of Shakspeare. Mr. Shepherd begged the use of it for a few hours, under the colour of taking impressions, but returned it handsomely set in gold, with the following lines:

Soon as this packet you unfold,
  Methinks I hear you say,
How's this; my Garrick set in gold!
  Declare the reason, pray?
Thus; then, to free myself from blame,
  The reason I reveal:
His head deserves a *golden* frame,
  Your hand a *golden* seal.

The

* The elder son (Sir Charles Townley), being Clarencieux King at Arms at the ceremony of his Majesty's Coronation, anno 1761, received the honour of knighthood from the sword of state, in Westminster-hall, during the royal banquet. He died in 1776.

The following lines are said to have been written by a Mr. Lewis*, who was a comedian at the Goodman's-fields theatre, at Garrick's first *debut* in 1741, and who lived to see his final retreat from Drury-lane in 1776. We believe they have not been *hacknied*.

I saw him rising in the *East*,
With all his energetic glows;
I saw him setting in the *West*,
In greater splendors than he rose.

Before I quit Garrick, let me relate a curious and not common dramatic anecdote; that one of the Giffards is still living, who not only played with Garrick at his London opening in 1741, at Goodman's Fields, but was the Hamlet to Garrick's Ostick at Ipswich, in a previous *skirmishing* the year before. Giffard lives in Cornwall, and is 90. The story is told that, from an annuity of some hundreds, he is now reduced to a pittance of fifty pounds per annum.—Query: Is he not the man who enjoyed the (perhaps Exchequer) annuity, for limited years, from Sir Robert Walpole; for whom, it is generally supposed that he *fabricated* the play called the Golden Rump, whose political *fulminations* were read by the minister in the House of Commons, as the ground-work for the dramatic licensing act in 1737? for, this was a Mr. Giffard. J. P. R.

* This old Lewis (who is, by the corps dramatique, known by the name of *King of Grief*, from his continual repinings at all events, fortunate or otherwise) is supposed to be an uncle of the celebrated Mr. Lewis, of Covent-garden; in which case the old man must be the son of Erasmus Lewis, who held a lucrative office in Queen Anne's reign, and who is among the number of Pope's correspondents. J. P. R.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 1.

THERE are few of your readers, I presume, who have not seen Denon's Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, and must of course recollect his account of the Zodiacs found in the antient temples of that celebrated country. But, as that gentleman has not drawn from them the inferences they seem capable of affording, respecting the age of the globe which we inhabit, I flatter myself that I may be opening a pleasant field for the display of the abilities of some of your scientific correspondents, by sending for insertion in your useful Miscellany the following translation of a letter from M. Burckhardt (a promising pupil of the French National Institute), on the subject alluded to. It is extracted from a curious work published at Paris by M. Grobert, Engineer of Artillery in the late French Army *of the East*, and which, I believe, has not yet made its appearance in English.

Yours, &c. Norfolciensis.

"Citizen, If I venture to presume to reply to the letter which you have addressed to that celebrated patriarch of astronomers, Lalande, relative to the antiquity of the Zodiacs found at Henné and Dindara, it is solely to impress an idea of the importance of that discovery on such of your readers as are not astronomers; and I flatter myself that the motive will prove a sufficient apology.

"The action of the Sun and Moon upon the terrestrial spheroid produces a very slow motion of its equator, which (observed at a very early period) has been since explained by theory in our age.

"It thence arises that the intersecting points of the equator and the ecliptic, or the two equinoxes, as well as the two solstices, which are at the distance of a right angle, will correspond with different stars at different periods; and that calculations may be formed of the epoch of the construction of a monument, if a Zodiac be found on which the position of one of those four points is ascertained. The motion of the equinoxes being very slow (only one degree in 72 years), a doubt might arise whether we were sufficiently accurate in our knowledge on that head: suffice it to observe, that the researches of the most celebrated astronomers, Delambre, Dezach, Piazzi, and Hornsby, who have compared their observations with those of Flamstead, Lacaille, Bradley, and Mayer, coincide within the thousandth part of the quantum of this motion. Therefore, the number of years that must elapse for the equinoxes and the solstices to assume a given position is to be found within the *one thousandth* part; doubtless a precision sufficiently ample.

"Astronomy thus gives us, with great correctness, the age of the two Zodiacs, provided that the position of the solstitial points are indicated with sufficient accuracy.

Citizen Denon has brought away a drawing of that of Dindara, which he has had the politeness to shew to me. It thence appears that the solstices were at that time more advanced by two signs or six degrees than at present; from which it results that the temple of Dindara has been built four thousand years prior to our

our age. We can only err by a very few centuries in that immense space; it is even probable that the accuracy of the epoch of this Zodiac will be still more firmly established when the whole of the figures shall have been thoroughly studied and investigated.

"The second Zodiac (that of Henné) is of much higher antiquity. The solstice was then in Virgo, which could only be the case *seven thousand years* before our age. The place of the solstice is somewhat more vaguely indicated than in the preceding Zodiac, which leaves less certainty as to its duration; but it is undoubtedly more than six thousand years. A people that cultivated astronomy must have existed some thousands of years.

"This Zodiac proves, then, most incontestibly, the fallacy of the common chronology, which allows only six thousand years for the age we live in.

"But it is not only in this respect that this discovery is of importance. Citizen Dupuis has shewn, by some extremely ingenious and concurring demonstrations*, that the Zodiac in question could only be adapted to the parallel of Egypt; and that, at the time of its construction, the summer solstice was in Capricorn, which could only occur at *fourteen* or *fifteen thousand years* before our present age.

"The Zodiac of Henné seems to me to dispel every doubt that might remain upon the hypothesis, which carries back, in an astonishing manner, the limits which prejudices have established to the age of the terrestrial globe.

BURCKHARDT."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 22.*

THE regular migrations of the Woodcock, and his annual visit to this country, have at all times occasioned speculations; and, indeed, unless we suppose it to be a bird of very strong flight, many circumstances attending its periodical return seem inexplicable. If it breeds in the swamps of the Northern regions, considering the situation of these islands from North to South in a long extended line, their first visit in October would be to Scotland and the North of England, which is by no means the case. Ireland and the West of England have them as early, if not earlier, than more Northern places; and even the isles of Scilly, embosomed in the Atlantic, have a very early, and sometimes an overflowing, abundance of them in October. As Woodcocks, however, are an universal bird, and breed in considerable numbers in the mountains of Europe, it is fair to conclude that the flights, destined to furnish the tables of the English gentry, must come from some place where they are unmolested in their breeding time, as few return from hence to continue the breed. It may be amusing to many of your readers to know what that great Naturalist, Buffon, has said on this subject, who has bestowed much attention on it, and lived in a country where Woodcocks seldom migrate farther than from the mountains to the plains.

"The Woodcock arrives with the Redwing about the middle of October. He comes down from the high mountains where he passes the summer months, which is determined by the first setting-in of frost. His migrations are *through the upper regions of the air*, not coastways, as is usual with migratory birds. The Alps, or Pyrennees, are with us its principal abodes. Woodcocks arrive during the night, or on a cloudy day, solitary, or in pairs, never in flocks. His flight is singular on being stirred, and seldom of long continuance: falling like a mass on the ground when it descends, he stops, then erects his head; having first ran swiftly a little way to find a shelter, he thrusts his long beak into the ground. The Woodcock has very large eyes, and does not see well by day. He is taken by the *lanterne*, or the rode or cockshut, a net spread across a glade; or by the *rejets*, or springe. The stupidity of the Woodcock is recorded by Belonius; and a method, which would to us appear almost incredible, of taking him is recorded by that venerable author. A man clothing himself in a dress covered with dead leaves, and crouching down on two short crutches, approaches the haunt of the Woodcock, and when he discovers him he stops. After having fixed his attention, he begins to play antic tricks with his two crutches, knocking them one against another. The Woodcock, he says, amuses himself so much with his gestures as to suffer himself to be taken*. The Woodcock feeds on soft ground by thrusting-in his long beak, and has a great facility in turning over dried leaves in search of small worms and flies. He seems to have nerves, for smelling in the flexible extremity of his beak. The Woodcock is furnished with a gall-bladder, though Belonius controverts it; it has likewise at times a third intestine of the kind called

---

* Origine de tous les Cultes, tom. III. p. 324, & suiv.

* La Becasse s'affollera tellement que le chasseur l'approchera d'osive pur pour lui passer un facet au cou.

cæcum. The inteftinal tube, as it is called, is 2 feet 9 inches long when extended, and delicately white. In the month of March the Woodcocks depart; being previoufly paired. Edwards, the Englifh Naturalift, conjectures that the fummer haunt of the Woodcock is in the remote parts of Northern Europe; undoubtedly, from want of information on this fubject from other countries. The Woodcock's neft is compofed of dried leaves and grafs, with flender twigs of wood, inartificially made, and generally under a ftump of a tree. It contains four or five eggs, fomewhat larger than a pigeon's, of a reddifh colour, marbled with dark waves. The young run as foon as hatched, and fly early. If purfued, the parents will take their young on their back, and fly with them. The Woodcock has particular notes during incubation*. During this time the male attends the female, his long beak repofing on her back. Woodcocks are found in every part of the old and new world, from Perfia to Iceland." Buffon, Hift. Nat. tom. XXXIX. Oifeaux 14, p. 187.

Buffon reckons three varieties of Woodcocks: 1. the *white*, probably from Siberia, which occafionally vifits us; 2. the *red*, which is of a much larger fize; 3. the *leffer*, which he thinks only a miftaken diftinction made by fowlers. J. N.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 1.

THE celebrity of Samuel Martin, efq. fome time fecretary to the Treafury, and feveral years member for Camelford, and the memorable event of his duel with Mr. Wilkes, as related in vol. XXXIII. pp. 427, 449, may render the annexed Plate, engraved from the laft portrait painted for him, an acceptable prefent to collectors, and to thofe who wifh to illuftrate the Works either of Wilkes or Churchill.

It is well known that in 1772 Mr. Martin declined an alderman's gown (fee vol. XLII. p 431). And that he was a frequent fpeaker in parliament between the years 1782 and 1786 is evident from the ample notices you have taken of him in your Parliamentary Debates for thofe years.

Yours, &c. W. S.

---

* Thefe notes, afcending from low to fharp, are thus defcribed by Buffon: *go, go, go*; *pidi, pidi, pidi*; *cri, cri, cri*, pronounced *cree cree, cree* He mentions their croaking, which I have often heard juft as they fall after a flight.

Mr. Urban, Birmingham, Jan. 26.

THE communication of Q Q. in vol. LXXIV. p. 311, would have been noticed ere now, by the writer of the fhort " Memoir of Mr. Mole," in the Monthly Magazine, had not various circumftances, abfence from home, and lately a fevere illnefs, drawn off his attention from the article.

It is a fatisfaction to know that the work of Mr. Mole, " The Life of the celebrated Laurentius Valla," is yet in exiftence, and that " there is reafon to believe it fell into very judicious hands." It is to be regretted, that the gentleman who enjoys Mr. Mole's fortune does not, as fome at leaft would, feel an obligation from refpect and gratitude to the memory of a deceafed and very refpectable uncle, to rifk, at his own expence, the publication of his learned work: it would be no greater deduction from the fortune which he derives from Mr. Mole, than he muft have fuftained had the Author himfelf fent it from the prefs.

As circumftances are, the friends of Literature, who have heard of this work, can not but wifh, that a performance connected with fo important a period in the revival of Letters, and on which a gentleman of Mr. Mole's abilities and judgment had beftowed many years ftudy, fhould not be loft. It is to be wifhed that the Author had written it in Englifh. He was, probably, determined to compofe it in the Latin language under the apprehenfion, that in this language it was more likely to meet with a reception, and be read, on the Continent.

The writer of the " Memoir," in the Monthly Magazine, would beg leave to afk Q. Q. whether the copy has been offered to any public fpirited foreign publifher? Whether, even now, it is too late to adopt this meafure by means of a London Bookfeller in connexion with the moft eminent of the trade on the Continent; *e. g.* the generous Mr. Gottichen, of Leipfig? It may be fuggefted alfo, to the confideration of the poffeffor of the MS. whether announcing his poffeffion of it in fome of the principal literary Journals, as your Magazine, the Monthly, &c. might not awaken the attention of the munificent friends of learning, and be followed with a fubfcription, or fome plan to indemnify at leaft the prefs? Or may it not be hoped,

hoped, that the Curators of our Universities' presses, on a proper application, would have the generosity to help it into the world; especially, as those of the Clarendon press have lately, with a liberality that does them honour, reprinted a learned and valuable work on "The Canon of the New Testament," written by Mr. Jones, a *dissenting* Minister? Or would not some London Bookseller of activity think it worth his while to procure a translation of it into English, and give it in that form to the curious publick?

The writer of this article wishes to throw out these hints, though with no sanguine expectation, yet with a degree of hope, that they may engage some generous patrons of erudition to attend to this matter, and to unite their endeavours to save from total oblivion a performance, which, from the nature of it, promises to be very curious and interesting. Regretting that it is out of his power to do any thing efficient towards its appearance from the press, he must leave the subject.

The pen being in his hand, he is tempted to notice a paragraph in the Obituary of your Magazine for April, p. 375, relative to Dr. Priestley's emigration. The writer says, "That his, *i. e.* Dr. Priestley's misfortunes had not, however, cured him of his political phrenzy; and his conduct being at length marked by Government, a polite intimation was given him to quit the country." The writer of the "Memoir of Mr. Mole" feels surprised to see an assertion contradictable by the pacific manners of the Doctor, with what freedom and spirit soever he might by his pen avail himself of the liberty of the press, contradicted by the reasons which he himself ingenuously assigned for leaving this country; contradicted by his open conduct on his arrival in London, after the riots; contradicted by the uniform simplicity and frankness of the Doctor's temper and conduct. The writer of the Memoir is surprised to see an assertion so confronted, revived, and advanced again, by an anonymous writer, without any evidence and authority. It was first brought forward by another *anonymous* writer, in a work intituled, "Literary Memoirs of Living Authors of Great Britain, 8vo. 2 vols." a work, in many instances inaccurate, which never gained reputation, and it is apprehended is now scarcely read or enquired after.

The writer of the "Memoir" has no doubt but your candour, Mr. Urban, will permit him to inform your numerous readers, that he himself, with the authority of Dr. Priestley's most intimate friends, denied and confuted this CALUMNY in the Monthly Magazine for December 1798, p. 405.

Yours, &c. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

I THINK it high time that the question relating to the *torpidity* of Swallows was laid *asleep*. Speculation is endless; and one man *thinks* one thing, and another *believes* the very reverse; but till a specimen is produced of a Swallow in a dormant state, I never can believe that they are in *that* state. It seems extraordinary that people should at all wonder at the migration of the Swallow; a bird of all others the best adapted for flight. If a question had arisen as to the migration of some of the short-winged Summer birds, it would then seem natural enough to account for their torpidity, from a supposition that with their small powers of wing they were unable to cross the Channel; of this class are the Pettychaps, the Nightingale, the Wryneck, the Whitethroat, the Laudrail, the Wheatear, the Whinchat, the lesser Reed-Sparrow, and many others. I have, for several years, attended to the unroofing of old buildings, but could never discover the dormitory of the Swallow, nor the least vestige of one in a torpid state: and as to their going under water, it is too ridiculous even to suppose. If this were the case, at the fishing of large pools some would be found, unless they *kindly* immerged themselves in water as food for the fish during *their* state of torpidity. Swallows, it must be allowed, are more numerous than Bats, and if they do hide themselves in the winter, why are they not sometimes found as well as Bats? I have been a close observer of Swallows for a number of years; and I find by my memorandums, that the *Hirundo domestica*, the *Hirundo rustica*, and the *Hirundo riparia* arrive from the 10th to the 20th of April. The Swift does not arrive till the latter end of April or beginning of May, and retires from the 12th to the 20th of August; whereas the others remain with us till the middle of October.

It

It would be well if Naturalists would compare notes, as to the appearance and disappearance of birds. It would then, I think, be proved that migration is frequent from one part of the kingdom to another, and not always across the ocean. The Pewit, for instance, comes into this country about the latter end of March or beginning of April, where it breeds generally twice or thrice in the season. In the month of September they congregate, and leave us in October or beginning of November, not, as I am told, to cross the Ocean, but to go to the sea-coast, probably in the Southern part of the kingdom.—Can any of your Correspondents inform us where they are to be found from October to April? S. F. T. in your Mag. for August 1804, p. 727, wishes sportsmen to remark the "varieties of the Partridge and Woodcock they bring down this season." I have brought many down this season, and every season for the last 20 years; but I know of no variety but what happens from age or sex, which makes a vast difference in the plumage. I should be very glad to see a red-legged or French Partridge, which I find by a note of the Editor's to S. F. T.'s letter, are common in Suffolk.—Are they in a wild state? and will any of your correspondents oblige us with a description, not omitting the habits of the bird?

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Chichester, Jan.* 12.

SEEING you are obliging enough to spare room for some few Copyhold-queries, allow me to request of some of your learned Black-letter correspondents, an explanation (not a mere literal translation) of the term *prist Feme,* in the following very antient report:

"An Copyholder surrender al use sa darrein volunt, et devise que ses executors venderont le terre al J. S. et fait ij executors et devie, et lun executor prist feme, et surrender al use J. S. le deuisee, et fuit dit, que per le admittance de J. S. que il fuit Copyholder, coment que le surrender doit estre fait per ambideux les executors."

Yours, &c. E G. I.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, Feb.* 2.

"Equidem Beatos puto, quibus Deorum munere datum est, aut facere scribenda, aut scribere legenda:—Beatissimos vero quibus utrumque."—PLIN. Lib. vi. Ep. xvi.

THE serious papers of Mr. Addison, in the Spectator, are so excellent, that it is almost superfluous to commend them. There is a secret charm in these Essays, that draws us irresistibly along; and makes us pleased with the performance, in spight of ourselves. If we enquire into the cause of this influence, we shall find, that it arises from the elevated sentiment, and correct judgment of the writer; who really felt, and understood what he wrote.

These Papers are, in general, short; but they are replete with useful matter. There is scarcely a line in them, but exhibits some beautiful sentence; scarcely a sentence but leads to some important conclusion. On solemn subjects the Author thinks deeply; and he expresses himself clearly. There is nothing forced, or affected in his style.

How remote from this, is the practice of many modern authors; who are determined to become writers, before they have duly prepared themselves to become thinkers; and who endeavour to conceal the poverty of the thought, by the splendour of the expression! In reading the works of such men, the mind is constantly on the stretch; catching eagerly at an idea, and then losing it, in the throng of words.

With Mr. Addison the case was widely different. Scarcely any thing can exceed the amenity, and elegance of his style; or the force and variety of his matter, in those Papers, where he mingles sentiment with instruction; invention with probability. It is difficult to read one of his serious Essays without being both delighted, and improved. How indeed can we be otherwise, when the subjects which he chose for his labours, are equally interesting to all mankind; and when they are handled with the vigour of a Philosopher, and the piety of a Christian.

Where so many Essays are excellent, it may be difficult to select one for preference. But his hundredth and fifty ninth Paper is exquisitely beautiful; and was greatly admired by Dr. Johnson.

The

The comparison of Time, to a huge tide, rolling through a prodigious valley; and of human life, to a bridge arising from the flood, but broken and interrupted by chasms and deceitful holes, is extremely happy; and given in the true spirit of Eastern allegory. Each extremity of the bridge is enveloped in a mist that conceals from view the ocean of eternity; in part of which it stands. The various passengers that throng the bridge experience various fates. Some, and by far the greater number, are lost, as soon as they emerge from the cloud that conceals the entrance of it. Others, with difficulty, reach the middle arches, and then sink suddenly through the yawning holes, that every where present themselves. And a few, but maimed, and destitute of companions, struggle on to the extremity of the bridge, where they are swallowed up by the ocean of Eternity.

And thus it is, Mr Urban, in the world at large. We keep losing friends, as we pass along the journey of life. Happy, if with them we do not also lose those finer feelings of the mind; which, as they were the pleasure of our youth, are truly the ornament of our old age.

Mr. Addison was not only a good writer, but (which is far better) he was a good man. He had a mind deeply tinctured with Religion: and he entertained a just abhorrence of Infidelity. He well knew, that there is no vice, that will not take root, and shoot upwards, in the spot where Infidelity is found; nor any virtue that will not flourish, and abound, in the soil that Religion cultivates. Yet whatever Infidelity might be in his days, in our own, it is not so common as indifference in Religion; which is nearly as bad. Many persons, of the present generation mean well, but practise ill, through a listlessness, which will not suffer them to examine into their own conduct.

Infidelity carries its proper punishment along with it. The restless anxiety of mind; the intolerable pride; and the acute stings of conscience; that haunt the Infidel, and force him to flee from himself; are sufficient punishments for his infidelity. But what shall arouse the man, who presumes he is acting right; and who yet, from an unhappy carelessness of temper, will not take the trouble of enquiring into the grounds of his opinion; or of endeavouring to ascertain how far his actions agree with the law of God?

Against such indifference in Religion, the powers of the pulpit, and the press, should be equally directed. It cannot be too deeply impressed on our minds, that Religion is of an active nature; that her duties are indispensibly binding; and her sanctions certainly Divine. It is not surely enough, to do well, from a natural sweetness of disposition, that will scarcely permit us to do otherwise. A Christian should know the grounds, and principles of his conduct; and be able to offer a substantial reason, why he performs this act, or refrains from that.

Religious worship is evidently the perfection of our nature. It is the principal thing that distinguishes us from the brute-creation. Brutes, we find, have something similar to reason, in an inferior degree; but they have nothing similar to Religion. To behold an assemblage of finite, and imperfect: but yet intelligent, and accountable creatures, such as we are; offering up our praises, and thanksgivings, with one voice, to that Almighty Being, who made, and protects us, is a sight worthy of men, and angels. It is something like the act of those superior natures, who are constantly employed in adoring God; and who exclaim in the triumphant language of the Church;—"Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth; Heaven and Earth are full of the Majesty of thy Glory."

It has been often observed, that Religion heightens, and improves, the pleasures of this life. Our minds are so constituted, that our chief pleasure consists, not in the present enjoyment, but in the prospect of some future good. Now this pleasure Religion affords in a peculiar manner; because, while it sweetens our enjoyments here, it promises to perfect them hereafter.

The pleasures of sin, are but for a moment, those of Religion continue for ever. The pleasures of sin have their recompence in this life, as well as their final punishment in the next. Diseased bodies; corrupted minds; degraded characters; are the consequences of a life of sin. If we could possibly suppose, that there were no future state, still it might easily be shewn,

that

that virtuous habits confer the largest portion of moral happiness in this life. Why, I ask, should not a religious man be as brave, and as chearful, and as penetrating, as a wicked one? More benevolent, more patient, and more dignified he certainly is; and these qualities can scarcely fail of producing happiness

I offer these remarks, Mr. Urban, not to exhaust the subject, but to induce some abler pen to take it up. Your correspondent, Mr. Richard Prat, I conceive, has considerable merit this way. And, if either he, or any other writer, equally ingenious, will favour us with their sentiments on this subject, there can be little doubt, but they will be acceptable to your readers.

Yours, &c. Wenman Langton.

Mr. Urban, *High Wycombe, Feb.* 4.

As you have inserted in p. 8. some strictures upon my anecdotes of the family of Hollis, by a writer who chooses to conceal his name, I hope you will not refuse me an opportunity of saying something in my vindication. This writer does not pretend to dispute the general truth of my narrative; but he objects to the *colouring*, and speaks of *my passions being warmly engaged.* Now, I think that I have given a relation of facts in the simplest style and manner, and that the inferences follow naturally. That the marks of passion do not appear, I verily believe; because, at the time, I was not conscious of writing under the influence of passion, nor do I now remember that I did so. The matter must be left with you and your readers: and, before you determine against me, you will have the goodness to turn to vol. LXXIV. pp. 1098, 99, and read my paper once more.

I am farther accused of *disrespect* to my family, for having said that Mr. Thomas Hollis, who adopted the father of the late Mr. T. H, acted *imperiously* towards his brother, and for having imputed *unjustifiable conduct* to the late Mr. T. H. on account of his *alienating his property.* In answer to the first of these accusations, I beg leave to observe, that the fault alledged will probably be not esteemed of the greatest magnitude; and to add, that I have stated it on the most unquestionable authority. Nevertheless, the gentleman against whom this charge is brought may have been, and I think he was, a very munificent and highly-respectable character. But what character is perfect, and without spot? Wishing to give a history of the *derivation* of the property which the late Mr. T. H. *inherited*; in order to this, I found it necessary to mention the fault of his great uncle From that history, I am still persuaded, it will appear to an *indifferent* person, that the late Mr. T. H, in alienating his property, did an act which *can never be justified.* Indeed, it has actually so appeared to a number of such persons, who, at the same time, were very fair and ingenuous men. But it must be plain to the most common understanding, that, though Mr. T H be justly censurable for this particular article of his conduct, his character may yet be so highly meritorious in my estimation, as to induce me to honour his memory, which (I repeat it) I do very sincerely. The writer of the strictures may sneer at my supposed *inconsistency*; but no one, not even he, will perceive it, because there is none. In this writer's opinion, I believe, after all, my sins against my own family are light and venial. My great offence is my having mentioned what the writer in your Obituary (vol. LXXIV. p. 888) had already noticed, *i. e.* the use which Mr. B. H. made of Mr. T. H.'s fortune! But when we look back and see the *principles*, held most *sacred* by Mr. T. H. treated with the *grossest outrage* by his DEAREST FRIEND, and this friend employing Mr. T. H.'s fortune for that purpose—shall we *laugh*, or shall we *weep?*

There is another extraordinary accusation, which the author of the strictures has thought proper to prefer against me. An attachment to sordid interest was never, perhaps, before ascribed to any one, on the ground of his professing to think that property alienated from his family had been *unjustifiably* alienated, at the same time calmly assigning his reasons for so thinking. This, however, has been done by my accuser, who has taken the liberty to represent such an attachment as the moving principle from which my former paper originated. Now, Mr. Urban, to this base and slanderous accusation I shall not otherwise reply than by saying, those who know me (and I am known to some persons of great respectability) know that what is imputed to me is incompatible with my real character. I am, therefore, under

no

no apprehension that the slander will operate with them in the slightest degree to my prejudice. Of any thing else in the strictures I do not intend to take any notice; nor shall I pay the least attention to any future animadversions, if the writer should choose to make any upon what I now send you.

Yours, &c. JOHN HOLLIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Philadelphia, July* 15.

ACCEPT my best thanks for the Magazine just received, being the only one I have seen since I crossed the Atlantic, and with which I have regaled many literary friends, who with me were delighted to see the name of Urban.

Magazines, I find, in the United States, have been short-lived, and have seldom arrived at maturity; while Mr. Urban's has not only survived most of the periodical productions of the British soil, but still continues to flourish in perennial verdure.

Near where I live is the State-house, partly occupied by the ingenious Mr. Peale's Museum, containing another huge Mammoth, with a curious collection in Natural History, and fine portraits of all the American Worthies, painted by himself; the whole collection the fruits of the indefatigable industry of an individual, though begun late in life.

In a separate part of the building is the Hall and Library of our Philosophical Society, whose meetings I attend with much pleasure. The first part of their fifth volume is just published. After the second part shall appear, a new series will appear in 8vo.

Opposite the Philosophical Hall is the City Library, a noble building; the front of which is adorned with a whole-length marble statue of Mr. Bingham, who died lately at Bath. The Library contains a fine collection of books, with many periodical English publications, and is soon to be enriched by a thousand pounds worth more, being the legacy of Mr. Thornton, an Englishman.

In a large room adjoining is the Loganian Library, being a noble collection of the Classics and other antient books, in scarce and curious editions, the bequest of the late Dr. Logan. The present Dr. Logan, his successor, lives five miles off, and cultivates in the best manner his paternal estate, which he lately invited me to view. Among other valuables, he shewed me a beautiful racer, the progeny of the celebrated English horse Eclipse. The late heavy rains have much injured the hay, and also the wheat and barley, which they are now reaping, or rather mowing, with a scythe called a *cradle*, which deposits the grain in a smooth even row, which is easily collected, and bound in sheaves, by one who follows the mower; an improvement worthy of imitation, and seems likely to answer the wish of the Society of Arts in their premium book.

In company with the celebrated traveller, Baron Humboldt and his suite, together with some ingenious members of our Philosophical Society, I have lately had a delightful excursion to the new city of Washington, and met with a most gracious reception from the President of the United States, and principal members of administration. The President, who is of a studious and literary turn, had perused some time ago my new Inquiry on Vital Action, and was pleased to make me some handsome compliments thereon at his table, before several distinguished characters, and gave me a kind invitation to his country seat at Monticello.

Of sundry Bottle Dispatches, committed during my late voyage to the bosom of the great Atlantic, I have not yet heard any tidings; but hope Mr. Urban's will cast up the first, and the Abbé St. Pierre's the next, who justly thinks the currents in that Ocean have not been yet explored.

Who knows but some of the large whales that sported about our vessel may have taken a fancy to a floating bottle-messenger, and in a wanton frolic swallowed it; but, finding it hard of digestion, like another Jonas may have cast it out on dry land, where some honest fisherman, on seeing the direction, will convey it safely to London as a BON MORÇEAU for Mr. Urban, and worthy to be deposited in the British Museum.

Mr. Phesonden, an American, lately returned from England, I hear, is the author of other satirical poems as well as "Terrible Tractorization," that acutely caustic Hudibrastic performance. This violent dealer in caustics is not (it seems), as was supposed, authorized to apply them by his profession.

Vale, et cave ut valeas. A. F.

THE

THE PROJECTOR. No XLI.

"—— Though only few possess
Patrician treasures, or imperial state;
Yet Nature's care, to all her children just,
With richer treasures and an ampler state
Endows at large whatever happy man
Will deign to use them. His the city's pomp,
The rural honours his. Whate'er adorns
The princely dome, the column, and the arch, [gold,
The breathing marbles and the sculptur'd
Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim,
His breast enjoys."—— AKENSIDE.

IN perusing the lucubrations of a Projector who flourished about the beginning of the last century, which were lent to me a few days ago by a friend, I had occasion to remark the slow progress we Projectors make in a long course of time towards any amelioration of our condition, or any advancement of our reputation with the world. It may be observed indeed that, in all ages, our state of worldly prosperity has been nearly the same, and that very little alteration is perceivable either in our wardrobe or our treasury, from the days of queen Anne to those of king George III. This then would be poor encouragement to persist in our callings, or to propagate the breed of Projectors, had not we some secret store in reserve, some private source of consolation, of which we cannot be robbed by others, and which cannot easily be diminished by ourselves. And this appears, from the lucubration which I have just read, to be that wonderful faculty which Projectors possess of drawing upon the Imagination to supply the deficiencies of "house and land."

Of this faculty I have been throughout life so sensible of the benefits, that I may truly say I owe to it, if not all, yet very much of that philosophy which enables me to go through the world without the aid of riches and honours; and that placid temper with which I can endure with composure those circumstances of privation and disappointment that would excite grief and despair in other men. The Pleasures of the Imagination are indeed such excellent substitutes for what the world usually sets its heart upon, that the man who can enter keenly into the train of thoughts which Imagination inspires, has the least cause to envy others of any human being in existence. There is nothing, however great and distant, but what Imagination can bring near and supply; and it has many advantages above all other sources of wealth. I may mention one, which I think will recommend it even to the avaricious, and certainly to the industrious; and that is, we may draw upon it by night as well as by day. No fountain of wealth, property, or happiness, can boast of this fullness and convenience of access: and hence it is that Projectors are so frequently known to pass those hours in the enjoyment of supreme delights, which other men lose in a suspension, if I may so speak, of existence itself. Hence also it is, that Projectors are more desirous of sleep than most other men, because the relief and the pleasures it affords are more peculiarly suited to the circumstances of men who have but a small share of the day-light concerns of the world; and hence too, in some of their plans and schemes for the good of mankind, we are enabled to discover very little difference between their sleeping and waking thoughts, or to ascertain whether they are the productions of the desk or the pillow.

Now, I would have my readers attend to these remarks on the uses of the night-season; for, on account of this subject having been neglected, very many and gross mistakes have been made, and are daily making, in estimating the ages of men. It is generally thought, if we know the year in which a man was born, and the year in which he died, we have nothing more to do but subtract the former from the latter in order to obtain his age. But no process can be more fallacious. It is a mean sacrifice of philosophical reasoning to arithmetical calculation. It is immolating the wisdom of Bacon, and Boyle, and Newton, at the shrine of Cocker, and Dilworth, and Fenning. The true way to ascertain how long a man has lived, is to reckon how long he has slept, as well as waked; and if we take our estimate in this way, we shall, I am afraid, discover many reputed old men who have been cut off in their prime, and some young persons who have died of old age. But I must quit this digression, although I thought it very necessary to introduce it in this place; and return to my immediate subject.

So extensive are the means, and so great the exertions, of him who can draw on his Imagination, that the world has not been content with supposing

posing him capable of constructing a cottage, or a country-house, but have even attributed to him the honour of *building castles*, a species of architecture so long disused in this island, that we can contemplate what it was only by the imperfect light which some splendid ruins afford us. It is true, indeed, they tell us, that we Projectors *build* our *castles in the air*, and think they have offered an objection both witty and decisive. But, for my own part, I cannot admit it as a fair objection; it appears to me an unreasonable sneer, since, in every species of architecture, it is a maxim of incontestible authority, that the foundation should correspond with the superstructure; and this is no more than what we propose in constructing those splendid edifices which constitute much of the happiness of our lives.

Some writers, who affect to despise the race of Projectors, have instituted comparisons between real and imaginary happiness; but their distinctions are so subtle, that I own they have escaped my grasp, and, I suspect, are not very well calculated to suit the understandings of those who are more ardently engaged in the pursuit of what they call happiness. When, however, they descend to particulars, it is plain that all the difference, in point of utility and safety, is clearly on the side of imagination. *Crede quod habes, et habes.* What, for example, is it to me whose park I walk in, or whose canal I sail upon, when I have all the enjoyment which the park and the canal yield? and enjoy them (as the Poet says from whom I have borrowed my motto)

Beyond the proud possessor's narrow claim.

Upon this principle, I have for many years been repairing my fortune, and repaying myself for all the losses of my Projectorate, by allotting to myself such extensive property in the city of London, and other parts of the United Kingdom, that it is probable I am at this moment the very richest subject in his Majesty's dominions; and my only fear is, that, if I specify the various items of my estates, I may have an unpleasant summons from the Commissioners of the Property Tax. I will, however, in defiance of the powers with which they are invested, just hint that I look upon St. James's and Hyde parks as my own, and I employ them for the purposes of walking or riding for air and exercise, as I may find myself disposed. And, before I go farther, I may observe, that so clear is the conveyance of this property to me, and so few flaws can be found in the title-deeds of imagination, that I have no occasion to perplex myself or my readers with abstruse discussions on the difference between property *in esse* and *in posse*, nor enquire whether these pleasant spots are mine *de jure* or *de facto*. Ideal tenures neither admit nor require the ingenuity of counsel on such questions; and this I hold to be one of the great advantages of imagination over parchment.

But besides these places, which are particularly calculated for health, I possess likewise all those ornamental goods and chattels which are displayed in the windows of the shops from Piccadilly to Whitechapel church. Of gewgaws and trinkets I have consequently a very large share; and it will not be denied that I have all that gewgaws and trinkets can give, the pleasure of looking at them, and admiring the ingenuity and variety of the makers. My collection of jewels, prints, paintings, &c. is by the same right very extensive and, what I prize much more, I have several libraries, particularly one of the noblest in the kingdom, which is kept for me at Montagu-house, situated in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. This library, too, is dear to a projecting mind, because it is rich in an extensive collection of manuscript treasures, all which are mine whenever I please to make use of them, free of the smallest expence.

As to females, if I may be permitted to make such a bold transition (which I know will give some readers a very high notion of the value of imaginary possessions), although I am a man of very strict morality, I have a certain property in every sparkling eye and rosy cheek that I meet in the streets; and it is evident that much pains are taken to heighten these beauties by artificial ornaments. I must say, however, that of late years I have been deprived of a certain part of this property, consisting principally of auburn hair and flaxen locks, &c. which I was wont to admire. In lieu of these, I see certain frizzled tops, and what are called *bulls foreheads*, which appear to me so very extraordinary, that it requires the full force of my powers of imagination to prevent my mistaking them for wigs. I must also remark,

that,

that, in lieu of the ringlets, &c, which were so much admired some years ago, it has of late been thought proper to expose other parts, which I never could consider as my own, because they evidently appeared to be private property. I shall say no more on this subject at present, lest it may appear a digression; but I hope the hint will be taken as it is meant.

Perhaps, therefore, it better becomes my gravity to enumerate the number of churches and chapels which I appropriate to my use, one or another, just as I please. This I consider as the most valuable and inalienable part of my estate. It has often been endangered, however, and particularly a few years ago, by a gang of desperate villains, supposed to be instigated by persons abroad; but their endeavours were soon discovered and timely frustrated. Since then my possession has been calm and undisturbed; and I must say that I am frequently very highly gratified with the pains which my chaplains take to induce me to repeat my visits. I often wish I had it in my power to reward their services as they deserve; but that, I am sorry to say, is not one of the works of imagination.

I might enumerate many other items of my London property, particularly a copious list of amusements which suit my fancy, because they are simple and without expence; but the above may suffice to shew what the wealth of imagination can purchase, and, above all, what contentment follows each purchase. By the same tenure, however, I hold considerable estates in the country: all the picturesque scenes, as far as I can travel or see, are mine; and whatever is delightful or amusing at our watering-places belongs to me; and besides some very extensive parks and grounds cultivated and ornamented, which I enjoy with a zest unknown to the nominal proprietors, I have some very fine buildings and capital libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, whenever I chuse to visit them. Every road I travel over yields me abundance of luxuriant prospects which none can alienate; and, when I am passing a few weeks among those objects, I fancy myself reaping my harvest or collecting my rents; for what more can a proprietor have than all that an object yields?

This statement of my effects will, I trust, convince the enemies of Projectors, that they are neither so poor nor so despicable as they wish to represent them. Let the matter be brought fairly to the test. Let their real pleasures be compared with our ideal enjoyments; let that which never satisfies be brought into competition with that which yields content; let them be compared in the enjoyment and in the consequences of them; and then let the question be answered, which is the happier man?

But it is not only with regard to property that we Sons of Imagination have advantages to counterbalance the neglect of the world. The same source supplies us with various other topicks of consolation, and with various checks to that ambition which destroys such numbers of mankind. Projectors are well known to have that universal idol POWER. Is a Projector despised by the great ones of the earth, by the rulers of nations, and the members of councils and of senates? Behold him in his closet dispensing the blame or praise that never dies on those very persons, sometimes with the gravity of historical detail, sometimes with the characteristic justice of biography, and sometimes with the severity of lampoon. It was but a few days ago a Projector complained to me, that he had narrowly escaped being trodden under-foot by the spirited horses which drew Lord ——'s carriage; and "yet," he added, "that man does not recollect that, if he dies before me, I shall write his life!"—It is wonderful, indeed, how little notice is taken of such Projectors, when we consider how much is in their power, and how fond all men who have power are of displaying it. And even their courage towards the living is often formidable. If they decline encountering superior rank and wealth on any other ground, they will meet them undaunted in a news-paper, a poem, or a novel, and give themselves a superiority which cannot be contested but by those who wield an equal pen. Still, however, I am inclined to own that these are only external advantages, and are not to be rated higher than they deserve, nor compared with the ideal satisfaction I have been detailing.

Before I conclude my paper it may be necessary, for the completion of the subject, to add, that, however highly we estimate the pleasures of imagination,

tion, there are some things which cannot be accomplished by the utmost stretch of fancy. It appears to be perfectly useless on quarter-day, and to have no power whatever in supplying either the kitchen or the wardrobe. It makes no figure upon 'Change, and never was heard of within the walls of the Bank. There are no imaginary three *per cents*, no ideal dividend-warrants. It will not be listened to at a meeting of creditors, and never was known to supersede a bankruptcy. I do not wish, therefore, to be the encomiast of Imagination without fairly stating its failings; and I would recommend these to the attention of my brother Projectors. Other persons will not need the caution, as they think of nothing else. But yet let it be remembered, that imagination will moderate the wishes it cannot exclude, and provide ample substitutes for anxious cares and turbulent desires. Those who have learned contentment with simple pleasures, and to delight in the satisfactions which refined society yields at a cheap rate, will think themselves

"Supremely blest, if to their portion fall
Health, competence, and peace."

Mr. Urban, Jan. 21.

The following very interesting statement you will probably think deserving of a place in your useful Miscellany.

Sarah Ireland, now living in Bexley workhouse, Kent, aged 58, had been stone-blind for upwards of 15 years, till August last, when her daughter, who is in service with a family in Westminster (not having seen her mother for some time), obtained leave of her mistress to let her come to town to stay with her for a few days. Mr. Lynn, of Parliament-street, being then attending one of the family, the young woman took an opportunity (as her mother was in the house) of mentioning to him the circumstance of her blindness. Mr. Lynn, on examining her eyes, conceived hopes of relieving her; and, with all the tenderness and humanity that belongs to his disposition, immediately set about an operation, which he performed at his own house; and was so fortunate as to restore her sight in both eyes so effectually, that in about six weeks afterwards she could see to read with the assistance of spectacles, and is now able to do any sort of work; and still resides in Bexley workhouse, a living testimony of this very wonderful operation.

In justice to Mr. Lynn's generosity, it is but right to add, that he continued his attendance, and superintended the care of the poor woman for several weeks, with the utmost tenderness and humanity, without making any charge for his time and trouble; he even refused to accept of the small pittance which the daughter's gratitude would willingly have advanced out of her wages. A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban, Nov. 29.

In a short tour, which I took in the course of this last summer, I saw many of the monuments of the taste and grandeur of our ancestors which at present exist in the Midland Counties. None, however, more excited my admiration than the cathedral church at Ely, which is a truly magnificent structure, and presents, in my opinion, the best models for the study of good specimens of every æra of our antient architecture. I shall not attempt, Mr. Urban, any disquisition on the dates of the different parts, or description of its separate beauties, as they have both been done by a gentleman who deservedly holds the highest rank among the writers who have distinguished themselves by their zeal in preserving, their taste in admiring, and their talents in describing the remaining specimens of our antient architecture. It seems almost needless to mention the name of Bentham.

The Dean and Chapter have here been expending large sums; and, sorry am I to say, that it has not been done either with the best taste or soundest judgment. I hope that, at some future opportunity, we shall be favoured with the remarks of your entertaining correspondent, who signs himself An Architect, on the subject. My chief objection is, that they have, under the direction of Messrs. Wyatt and Groves, repaired a great part of the West front with the new-invented *Roman Cement*. This, we are told by the abovementioned gentlemen, will stand the test of ages; but I must own I think that it needs time to prove its value; and I must prefer the good old invention of our forefathers, "stone and mortar;" nor do I feel satisfied that the residence, erected at the expence of the Nation for the reception of the Speaker of the House of Commons, should be built

built of such perishable materials as *stucco* and *cement*; and I offer up my prayers as an Englishman to the *Genius of good taste* and *good sense*, to prevent all sacrilegious hands from concealing with any species of *composition* any of our antient buildings; and, above all, let them not dare thus to ruin the matchless beauties of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. At Ely I do not find fault with the models from which the mouldings and ornaments have been worked, as I think them, for the most part, uncommonly sharp and correct; it is the materials to which I object; and the Dean and Chapter do no good to their fabrick, and act by no means fairly to their successors and posterity, by patching up their buildings with materials in all likelihood perishable, and unfit for any length of time to withstand the vicissitudes of an English climate.

As I have in the course of this letter mentioned the author of the "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," you will, I hope, excuse me for making one or two remarks upon some letters which have of late appeared in your Magazine under the signature of H. A. U. The design of this gentleman is undoubtedly a good one, no less than correcting the bombastic style, and shewing some of the absurdities, which, I must in truth confess, have frequently appeared in the papers to which I allude. I think, however, that your correspondent H. A. U. is on the whole too severe. I speak this with all due deference, as I would not, on any account, draw down the ire of so powerful a champion on so helpless and peaceable a mortal as your humble servant: but I also think that his observations have certainly been of service, as they have made the *Architect* rather more careful; and his last paper which I have seen, N° LXXVI. I think more temperate and reasonable; and he will, I hope, soon learn to throw away the dross, without diminishing the sterling value of his papers. I hope you will excuse a naturally shy man, but, if it be any recommendation, a constant reader, for having written so much, and believe him when he says, that it was some time before he could acquire courage to write as much as he has. Do not, therefore, kind Mr. Urban, damp his *courage*, nor *discourage* his ardent wish of becoming a correspondent. He still fears the champion abovementioned; who, should he be provoked, might thrust him into an HAU-HAU! from which there might be no escape. Excuse this miserable quibble, and insert in your Magazine the first-fruits offered you from the pen of

Yours, &c. R. U. B.

*** *The following very interesting Letter was addressed to* James Willis, *Esq. Eversholt, near Wooburn, Bedfordshire.*

My dear Sir, *London, Oct.* 30, 1804.

YOUR letter reached my hands yesterday; but I am afraid I shall not be able to satisfy you in every enquiry which you have made relative to the plague in Barbary in 1799. I have, however, no doubt but the plague which has prevailed in Spain has originated from it. Some of the following observations may probably be of service to you.

It does not appear to be ascertained how the plague originated in Fez in the year 1799. Some persons have ascribed it to infected merchandize received at Fez from the East; whilst others maintain that the locusts which had infested Western Barbary during seven years, destroying the crops, the vegetables, and every green thing, even to the bark of the trees, produced such a scarcity, that the poor could obtain scarcely any thing to eat but the locusts; and, living on them for several months, till a most abundant crop enabled them to satisfy the cravings of nature, they ate abundantly of the new corn, which, producing a fever, brought on the contagion. At this time the small-pox pervaded the country, and was generally fatal. The small-pox is thought to be the forerunner of this species of contagion, as appears by an antient Arabic manuscript, which gives a full account of the same disorder having carried off two-thirds of the inhabitants of West Barbary about four hundred years since; but, however the dreadful epidemy originated, the leading features of the disorder were more and more dreadful than the common plague of Turkey, or that of Syria or Egypt, as the following observations will demonstrate.

In the month of April 1799, the plague of the most dreadful kind manifested itself at the city of Old Fez, which soon after communicated itself to the new city. About this time the Emperor Muley Soliman ben Mahommed

med was preparing a numerous army, and was on the eve of departure to visit his Southern dominions, and to take possession of the province of Abda, which had not acknowledged him as Emperor, but was, as well as the port of Saffy, in a state of rebellion. The Emperor left Fez early in the summer, and proceeded to Sallée, Mazagan, and Saffee; thence to Morocco and Mogodor. Now the plague began to kindle in all the Southern provinces, first carrying off one or two the first day, three or four the second day, six or eight the third day, and increasing progressively till it amounted to a daily mortality of two in a hundred of the whole population; continuing, *with unabated violence*, ten, fifteen, twenty days, being of longer duration in old than in new towns; then diminishing in a progressive proportion from one thousand a-day to nine hundred, to eight hundred, and so continuing till it disappeared.

When it raged at the town of Mogodor, a small village (Dixbet) situated two miles South-east of Mogodor remained uninfected, although the communication was open between these two places. On the thirty-fourth day after its first appearance at Mogodor, this village received the infection, which, after committing dreadful havock among the human species for twenty-one days, carried off one hundred persons, out of one hundred and thirty-three, the population of the village before the plague visited it. After this, none died; but those who were infected recovered, some losing the use of a leg, or an arm, or an eye.

Many similar circumstances might be mentioned relative to the numerous villages scattered about the extensive province of Haha, all which shared the like or a worse fate. Travelling through this province after the plague had disappeared, I saw many ruins, which had been flourishing villages before the plague. Making enquiry concerning the population of these dismal remains of the pestilence, I was informed that one village contained six hundred inhabitants; that only four had escaped. Others, which had contained four and five hundred, had left seven or eight to relate the calamities they had suffered.

Whenever any families retired to the country, to avoid the infection; on returning to town, when apparently all infection had disappeared, they were generally attacked, and died. The destruction of the human species in the province of Upper and Lower Sus was much greater than elsewhere. The capital city of this province (Jarodant) lost, when the infection was at its zenith, about eight hundred each day; the city of Morocco lost one thousand each day; the cities of Old and New Fez from twelve to fifteen hundred each day; insomuch, that, in these large towns, the mortality was such, that the living had not time to bury the dead: they were therefore thrown altogether into large holes, which were covered over when full of dead bodies.

Young and healthy robust persons were generally attacked first; then women and children; lastly, thin, sickly, and old people. After the plague had totally subsided, we saw men, who had been common labourers, enjoying their thousands, and keeping horses, without knowing how to ride them. Provisions became extremely cheap, for the flocks and herds had been left in the fields, and had nobody now to own them. Day-labour increased enormously. Never was equality in the human species more evident than at this time. When corn was to be ground, or bread made, both were done in the houses of the rich, and prepared by themselves; for the very few poor people whom the plague had spared were insufficient for the wants of the affluent, and they were consequently obliged to work for themselves. The country being now depopulated, vast tribes of Arabs from the Desert poured into Sus and Draha; settling themselves on the river Draha and in Sus, and wherever they found little or no population.

The symptoms of the disorder varied in different patients; in some it manifested itself by a sudden shivering, in others by delirium, succeeded by a violent thirst. Cold water was drunk eagerly by the imprudent, and generally proved fatal. Some had one, two, or three, some more biles, generally in the groin, under the arm, or near the breast; some had more. Some had no biles, nor any outward disfiguration; these were invariably carried off in less than twenty-four hours. I recommended Mr. Baldwin's remedy, applied according to his directions; and I do not know one instance of its failing, when properly applied, and sufficiently persevered in.

I have

I have no doubt but the epidemy, which has been ravaging Spain lately, is the same disorder with the one above described. We have been told that it was communicated originally to Spain by two infected persons, who went from Tangier to Estapona, and eluded the vigilance of the guards. We have been assured that it was communicated by some persons infected, who landed in Spain from a vessel that had loaded produce at Larache, in West Barbary. We have also been informed that a Spanish privateer, which had occasion to land its crew for water in some part of West Barbary, caught the infection, and afterwards went to Cadiz, and communicated it to the town.

If you should wish to know any other particular relative to the plague, and will have the goodness to state your questions, I will answer them severally as far as my recollection and notes will enable me; being, with much friendship, my dear Sir,

Yours most faithfully, J. J.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 3.

YOUR correspondent P. Q. (vol. LXXIV. p. 1187) supposes my account of the stones in the yew-tree at Isley to have proceeded from credulity and self-deception. This might have happened had the fact been related to me; but as that was not the case, and I actually had the substances before me, and subject to my touch, I am reduced to the necessity of submitting myself to be supposed a mere ignoramus, an idiot, or to prove that stones *are now buried* at various depths *in the wood*. This I can fortunately do. If P. Q. or any of your correspondents think it worth their while, let them call on Mr. Richardson, of York-house, in the Strand, and *he* will affirm the fact to be as I have stated it, for *he too* saw and felt the stones. Your pages have too often recorded *academic jokes* to induce me to wish indiscriminately the *junior* members of the neighbouring University to enter upon the subject; but the aggregate of the seniors, and the *serious* portion of the juniors, are respectfully invited by me to visit the spot, not to see whether I have erred, but to ascertain the particular reason why this yew should have admitted stones into its bosom. That boys threw them there, I positively deny. Let Dr. Plot and the gentlemen who saw the skeleton in the tree answer for themselves. Though I have written thus earnestly, I admire the motives of P. Q. and acknowledge that every account, which points out a deviation from the great road of Nature, should be severely examined into, to prevent error.

J. P. Malcolm.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 8.

YOUR very agreeable correspondent Mr. Malcolm (vol. LXXIV. p. 995) enquires whether it is common to find stones in trees. In answer to his query, I sit down to inform him, that, having been many winters in the habit of warming myself in very frosty weather by cleaving wood in the mornings and consuming it in the evenings, I have several times found not only stones, but shot in the crowns and boles of antient pollards. The former I have conceived to have been playfully flung into the hollow excrescences of the trees, by boys, and the latter to have been accidentally sent into the trunks by sportsmen. The stones I sometimes discovered loose, and sometimes circumvolved in the wood that had grown round and fixed them. In this last case, some kinds of stones have caused explosions, when the logs they were inclosed in became thoroughly heated by the fire, and have dispersed themselves around my hearth in fractions. All the shots I ever found in sawing, splitting, or cleaving, were uniformly inclosed in the solid wood. Mr. Malcolm says, that the stones he found were in a yew growing in a church-yard; the situation most likely of any for the tree to have become charged with stones by idle boys, a church-yard being very often, and very improperly, the common play-ground of a parish.

If not corrected, a letter in p. 1008 may lead your readers into an error respecting a house situated at Old Windsor, in the county of Berks. No part of the buildings alluded to were ever a portion of a religious house; and C. H. must be a very superficial antiquary to have supposed them such. I can assure you, Mr. Urban, that persons are still living who can remember the erection of them by the late Hon. —— Bateman; who, for the gratification of a whimsical taste, adopted, in ornamenting his dwelling-house, the monkish style of architecture, and carried his fancy so far as sacrilegiously to remove from the abbey of Dore the en-

rious effigies of a monk to adorn a building in his pleasure-ground; which effigies was, after his decease, put up to public auction on the spot as an ordinary moveable! These erections being very slight are going fast to decay; and will very probably, after the demise of the present worthy, venerable, and noble tenant, be consigned to demolition and oblivion. In passing from New Windsor to Staines Leland went by this spot, and does not say that he observed any monastery at Old Windsor, notwithstanding he makes particular mention of the monastery at Ankerwyke just by. AULUS.

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No LXXXI.

OPPOSITE the entrance front of Picton Castle, and at some distance, is a long avenue of trees terminating with a pavillion in the Italian style. Here, as it were, the confines of the castle end; for, beyond all appeared, at least to me, an uncomfortable and dreary heath. Over its untracked way was I constrained to explore the route to Slebach. On a sudden the scene changed, and I found myself in a dark and mazy wood, with less prospect of arriving at the desired haven than ever. No *literary* way-post to guide, or friendly voice to direct my steps. In this delemma, beset with the usual ideas of hardy Knights, gloomy Necromancers, Monsters, Spirits, and all the train of Beings allied to romantic adventure, I stood some time in suspence, whether to proceed at all hazards, or return to Haverfordwest to wait a more favourable time to obtain the sight of a place appearing at present altogether invisible. My unconquerable thirst after Antiquities got the better of every apprehension, and I e'en steered still Eastward; when lo, at the end of this (I will not say *enchanted*) wood, a beautiful opening broke upon me, a spot truly *enchanting!* On my left a noble modern mansion; on my right, and far beneath my feet, a broad and rapid river; and direct before me the religious edifice, which but a moment before I had concluded I should never find.

SLEBACH.

During my whole pilgrimage I ever found that the sight of the generality of the Welsh, the low and vulgar I mean, always filled me with terror; now happened the reverse, and I became the "Terrorist," to affrighten, and to panic-strike. Many artificers, as they seemed to me, were busily employed on some external repairs of the building; their work went merrily on, aided by the melody of Cambria's *tuneful* strains; when, on descrying me, an instantaneous silence prevailed, and song and hammer ceased to wound the listening ear. Paying but little attention to this circumstance, I entered the Church, where quickly finding the monumental object to be drawn, I soon was at my employ. This monument is rich and finely executed. The tomb part plain, whereon lay the statues of a Knight and a Lady; at the sides of the design, buttresses, from which springs a flat arch; beneath is a recess filled with compartments and much tracery. Above this arch rises an ogee pediment, with crotchets and a finial. In the spandrils is a shield (arms gone) supported by two kneeling Angels. On each side of the pediment are compartments and tracery bounded by the upper part of the aforementioned buttresses; the whole finishing with an entabulature, the frieze of which has ornaments of foliage, &c. The armour of the Knight is extremely sumptuous, particularly in the gauntlets, knee-pieces, and the pieces on the feet. The Knight's collar is composed of roses, having in its centre, and depending on his breast, an animal resembling a lamb; by this badge the Warrior is termed a Knight of the "Golden Fleece." The head of the statue rests on a helmet, and the feet on a lion. The fashion of the armour, as well as the mode of the Architecture, is such as prevailed in the 14th century. The dress of the Lady has all the elegance of the same period; in the second robe being left open on the sides to shew the under, or third robe; the outer, or first robe, has the cordons; the head is bound with a fillet of roses and jewels; jewels round the neck, &c. The head reclines on cushions supported by two Angels, and the feet rest on two dogs.

In sepulchral remains, such as the one here described, too much detail cannot be set forth, or too much praise bestowed, in order to ensure them from neglect and destruction; for barbarous dilapidators are not more numerous or greater foes to our Antiquities than the host of advocates who come forward on all occasions (not unfrequently

ly in this Miscellany), to bestow adulation the most unbounded, on imported sculptures; at the same time they condemn, with unqualified censure, every specimen left us of our antient performances as rude and contemptible. For my own part, I turn away with disgust at seeing so many modern Cabinets, Libraries, Eating-rooms and Drawing-rooms, filled with the sculptures of Roman and Grecian depravity. The *exact* representation of an athletic bully *, a beardless rake †, or a lascivious demirep ‖, in *all* the *truth* of nature, can never atone for the want of decency, propriety, or modesty, in either one or the other. Thus, while a sort of rapture is excited little short of real "idolatry," for the resemblances of the Heathen Mythology, our chaste and holy antient representations of the symbols of the Christian Faith are left as marks for derision and dispoliation; and why? Because they are the labours of Englishmen!

As I have, on this and so many occasions, maintained the credit of our National Sculpture, I shall be ever prepared, if called upon, to make good my affirmation in PROOF, by pointing out examples, the most perfect, and the most divine!

Confining, once more, my wandering thoughts to Slebach; my drawings done, I was about to leave the Church, when the clerk (as by what followed I might be mistaken in him) told me, "That the company of sailors and their lasses, that had been waiting without for the Clergyman to perform the marriage ceremony, with two or three couple among them (people whom I thought were masons and tilers), had all runaway, fearing, that I, as being the Lieutenant of a *press-gang*, was come to cry "What ship," and drag them away to sea; and, although I was without my crew, they were in ambush, ready to come forth when whistled to by me for that purpose." "Hey, my master, this is a swinging hanger (my Pilgrim's staff), what a Bonypart wind-cutter and cockade (my beaver and cockle-shell), what a dashing uniform" (my Pilgrim's garb). Expecting at last he would examine my pouch, and convert my cash into bits of paper, I took my leave in haste, not without serious apprehensions, that these double-sighted beings would way-lay me on my return to Haverfordwest, and let me find out in sober sadness where the truth lay in all this business.

I am on my march again, to explore the course to Llangham. A fair and even road for a few miles, when, arriving at a certain spot, I was under the necessity of turning to the left; here the road became narrow, miry, and extremely dark, from the trees over-arching from hedge to hedge. In a short space I came to "Four ways," all equally inviting as the one I had toiled through. Halting some time to recover my wind, and "Cast a figure," that is, putting up my staff, resolving to follow that point toward which it might fall, Fate willed it that I should still turn to the left, which at length brought me to Llangham. What with clambering over hedges and ditches to avoid deep bogs and pools that ever seemed ready to finish all my cares, I stood before the astonished inhabitants like some foreign invader who had escaped the decisive stroke of patriotism; my face being cut in several parts by resisting branches of trees; or, according to Welch opinions, the jagged wings of some repelling sprights, stationed to prevent my going through with this adventure.

LLANGHAM.

Your poor Pilgrim's welcome would certainly have had a fatal termination but for a recommendatory epistle from the walls of Picton, by me delivered to the Pastor of the Village; which saved me at this time. Religious exhortation got the better of plebeian brutality. At length I was suffered to take the drawings of the sepulchral subjects in the Church. Although the edifice is on a small plan, its form is a cross; with body, transcepts, and chancel, or choir. In the North transept, and against the North wall, is the monument of the Knight who fell a victim to his predestined fate at Roch Castle. Now let those who are my real friends, and who participate in all my fiery trials for the sake of Antiquity, ponder with me awhile on my greeting, at that ominous ruin—Did the Wizard there pour forth his dire predictions without cause on his part? He, cunning man, knew full well, how soon I was to expose to general observation an object on which his existence depended, a talisman whereon

* Hercules. † Apollo. ‖ Venus.

on the Antiquarian renown of South Wales was hung, a renown which was to call forth the curious Investigator, and the ingenious Artist, to do that justice to the splendid remains which they so highly merit. Alas! this searcher into futurity, this dealer in magic-won, was not very potent in his spells; his late attack on me by thorny emissaries, to hinder my approach to Llangham failed, and I became triumphant!

Relieved from reflection, we return to the memorial of the Roch Castle Knight, which I conceive of the highest importance, as it establishes a piece of traditional information not always to be depended upon in other cases. The tomb bearing the Statue is a portion of the stone seat of continuation round the Church; above is an arched recess springing from buttresses at each side. The arch has the ogee sweep, with three turns right and left; each turn containing smaller turns of corresponding work, and to the ogee sweep are crochets and a finial. The recess itself is plain. The Statue needs a very particular description. The attitude is that of a Warrior preparing for combat; the right hand is about to draw the sword, while the left arm is bearing up the shield (which is without embellishment); the head is turned to the right, the countenance strongly marked with apprehension; yet there is a determined air made manifest also, to resist every ill. The head is supported by a second or outer helmet, which made a part of the head armour in early times; indeed, the whole monument is of a very remote date. This helmet is surmounted by the head of a bird. The armour for the neck is mail, or ring-work; that for the arms and legs plate-armour, and very plain. We now come to the remarkable part of the armour, which is the covering to the feet, made out with small squares most artfully interwoven by diamoned interfections, not only giving a rich appearance, but to all conjecture an invulnerable defence. Hence it is manifest, the Knight here pourtrayed was in dread of some fore disaster happening to him at these extremities of his body; and what foe so likely to assail as the crawling "adder;" but in this instance, his "Steely guise" was of no avail. How stand you affected to the Roch Castle tradition, good friends? Is it not by this Memorial confirmed, beyond all question affixed on the firm basis of belief? It may be observed, as a very uncommon circumstance in sculptures of this nature, that the figure is well preserved; and the face and feet (which feet rest on a lion) are entirely perfect.

Having too often had occasion to mention the indecent way in which so many Churches are left, wherein numberless fine pieces of art are suffered to be covered with all kind of rubbish, building materials, &c. here then occurred a case in point, yet with more aggravated circumstances than any I had yet encountered. On the pavement, by the North side of the Altar, I perceived traces of a sculptured head; when removing some dirt, incrusted in a manner on the stone, I discovered the features of a most lovely female; encouraged by this, I went to work with a spade, and after much labour brought once more to sight a whole length statue of a Lady! The dress shewed but one robe, which was held by the right hand of the figure, bringing the drapery into folds the most graceful. The head attire consisted of drapery also, but most elegantly disposed. It is to be presumed our Welch friends, after the "Digging up" of a morsel so precious, will be more attentive in future to things of this nature. In the East wall, near the Roch Castle Knight's memorial, is a holy-water niche and pedestal, not alone beautiful in themselves, but of a design rather uncommon, more immediately in the latter decoration, it being covered on its shaft and cornice with a succession of shields (arms gone) placed in perpendicular and horizontal positions. An Architect.

*** W. H. p. 39, is requested to have patience, as I have not yet come to the "Wind-mills."

Mr. Urban, *Kensington, April* 18.

I TRUST to your candour, which is allowed even by the uncandid, to insert my vindication. The passage on which so much needless severity is bestowed, LXXIV. 229, was proved to be borrowed from the Spectator nearly four years ago (say Nov. 1800), by a Vicar of Wakefield, contemporary with Archbishop Herring and Goldsmith; and the person innocent of the charge alledged against him made a candid reply thereto, though it was not inserted: remarkable, however, it is that so

fo fhrewd an examiner as your Antient Correfpondent profeffes himfelf to be, fhould not have *found out* what unneceffary trouble he was giving himfelf, Mr. Urban, and his readers, by a falfe charge againft an innocent perfon, which he might have done by *peeping* into the very next number, above named, to that he ufed. So carelefs an examiner with caution truft!

A Plagiary Writer is defpicable enough; but a Plagiary Critic, worfe and worfe. It brings to mind the fable of the Daw in borrowed plumes.

Having fourteen MSS. of the Vicar of Wakefield's Sermons by me, I can produce any one of them to convince the incredulous, on the leaft hint given by Mr. Urban, whofe correfpondent I have been 24 years, with fome repute, and *untraduced till now*.

How Archbifhop Tillotfon accounts for fuffering virtue:

"It pleafeth the Almighty fometimes, to fet a good man up for a mark, and fuffers many and fharp arrows to be fhot at him, to try whether his faith and patience be proof; as men fet up armour and fhoot at it with a double charge, not with a defign to hurt it, but to prove and praife it."

Quere.—Who was the Vicar of Wakefield at that time?

H. DE BRITAIN, or SENEX O.

Mr. URBAN, *Port Patrick, Feb.* 5.

HAVING been lately called upon fome commercial bufinefs to Belfaft, I thought it would be a pity to lofe the opportunity (however advanced the feafon) to view the celebrated Giants' Caufeway, which lies within about forty miles from the town, on the Northern coaft of Antrim. As I have not at prefent within my reach a complete fet of your excellent Magazine, I cannot fay whether or not it contains, in any of thofe numerous volumes which adorn the fhelves of the bookifh man and of the man of the world alike, any detailed account of that great natural curiofity*: but, prefuming that it does, I mean to confine myfelf to the defcription of a cave which has been lately difcovered by Dr. O'Halloran, of Colaraine, at the Weftern extremity of that line of bafaltic pillars which form the Caufeway. It was one fine day of the month of Auguft laft, that the Dr. walking on the fummit of the cliff, perceived the ground to have fallen-in at the diftance of 500 feet from the edge of the cliff, and to have left a chafm of fome four feet by two, or thereabouts. Approaching, not without fome fenfations of alarm, left the "footing" about the rim fhould prove "unfteady," the Dr. obferved the green turf lying within a few feet of the top of the aperture, and a gap leading downward in the direction of the Caufeway. Conjecturing that this might prove a cave of a fimilar nature to the other famous one, he determined to inveftigate this, and for that purpofe returned the next day with a lanthorn, and, accompanied by Mr. Wheble of Ballycaftle, defcended into the aperture, which, opening wider and wider as they advanced, extended to the diftance of about four hundred yards from the point from which they had ftarted. Every thing about them had the columnar, or, if I may fo fay, the *caufewayifh* appearance. They walked upon columnar oblique ftrata of bafalt, and, as far as they could diftinguifh, the fides and roof of the cave were of fimilar materials. Farther examinations by the light of feveral torches have proved it to be an hexagonal cave, confifting entirely of pillars laid in various directions, and in fome cafes very wonderfully balanced. The flat area at the bottom is like the pavement of the Caufeway itfelf, and feems to be compofed of broken columns, of various figures, none lefs than quadrangular, nor more than heptagonal. Some light and air was admitted from the fide of the Caufeway through clefts, which being inacceffible from without were never examined. There were no traces of its having ever been entered before; and it is now thought fo far curious, as it confirms the theory of thofe who fuppofe the whole coaft thereabouts to confift of bafaltic columns, lying in deep and thick *Fafciculi*; and that thefe are volcanic, and not Neptunean, or they would certainly lie in clofe uninterrupted maffes. If you, Mr. Urban, can fpare a corner of your Publication for this little narative of a curious difcovery, I think it will not be ill-beftowed, both upon the Antiquary and the general reader.

Yours, &c. O Z.

* See XXVII. 445; XLV. 436; XLVI. 271; and particularly XXI. 387. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Feb.* 15.

AS we always feel pleasure in comparing the manners and customs of Antiquity with those of our own times, I send you an extract from a book entituled "The Pageant of Popes; written in Latine by Mailler Bale, and now Englished by J. Studley. 1574," 4to, p. 104.

"Then the Pope (Celestine III.) did annoynte the Emperour and Emprefse in the Church, while he, sitting in his ponticall chayre, and holding the Emperiall Crowne between his feete, caused the Emperour to stoupe and bowe downe his heade to his feete, and so put the crowne on. And it being thus put on, he caused the Emperour stil to bowe downe his heade, while he with his foote did spurne the Crowne of his heade againe, sayinge, "*I have power to make and unmake Emperours at my plesure:*" then the Cardinals toke it upp and sette it uppon the Emperour's heade. And in like manner the Emprefse was bothe crowned and uncrowned with the Pope's foote."

This, when compared with the account of a late Coronation, in which the Pope was not suffered, *even with his hands*, to place the crowns on the heads of the Emperor and Empress, will exhibit a contrast that can scarcely find its Parallel in History.

Yours, &c. PEMBREY.

Meteorological Diary for Dec. 1804, kept at Hull. Lat. 53°. 35'. Long. 14' W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.								
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.
1	30.22	R	40	36	1			3	L.	30.36	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	1			3	L.
2	.40	R	38	35	3			1	L.	.58	R	40	38	1			3	L.
3	.71	R	40	38		2	2		B.	.57	S	41	39		2	2		B.
4	.13	S	35	28		2	2		B.	[illegible]	[illegible]	36	34		2	2		B.
5	29.35	S	38	37		2	[illegible]		L.	29.[illegible]3	S	39	38		2	2		L.
6	.00	R	41	38		3	1		L.	.03	St	43	43		3	1		L.
7	.21	St	42	38	2			1	B.	.48	R	43	40	1			3	B.
8	30.03	R	42	38	2			2	B.	30.06	St	43	40	2			2	B.
9	29.02	S	42	36		2	2		V.H.	29.78	S	43	40		2	2		H.
10	.56	R	44	39		2	2		L.	.63	R	45	45		2	2		L.
11	.78	S	46	43		1	3		L.	.62	S	47	42		1	3		B.
12	.44	R	45	39			3	1	H.	.61	R	46	44		1	3		B.
13	.41	S	46	42		1	3		V.H.	.37	R	47	43		1	3		H.
14	.53	R	43	37			4		H.	.65	R	45	42			4		V.H.
15	.87	R	43	37			2	2	H.	.92	R	45	38			2	2	H.
16	30.42	R	41	36			2	2	H.	30.61	R	42	37			2	2	H.
17	.71	R	40	35				4	H.	.74	St	41	34				4	H.
18	.65	R	30	34	3	1			B.	.68	R	38	34	3	1			B.
19	.92	R	36	31	2	2			H.	.92	St	36	34	2	2			H.
20	.75	S	36	33	1	3			B.	.66	S	37	40		4			B.
21	.46	S	37	35	2	2			L.	.04	S	39	37		4			L.
22	.29	S	39	37	2	2			B.	.13	S	39	37	2	2			H.
23	29.86	S	38	35		4			B.	29.71	S	39	34		4			H.
24	.93	R	36	28		4			L.	.88	S	36	38		3	1		B.
25	.65	S	37	36		1			L.	.78	S	38	36		1			B.
26	.77	S	37	35	2	2			B.	.67	S	37	36	2	2			B.
27	.88	R	37	35	2	2			B.	.85	S	37	30	3	1			B.
28	.95	St	38	35		[illegible]			B.	.05	St	39	36		4			B.
29	30.02	R	36	33	3	1			B.	30.25	R	38	30	3	1			B.
30	.45	S	32	24	1				B.	.41	S	32	36	4				B.
31	.45	St	35	36		1			B.	.37	S	36	31		1			B.

Meteoro-

Meteorological Diary for January 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.62	S	25	21		4			No.	29.57	S	28	30		4			No.	●
2	.52	S	31	34		4			No.	.54	R	34	35.5		4			No.	☽ in ☊, ☌ ☽ ☿
3	.75	R	33	33		4			No.	.77	R	35	37		2	2		No.	
4	.78	St	35	36.5		1	3		L.	.77	S	37	39		1	3		L.	
5	.60	S	36	36.5		1	3		R.B.	.65	S	38	40			4		V.L.	
6	.65	R	38	39				4	No.	.72	R	40	42				4	V.L.	☽ in Eq. A.
7	.50	S	42	45			4		B.	.58	R	43	44	2			2	R.B.	
8	30.10	R	37	31				4	No.	30.11	R	37	40			3	1	V.L.	☽
9	.05	St	35	32				4	No.	.00	S	35	32.5				4	No.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
10	29.88	S	31	24		4			No.	29.81	S	30	25		4			No.	
11	.66	S	31	30		4			No.	.60	S	32	32		4			No.	
12	.33	S	31	27		1	3		L.	.17	S	31	30		1	3		V.L.	
13	28.85	S	34	35.5		1	3		V.B.	28.75	S	35	39		1	3		B.	☽ gr. dec. N. ☽
14	.60	R	37	36			3	1	L.	.79	R	38	39			4		V.L.	‡ [in perigee.
15	29.01	R	35	32		1	3		L.	29.09	R	35	35			4		No.	☽ in ☍ ☉
16	.11	R	36	34			3	1	L.	.41	St	40	41			3	1	L.	☌ ☽ ♂
17	.27	R	43	42			1	3	L.	.20	S	43	45			2	2	L.	
18	.42	R	37	31.5			1	3	V.L.	.48	R	38	36				4	V.L.	
19	.54	S	34	29			4		V.L.	.33	S	36	36		1	3		B.	☽ in Eq. D.
20	28.77	S	36	37.5		1	3		L.	28.68	St	35	40		1	3		L.	
21	.94	R	35	32	2	2			No.	.98	St	36	35	2	2			No.	☌ ☽ ♄
22	.92	S	35	32	2	2			L.	.92	St	33	32		4			L.	☽ gr. L S. ☾
23	.96	R	34	31.5		4			L.	29.11	R	35	34	1	3			L.	
24	29.30	R	32	30		4			V.B.	.49	R	33	31		4			B.	
25	.51	St	32	32	3	1			B.	.49	S	35	35	3	1			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♃, ☽ in apog.
26	.55	R	31	28		4			B.	.55	St	31	29		4			B.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
27	.53	S	28	26.5	1	3			L.	.52	S	20	30	2	2			L.	
28	.41	S	30	27	2	2			V.L.	.31	S	32	29	3	1			V.L.	☌ ☽ ♀
29	28.90	S	31	31		2	2		B.	28.95	S	33	33		2	2		L.	☽ in ☋, ☌ ☽ ☿
30	.73	St	31	33		2	2		No.	.76	R	36	35	2	2			No.	●
31	29.00	R	31	33	2	2			L.	29.15	R	36	33		4			R.B.	
	29.31		33.00	32.34	12	51	38	20		29.36		35.13	35.30	15	52	30	18		

I have not been able to make many obfervations on the Sun this month, for want of a brighter atmofphere; and it does not appear from my Journal that the remarks afford any thing worthy notice, excepting on the 25th, when there were a confiderable number of fmall *maculæ* pretty much difperfed about the folar difk; and on the fame day the *faculæ* were very confpicuous near the Eaftern limb, which accompanied a clufter of very fmall fpots juft entering the interior difk. The *maculæ* this month wanted the *penumbra*.

Errata.—In vol. LXXIV. p. 1109, col. 1, line 15, for *place* read *plane*; and line 15th from bottom (fame col.) for *ftretched* read *ftitched*. In *Supplement*, Table II. directly after *March*, for 42 read 12; in col. 8th at bottom, for 172 read 72; in 14th col. marked *R.H.* for Dec. read 1; at page 1208, col. 2, 3d. line, for *vaults* read *vault*; in line 4th, for *vortex* read *vertex*.

‡ Note the pofition of the Moon at this time, and the Barometer, which was on the 13th at 10 P.M. down to 28.38, with ftrong winds.

*** We have a Letter from Dr. Kinglake, and another from Mr. Perry; but they are both not only too long, but too perfonally acrimonious: and enough for the prefent has been faid on the fubject.—R. U. B. was anfwered before his fecond came.

Many other Favours are unavoidably poftponed.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 12.

IN the Collectanea of an elegant Scholar not long ſince deceaſed, I find the following articles, under the title of "Oxford Facetiæ;" which, if I miſtake not, will afford ſome entertainment to your readers.

Yours, &c. M. Green.

In the year 1603 were Proctors of the Univerſity of Oxford Mr. Chriſtopher Dale, of Merton college, and Mr. William Laud, of St. John's. The former was a very ſevere man in his office, and thereby got hatred of many. The other was a very little perſon in body, but civil and moderate. Whereupon Dale, when he made a ſpeech in convocation at the giving up of his office, was not only hiſſed and hooted at by the undergraduates there, but in his way home; whereupon it was ſaid by a Merton-college-man, that Dale was Proctor "cum parvâ Laude." Mr. Alexander Fiſher, of Merton college, uſed often to tell this ſtory. (Wood's Modius Salium, MS.)

When a dunce was created Maſter of Arts, R. S. ſaid, it might well be, for "omnis creatio eſt ex nihilo." (Modius Salium).

A pupil being aſked by the Dean of his college (who was to preſent him to the degree of A. B.), with what conſcience he could ſwear to be fit both in learning and manners? He anſwered the Dean by ſaying, that he might ſafely ſwear him according to the words of the oath, *viz.* that he was fit "tam moribus quam doctrinâ." (Modius Salium).

The Vice-chancellor, meeting a Batchelor of Arts in his boots, told him, that they ſhould coſt him *ten groats.* "I thank your Worſhip," ſaid the Batchelor, "my ſhoe-maker told me they ſhould coſt me *ten ſhillings.*" (Modius Salium). There was a ſtatute againſt wearing boots for Undergraduates and Batchelors; and the mulct was, as I think, *ten groats.* A. W.

In ſhewing St. Mary's church and its appendages at Oxford, *viz.* Adam de Brome's chapel, &c. you are told, "This is '*Madam* Brome's chapel" (and this is her ladyſhip's tomb).

At Windſor a woman ſhews you a picture of *Perſeus* and Andromeda, which ſhe tells you is "*Precious* and Andromache;" and then repeats—"Andromache and *Precious.*"

There was a picture of the Princeſs Sophia placed at the end of thoſe of the ſeveral founders and foundreſſes in the Gallery, which Bull (who ſhewed them) uſe to diſmiſs by obſerving, "And this lady was the Foundreſs of the Hanover family."

Over the entrance of the Bodleian Library (without, on the ſtair-caſe) is a portrait of Sir Martin Forbiſher, with a *piſtol* in his hand. "That," ſaid Bull, "is a picture of the famous Admiral Furbiſh; and he carries a *piſtol* in his hand, to ſhew that he was the man who *ſhot* the Gulph of Mexico; and that is the repreſentation of the real piſtol with which he ſhot it."

A woman who, in ſhewing General Guiſe's collection of pictures at Chriſt-church, was inſtructed to ſay, that ſuch a painting repreſented ſome *celebrated maſſacre* (which was pronounced to her maſſak*ree*), uſed to point it out in more academical terms by ſaying, "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a *celebrated maſter's degree.*"

The entrance of Magdalen college uſed to be ornamented with boughs and other greens on St. John Baptiſt's day, when a ſermon was preached to the Society from the ſtone pulpit which ſtill remains; and it is well remembered that, when Dr. Bacon was to preach, he told his friends, that "he could not promiſe them much entertainment from his diſcourſe; but they would be ſure of *Bacon* and *greens* *."

The Undergraduates did not wear tufts on their caps till ſome time ſince the year 1740, in which Dr. Leigh, Maſter of Baliol, was Vice-chancellor, for they applied to him for leave to wear them. "Make yourſelves eaſy, gentlemen," ſaid he, "you will all wear them *by degrees.*"

Perhaps it was for this refuſal that he was hiſſed when he went out of the office; when, turning to the parties, he ſaid, "laudatur ab *his.*" S. P.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 15.

THE very great encouragement which the Aſylum for the Deaf and Dumb, under the patronage of the Marquis of Buckingham, has received, reflects the higheſt honour on the Britiſh character, and diſplays that benevolence, which, to excite its moſt active exertions, needs but to be informed of objects of diſtreſs, and practicable means of relief. That an attempt to improve the

* This college is founded on the ſite of a diſſolved hoſpital dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt.

the condition, and call forth the latent powers, of this numerous and greatly afflicted class of our fellow creatures had not been earlier made (considering the success which has already attended the efforts of this charity) is a circumstance of deep regret, but can never be offered as a reproach to the nation, when it is recollected, that no sooner was the design announced, than it met the most cordial and vigorous support. It is, however, painful to relate that, owing to the present limited extent of the buildings, the unfortunate children soliciting admission do, at every election, exceed in a ten-fold degree the number which can be received. This circumstance is of itself such an appeal to the philanthropy, patriotism, and christianity, of those whom Providence has blessed with affluence, that the Committee indulge the most confident expectation of obtaining the necessary aid to complete an undertaking which they feel it their duty earnestly to recommend. More extensive premises having become indispensably necessary, it was resolved, at a general meeting of the subscribers, that a plot of ground, situated on the South side of the Kent road, St. George's, Southwark, should be taken for a term of 999 years; and that a new Asylum should be erected thereon. The former part of this resolution has been carried into effect; and the Committee trust, that the liberality of the publick will shortly enable them to accomplish the latter. They have covenanted to lay out 4,000l. on the ground, the whole of which sum it is proposed to raise by extra subscriptions, the present funds being inadequate to more than the general purposes of the Institution, and will require to be considerably increased as these are extended. Since the establishment of the Asylum, about 50 young persons have left it in a state of considerable improvement, and are now filling useful stations in society, as mechanics, servants, &c. Forty-six are under tuition, and there are 70 or 80 candidates waiting for admission; many of whom are of an age that will shortly render them ineligible. Can it for a moment be questioned, that an Institution is peculiarly worthy of publick regard which may be made capable of presenting the community, every five years, with from fifty to a hundred industrious members, furnished with the means of supporting themselves by their labour, and of performing the duties and enjoying the comforts of rational beings and Christians; instead of so many insulated mutes, dejected in themselves and burthensome to others! What person possessing common humanity, with the ability to exert it, can possibly refuse assistance to a work so interesting? In aid of the building fund several sums have already been subscribed, to the amount of 1905l. 19s. 6d. C. D. S.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 10.

IN your last, p. 54, you say, "that the letters written by Mr. Wilkes in 1788, during his Majesty's illness, are interesting; and the Prince of Wales's solemn declaration, respecting his supposed marriage, is a remarkable fact." What *this* solemn declaration was, is not stated in your publication, nor indeed was it wanting, as a *much more solemn* declaration had been made, previous to this period, by Mr. Fox, in his place in the House of Commons, and that *by authority* from his Royal Highness. On the 30th of April 1787, on some allusions being made to this supposed marriage, Mr Fox said, "that the report, from the beginning, had been a base and malicious falshood; that he desired to be understood as not speaking lightly, but as speaking from the immediate authority of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; that it was a gross and most malignant falshood:" and, on Mr. Rolle (now Lord Rolle) asking again, "whether he had spoken from direct authority," Mr. Fox declared, "*that he had spoken from direct authority* *." This, therefore, sets the question quite at rest. It was understood, at the time, that Mr. Fox had a written paper, subscribed by his Royal Highness, which gave him the authority to make this important declaration. HISTORICUS.

Mr URBAN, Feb. 15.

YOU have lately admitted several papers, the tendency of which is such as I should not have expected, from your known humanity, to have seen in your Publication; I mean those written with intent to dissuade the publick from countenancing Charitable Institutions, which, at the same time that they gratify the finest feelings of

* See Parliamentary Debates, printed for Debrett.

the

the benevolent, confer a lasting honour on the nation at large. These papers, though bearing different signatures, I am strongly inclined to believe, proceed from one poor solitary misanthrope, who, being himself incapable of tasting the exquisite gratification which arises to the man conscious of having contributed to relieve the wants or the miseries of his fellow-creatures, is desirous of depriving others of that happiness which he himself knows not. Two such men, I hope, are not to be found.

Sometimes the institutions themselves are arraigned, as unworthy of public notice; chimney-sweepers boys are few; chimneys have always hitherto been swept by them; two or three of their masters are very humane men; a new mode may spoil our furniture, disoblige our footmen or housemaids; why trouble ourselves about such low wretches?

A newly-proposed institution is a novelty—(wonderful discovery!)—and who can tell how it may turn out? Why make uncertain experiments?

Most subscribers, perhaps all, give their names from ostentation, for the sake of seeing them inserted in the public papers. Be it so; but, if the poor, the maimed, the halt, the blind, reap the benefit of that ostentation, an excellent end is answered. We are told in a certain book, that there are times when we should "let our light shine before men."

Another correspondent, LXXIV. p. 1182, a worthy coadjutor of Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, &c. feels grievously hurt that Mr. Neild should meddle with business which does not belong to him; he is only a magistrate for two or three counties, what has he to do with gaols in other places? What is it to him whether the clergy do or do not attend the prisoners? The very mention of it will set those vile wretches, the Methodists, to work; and better is it that those who are sick and in prison should go without any spiritual assistance, than receive it from such fanatics. Then Mr. Neild most impertinently notices filth and dirt if he finds it; and even introduces the mention of a convenience which (like *Hell*, in the opinion of a former polite preacher) ought not to be named in polite company. Far, far better is it, that the wretches who are sent to prison for their crimes should rot in that filth and dirt, than that a stranger should do what the magistrates of the place do not, notice such a trifle. Then, too, the complaint comes from an individual; every individual is liable to error; *ergo*, an individual is never to be depended on. Excellent logic! But, "Our ancestors in state affairs were more secret than their posterity, and their policy was more judicious." On this very extraordinary sentence I will not venture to comment.

P. 1183. It is not the first time that your pages have borne testimony to the gross indecency of the plays performed by the Westminster boys, but they are still continued; and the learned Doctor, who has printed a Vindication of Public Schools, says they must be continued, because the charter of foundation commands the performance of a Latin play. [qu. decent or indecent?] A Layman, whose name has not been publicly given, published some Observations on the Vindication, amongst which he quotes the Doctor's authority for asserting that the charter commands prayers at six every morning, but that the masters find it more convenient to read them at eight; and he then asks, if the directions of the charter may be broken through in one instance, why may they not in another, in which morality, or rather religion, is materially concerned? Q. Z.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 23.

MR. Denholm, in his excellent History of Glasgow, of which he has published a *third* edition 1804, p. 428, says, "In the month of August 1801, in repairing the outer church, one of the divisions of the cathedral, on lifting up the pavement opposite to the pulpit, there was found under a large stone, about two feet deep in the earth, part of a human skeleton, and a gold chain about 30 inches long, weighing about 11 dwts, with circular rings soldered into each other. The chain was lying above the bones of the leg. The stone was inscribed with the date 1599 and a number of old *Saxon* characters, but so indistinct as to be perfectly unintelligible. The chain is supposed to have served the purpose of supporting the peaked shoe, which was generally worn from the year 1382 to 1465." Mr. D. is not aware how irreconcileable he makes the chronology of the *letters* and *fashions*. Nothing like the *Saxon* shape of the former remained

mained till the 16th century; nor could the fashion of dress, which was worn out at the end of the 15th, have any memorial left 150 years after. The chain, therefore, was as much *posterior* to the date, as the *Saxon* letters would have been *anterior* to the chain.

I was much pleased with the Occasional Visitor's account of the four Royal pictures presented to the Society of Antiquaries from Windsor; though I regret their removal from their appropriate abode, recollecting that the Architect made no provision for their being *appended* to his stucco walls. Of the three which I may call *military* paintings, Mr. Walpole remarks that "Vertue ascribes them, with great probability, to painters prior to Holbein. This bad judgment was made even by Mr. Evelyn, in his Discourse on Medals; but they are not only *beneath Holbein's excellence*, but painted (at least two of them), if painted, as in all likelihood they were, on the several occasions, before the arrival of that great master in England." Anecdotes of Painting, 4to, vol. I. p. 60. Of the fourth picture, Mr. W. is singularly silent, saying, p. 77, "*No* portrait of Catharine Parr is known of Holbein's hand." He had, however, in his own collection a most scarce small head of her by him, like that at Lord Denbigh's at Newnham Padocks. Mr. Granger, vol IV. p. 80, says, "the portrait at Windsor, with the king and his children, is *doubtful*." I hope the Society, by engraving this family-piece, will produce a decision to whom the Queen's portrait belongs. Sir Joseph Ayloffe, in his Account of the Windsor paintings (Arch. III. 227), says, "this is an *excellent* picture of Henry VIII. and his family, not taken notice of by Mr. W. but evidently painted by the same hand, and ascribed to Holbein, not only in the lord chamberlain's list of the Windsor pictures, but also in the catalogue of those of king Charles I. printed some years since by Bathoe. A careful examination of these two pieces may perhaps satisfy an observer, that, if Holbein had painted them, they would not be derogations from his reputation." There is a whole-length portrait of Catharine Parr at Mr. Lane's, at Clendon, co. Northampton. (Bridges, II. 14.) Another original picture of her is over the chimney at Lambeth palace. (Dr. Nash, on her death and burial-place, Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 9.)

I have in my possession a folio half-sheet, "printed at Exon by Andrew Brice," intituled, "A Description of the artificial Magnets invented by the ingenious Servington Savery, of Shelston, esq. and prepared and sold by Jacob Lovelace, in Exeter." There is no date to the paper. Some of your correspondents may, perhaps, inform you whether this discovery preceeded or suggested Dr. Knight's discovery.

Can any of your correspondents give an account of General Hawley, who lost his life at one of the sieges where General Erle had a command, by taking up a hand granade, which burst in his right-hand? And how there came to be an Earl (a foreigner) and a Viscount *Galway* at the same time? the latter an old Irish title.

The title of the "Livre des Monnoyes," mentioned p. 26, is thus given by Mr. Planta, in his Catalogue of the Cottonian MSS. "Tiberius, D. II. Codex chartac. in folio, constans fol. 83, præter indicem: plura enim incendio confecta." It contains,

1. Accurate delineations of coins of Imperial towns, and German princes; of France, Scotland, Spain, Hungary, England, and other kingdoms and provinces; also of popes, cardinals, bishops, &c. with descriptions of each of them in French. 1

2. A treatise on coins and coinage, in French, entitled, "Du fait de change de la monnoye:" containing letters, royal ordinances, &c. concerning the coinage in France. 41

3 The arms of emperors of Germany, Abyssinia, Constantinople; of the kings of France, England, Spain, &c. coloured; with some account of them in French. 58

4. Les armories des gentilshommes de France. Depuis fol. 64, b. c'est l'armorial de Normandie, commençant à Guillaume Longue espée, 2d duc de Normandie. 63

It appears to have suffered considerably by the fire, but still consists of 83 pages, leaves *written* [illegible] Bishop Nicolson rightly numbered it Tib. D. II. 1, the article in question being the *first* in the volume, among others, on coins and coats of arms. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

I CANNOT conceal my surprize at the indignant *curiosity* of your NEW-

TONIAN

TONIAN Correspondent, vol. LXXIV. p. 1211, who feels a difficulty in comprehending that Mr. Neild speaks of himself as contemplating, in contrast, the "most exalted of human beings," the academic students, and "the most wretched," the inhabitants of Cambridge gaol. What grammatical construction does the *Newtonian* put on Mr. Neild's words that can possibly distort them to Newton?

Mr. Montagu's black son, p. 7, whether by *birth* or *adoption*, resided at Mr. Palmer's house at Otes in Essex, as long as he lived; and on his death Mr. M's library came to John English Dolben, esq. who had it sold by Leigh and Sotheby a few years ago. Mrs. M. p. 20, mistakes the Earl of Warwick of Henry the Sixth's days for the king maker of Edward the Fourth's, who has no monument remaining, it being involved with his bones, and those of many of his associates, in the ruins of Bisham abbey. The account of Spain by the first Lord Camelford, to which she alludes, p. 21, would be a most acceptable present to the literary world.

I hope none of your readers will place faith in *anonymous* or *initial*-letter cures by *brown paper*, or any other nostrum, p. 30, particularly when the names concealed are those of persons of consequence. I have known brown paper *fail* in curing deafness.

I beg leave to suspend my faith from "Secret Histories," and from writers of tragedies after the event, and "Traditional Memoires," and "History of Favourites," pp. 31, 32.

P. 37. As the Chinese are the least tolerant of other religions, though indifferent as to their own, it would be a curious discovery to ascertain the existence of Mahomedans among them, who seldom established their faith by argument.

P. 39. The drift of the Reygate inscription is obvious, though badly pointed, and uncouthly expressed.

Yours, &c. B. P

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 15.

IF I may be allowed to take up where your other correspondents leave off, as members of the Senate follow each other in a debate, I would give my approbation to *Clericus Londinensis's* sentiments on the impropriety of taking the work of public reformation out of the hands of the Legislature (vol. LXXIV. p. 1182), whether it be done by individuals or societies. What shall we say to the *Whig Club*, which attempts to take the administration of government and legislation out of the proper hands, and presumes to dictate to independent electors who shall represent them. But late instances have shewn, and I trust will continue to do so, that the Whig Club is not "Britannia's Ægis." In Mrs. Montagu's mind (p. 19) the court of Aldermen are a society combined against the peace of Europe.

The sentiment of the antient moralist, *Maxima debetur pueris reverentia*, is as applicable to the *publick* as to *children*, though I do not agree with *An Occasional Correspondent** as to what a modern Primate should say in advice to a modern Roscius. These are like the arguments of B D. † in defence of charitable societies, and his anger when the effects of their proceedings are exposed. Why does he not tell us of the poor, in the present scarcity and high price of wheat and barley, having learned to supply their necessities by soup of *their own making*; and why conceal the name of the parish in Buckinghamshire? and what will he say to an application said to be made, or intended to be made, to Parliament, to re-imburse the loss by *speculation* in *salted herrings*, as a succedaneum for provisions, such as the poor were never reduced to live on before ‡? What must we think of the exultations on the *benefits* of Vaccination, proved by so *short a trial*?

One might answer Sir John Stonehouse by *decipimur specie recti*, in more instances than one. Melancthon, LXXIV. 1193, would extinguish all patriotism and love of country, and even the defence of it. I would hope he is not as credulous and fickle in his opinions as his namesake. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 18.

THOUGH I cannot detail arguments *against* the medal supposed to commemorate the marriage of John of Gaunt and the queen of Castile and Leon, I am by no means satisfied with any offered *for* it. There is a certain dubious appearance in the construction both of the design and device that is unfavourable to *that* age, and rather inclines to a suspicion that it commemorates the nuptials of some German prince in the 16th or 17th century, of which you have formerly given specimens. O.

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 1184. † Ibid. p. 1197. ‡ See p. 104. EDIT.

WE now resume the Review of *Dr. Gray's* excellent *Sermon at the Yearly Meeting of the Charity-children at St. Paul's*, 1803, from our vol. LXXIII. p. 1137.

Dr G. bestows deserved applause on our National Institutions, the Established Church, the Universities, and other public seminaries, fostered under the auspices and in connexion with the views of the Establishment; and adds, "If in any of these foundations there be indeed a deficiency of that instruction which alone can direct intellectual attainment in subserviency to good purposes; which alone, by leading the mind to contemplate the oeconomy of Providence controuling every scene, through successive ages, in subjection to a divine plan, can illustrate and shed a moral interest on every classical page, and render the description of a corrupt mythology and of Pagan manners conducive to a love of truth and virtue, their conductors, it is presumed, are sensible of the obligations to divest themselves, in an enquiry so momentous, of every prepossession, however honourable, and to consider the subject as one in which no personal feeling should interfere, and no difficulty, however embarrassing, diminish the force of a solemn responsibility." (p. 10.) On this head see Dr. Vincent, in our vol. LXXII. p. 148*.

"It is to seminaries of private management we are to look with anxious solicitude, in which it should be jealously enquired, by those who trust their children to them, how faithfully the discriminating principles of our Church are inculcated; and to which it might perhaps be useful if some well-digested scheme of instruction were recommended by the injunctions of those whose voice would command respect." (p. 11.) Great objections have been made to Sunday-schools, which have doubtless, in many instances, been made a job for the clerk, sexton, or decayed schoolmaster or exciseman. Perhaps it might be no breach of charity or candour to add to this list the curate. But to whose fault is this to be ascribed?—to the non-resident incumbent or esquire; or perhaps their presence would be little marked by their attention to this laudable institution. We regret to add, that Evangelical preachers and hearers (to guard youth from whom the institutions here recommended were designed), who never thought of such an institution, are now endeavouring to invade the rights of the first inventors, and to alledge that neither the instruction, the morals, or the religion of the poor, were therein attended to, because not attended to in their way. They profess to allow the scholars to follow the religion of the *majority* of the subscribers, and they are sure to make *their own* majority. They will even commute one charity with another; and if the promoters of a charity which has momentary distress and not doctrines for its charity solicit their aid, they will refuse it, unless the others contribute their aid to them. But, when Dr. G. calls upon those who entrust their children to seminaries of private management jealously to enquire how the principles of the Church of England are inculcated in them, is he aware that there are seminaries where boys are entrusted by their parents to a master once a Dissenting-minister, but who affects to keep them from every kind of public worship, and makes them follow a form of his own? What "voice is to command respect here," after once the sixpenny fee has been paid, and the licence to teach school has been taken out? Is not this a blessed privilege of toleration—to poison the youthful mind?

But we return to the excellent observations of the preacher on the importance of *early* education of the *inferior* ranks of society. "The districts in which parochial schools have been most steadily supported have been ever most distinguished for habits of sobriety, industry, and order. Education, however, while it imparts that right judgment by which alone the mind can be taught to fulfil moral obligations, should, undoubtedly, be modified with regard to condition and circumstances; and, as in the establishments here recommended to approbation, it should train up in the practice of active duties those into whom it would infuse the spirit of subordination and content." . . . "If moral virtues, if religious affections, if the hope of salvation, inasmuch as they affect one

* In p. 149 of the same volume we have reviewed a visitation sermon of Dr. Gray before his Diocesan, who has well appreciated and rewarded his labours.

one of the least of these, be a subject of momentous consideration, what should be the impression on the mind of those who trace the conduct of the individual in its effects on others with whom he may have connexion or intercourse in life? What must be the aggregate importance of institutions which annually send forth hundreds of youths taught to controul their passions in subjection to a divine law, and animated by those principles on which social security and every hope of present and future welfare depend?" (p. 17.) "I am well aware that it is the chief object of these schools to inculcate the fundamental doctrines of religion, not contending for speculative opinions on controverted or doubtful points, or 'striving about words to no profit;' but, when popular tenets, manifestly leading to disunion and violation of the positive ordinances of Christ, are eagerly disseminated, it must be incumbent on those who claim the public countenance to take heed that no man deceive the children who are entrusted to their care, and who are to be instructed to 'give an account of the faith that is in them.' It must be incumbent to teach them to 'mark those that cause divisions,' and to understand that guilt attaches to schism, thereby guarding them against that credulity which follows every self-constituted teacher, and adopts those extravagant and portentous errors which tend to the destruction of all ecclesiastical and civil authority." (p. 18.)

The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, by distributing religious books, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, are deservedly commended; and proper notice is taken of the *Missionary Societies*, who, without being furnished with a due supply of labourers in all respects unexceptionable, who, "transform themselves into Apostles," disregard those regulations which were observed even when miraculous power might have supplied the want of ordinary qualities; and, while they bear in their very front the mark of disaffection to the establishment of their country, and disclaim all temporary authority and secular countenance *, lay not down any foundations on which "a building fitly trained together may grow into an holy temple in the Lord," and who, in a spirit of undiscerning enthusiasm, "not rightly discerning the word of truth," withhold their testimony to the Apostles and primitive Creeds †, weaken the force of that service in which our Church consults the firm interests of society, by giving a religious sanction to marriage ‡, and disregard that expression of faith which

* See "Report of Association for Missionaries to Africa and the East."—"The Transactions of the Missionary Society," of which one octavo volume was published last year, shew, as has been observed by a brother Reviewer (Arthur Aikin, in his "*Annual* Review" and History of Literature for 1803, p. 180), that the history of this Society is truly characteristic of the Evangelicals; it displays their honourable zeal and base superstition, their collective importance and their individual imbecillity; the prodigious means which they possess, and the more prodigious absurdity with which they exert them. They are honest, zealous men; and we have only to regret that their zeal has not been accompanied with more knowledge, or directed with more wisdom. The mission to South Africa has been far more wisely conducted, and promises well. The result of the first mission was, that the natives could not be cured of theft, infanticide, or any of their vices; which must for ever disgrace their envied happiness in a fruitful climate. The Missionaries could not restrain their desires after their women, or avoid their own absurd speculative opinions, perhaps the result of despair, arising from their unpleasant situation. Such was the state of the mission in July, 1801. A fresh supply was provided before any accounts of the first had been received. They were taken by the Buonaparte French privateer, and carried into Spanish America. When a third expedition was to be fitted out, only 12 could be found where 40 were wanted. The directors themselves appear, by their concluding reflections, to have little hope of the success or even continuance of the mission. The difficulty of attaining the language is urged as a reason. They confess they have not made, in four years, one convert, nor have they taken any means of ingratiating themselves with them. Poor miserable Methodists, without common talents or common courage, so utterly destitute of all plan or forethought that, after they had been three months on the island, they gravely debated, after solemn prayers, whether it would be proper to attempt the abolition of infanticide, and whether they themselves might intermarry with the heathen women. A *weak* brother, deterred by their resolutions, *cohabited* with one, and was *excommunicated*.

† See the 8th Article of our Church, omitted by the Missionaries. ‡ Art. 20.

at times most awfully utters its voice, as it were, from the grave, exciting "a sure and certain hope of a resurrection to eternal life*."

'The evident advantages which result from the measures adopted by the two Societies before-mentioned must lead the company of our merchants, and the ruling authorities of that Continent from which we derive the richest source of our commercial prosperity, and where an antient but disordered church† and millions of British subjects demand their protection, to look with respect on men who conciliate the affections and confidence of the native powers, and instill instruction, which may gradually disperse the baneful superstitions, and correct the unsocial prejudices and deceptive morality, of the mild but misguided people; benefits which, it is hoped, may, some time, be effectually promoted by the establishment of a system more calculated to impress the people with a sense of the importance attached to such great objects by those whose civil and domestic arrangements are so sumptuous or splendid, who, "dwelling in their ceiled houses," should "build the temple in which the Lord might take pleasure and be glorified‡."

In a similar spirit we may look to see designs patronized for the faithful translation of the Scriptures into the different languages of the earth, and for their dispersion, wherever they can be introduced, to dispel the delusions of Ignorance or Imposture, whether through the regions of the East, where the scenes of Nature, the completion of prophecy, and the still remaining customs of the people, every where illustrate the fidelity and inspiration of the sacred descriptions; or through the not wholly-uncivilized tracts of Africa, where, here and there, the scattered pages of the Law, the Psalms, and the Evangelical Prophet, disfigured by the corrupt interpolations of Imposture, are read with avidity by those who "believe" indeed "their report;" but cannot understand "unless some man should guide them§."

14. Christianity *the Friend of Man.* By James-George Durham, *B. A. of* Corpus Christi *College*, Cambridge.

HOWEVER discordant opinions and sects disguise and misinterpret Christianity, the fundamental position of its benevolent and amiable design is an established truth. "In defence of it," this writer declares, "gladly would he employ all the faculties of his mind, and exert all the energies of his soul; he would promote its diffusion, oblige and supplicate for its perpetuation in death;" sensible that his "imperfect attempt contains a very superficial sketch of the advantages which Christianity has shewed in the sons of Adam; and the partial prosperity is confined to the beauties and blessings of the visible and earthly Canaan. The importance, however, of the subject, even thus limited, would afford ample scope for the operations of the strongest mind, and the exertions of the most unwearied diligence. Yet, when he reflects how often the *meanest* abilities are regarded with partiality when engaged in the cause of happiness and truth, he would fondly hope, that, in the present instance, piety of heart will excuse what elegance of taste must condemn, and that success will ultimately crown what principle has begun, and perseverance continued." *Pref.* p 4—6. We approve the views and spirit with which he writes, as well as the doctrines he defends. Large extracts from good writers are subjoined, by way of notes. The Antichristian sect in America, sworn to extirpate Christianity, mentioned in the last of them, is a novelty to us.

15. *Thoughts on the Education of those who imitate the Great, as affecting the Female Character.*

PRINCIPALLY condemns that education the aim of which is *vanity*; and points out the importance of an acquaintance with religion and the duties of domestic life.

16. *Poems, by Mrs.* G. Sewell, *Relict of the late Rev.* George Sewell, *Rector of* Byfleet, Surrey.

THESE Poems, printed by subscription, for the benefit of their author, possess a softness and sensibility which, without fascinating the reader's imagination, conciliate and win his approbation. They are chiefly of a serious cast.

* Art. 21.

† See Geddes's Tracts on the Church of Malabar.

‡ See Haggai i. 4, 9.

§ See Mungo Park's Travels in the interior Districts of Africa.

17. Di-

17. *Divine Judgments on guilty Nations, their Causes and Effects considered; delivered at* Newport, *in the* Isle of Wight, *before a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters, on the late Fast-Day. By* Robert Aspland. *With a Preface and Notes, containing Remarks on our National Sins, and an Enquiry into the Justice of the present War, in Reply to the Observations of Messieurs* Hall, Fuller, &c. *in their late Sermons on Public Affairs. By* Benjamin Flower.

IT is a melancholy reflection that there should be a class of Dissenting-teachers who vent their dissatisfaction with the religious and civil constitution and principles of their country in their sermons; and that the pulpits which, in the last century, sounded the alarm against Popery and Vice, have changed their note, or given place to different occupiers. Instead of being sensible of the merit of such a preacher as Mr. Hall, occasion is taken of this discourse to circulate the most virulent abuse of him, because he has the good sense and candour to pursue a different line of conduct from his predecessor, Robinson. The weakness and imprudence of these notes and introduction are unworthy of farther notice.

18. *The Evils and Advantages of Genius contrasted: A Poetical Essay, in Three Cantos. By the Rev* William Tindal, *M.A F.S.A.*

THIS Essay, in blank verse, is interspersed with some pleasing descriptions. The author, nearly allied to the well-known translator of Rapin's History of England, wrote the History of Evesham, while he was curate of Fladbury; and was, in 1799, promoted to the chaplaincy of the Tower, where he put a period to his existence, Sept. 18, 1804, in a fit of low spirits (LXXIV. 889, 975).

19. *An authentic Account of the late unfortunate Death of Lord* Camelford, *with an Extract from his Lordship's Will, and some Remarks upon his Character. By the Rev.* William Cockburne, *M.A Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge, &c.

THE substance of this pamphlet was inserted in our account of this melancholy event, vol. LXXIV. p. 285. The following charge (p. 6) against "the officers of English police, that, though they usually manifest some activity in punishing evil, seldom shew much anxiety to prevent it," provoked

20. *A Letter to the Rev.* William Cockburne, *M.A. &c. occasioned by his Pamphlet relating to Lord* Camelford's *Death. By one of the Magistrates of the Public Office in* Great Marlborough Street [Mr. Neve],

refuting the charge, at the hazard of frustrating the "schemes of detection" put in force to prevent the duel on the first alarm; and a retort courteous on "the younger branches of the clerical profession, to whom the publick have never had any obligation; and this attempt to deceive them does not. In most of you your manners, your appearance, your habits, your *denying yourselves* the very distinctions of your profession upon the cards you leave, thereby demonstrating how little you respect your function, exhibit such levity instead of steadiness of character, that they are almost sufficiently disgusting to drive any moderate, quiet-minded man to hug a good Presbyterian pastor in preference to you." (p. 21.)

21. *A Sermon, preached the* 15*th of* January, 1804, *on the Opening of the Chapel at* Poplar, *after its being repaired and embellished at the sole Cost of the* East India *Company. Published by Order of the Committee of Shipping. By the Rev.* Samuel Hoole, *M.A. Chaplain.*

THE preacher is son of the East India Company's Auditor, John Hoole, the celebrated poet and translator, who died Aug. 2, 1803 (LXXIII. 793, 981). The chapel, built 1654, was rebuilt by the East India Company in 1776, who undertook to keep it in repair, 1721, in consideration of nominating the chaplain. Their first was Dr. Gloucester Ridley, succeeded, 1774, by Jn. Wheler, LL.D. and he, 1803, by our author, who gives a modest account of the utility of structures for public worship. "Commodious places of worship seem, in some degree, called for by the circumstances of the times, when many of the higher classes, accustomed to universal accommodation, are often withheld from antient religious fabricks by little inconveniences, which were formerly disregarded, or, from the great increase of population, can hardly find admittance; others, too remote, perhaps, to attend their parochial clergy, are drawn away by every wild and wandering teacher, and listen to the rants, it may be, of honest but surely misguided enthusiasts." (p. 12.) Mr. H. conscientiously gives an evening lecture, and offers explication to all enquirers. Text, Ezra v. 11.

22. *A calm and dispassionate Address to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. pointing out the Causes of his Defeat at the late Election of a Member to represent the County of* Middlesex.

THIS address exactly answers to its title, and paints the conduct of the Baronet in its truest colours, not without a hope that he already views in the same light the consequences of the violent measures he has been made the tool of a desperate faction to promote.

23. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, *before the Lord Mayor,* &c. *on the 25th of* May, 1804, *being the Day appointed by his Majesty to be observed as a General Fast. By the Rev.* John Perring, *M. A. Student of* Christ Church, Oxford, *and Chaplain to his Lordship.*

THIS chaplain to the chief Magistrate of London continues his career of sermons with as extraordinary an one as he began it. He applies the history of our Saviour's temptation to the fasting of his followers; discusses the several circumstances recorded of it; and makes a very short application of it to Christians at present.

24. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* St. Laurence Jewry, Sept. 27, 1804, *before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By the Rev.* John Perring, *Student of* Christ Church, Oxford, *and Chaplain to his Lordship.*

THIS is the last of the sermons which Mr. Perring, in his character of Lord Mayor's chaplain, is bound to deliver; and herein, from Exod. xviii. 21, he discusses the qualifications of a proper magistrate in ability, both of understanding and opulence, religious, disinterested, and liberal-minded.

25. *Religion the only Foundation of Charity: A Sermon before the Governors of* Addenbrooke's *Hospital, on* Thursday, June 28, 1804, *in* Great St. Mary's *Church,* Cambridge. *By* Benjamin Underwood, *M. A. Prebendary of* Ely.

FROM 2 Pet. i. 7, Mr. U. urges religious motives as the only ones for charitable exertions.

26. Sir John Froissart's *Chronicles of* England, France, *and the adjoining Countries, from the latter Part of the Reign of* Edward II. *to the Coronation of* Henry IV.; *newly translated from the best* French *Editions, with Variations and Additions from many celebrated MSS. by* Thomas Johnes. *Vol. I. The* Hafod *Press, by* James Henderson. 1803.

THE *naiveté* with which the jolly Canon of Chimay has written the history of his own times will invite the lovers of antiquity to read him both in his own language and in the translation, whether that translation be made by Lord Berners in the last century, or Mr. Johnes in the present. Our expectation has been long awake for the first fruits of the *Hafod press*, which may be considered as the *Strawberry-hill* of Wales, and Mr. James Henderson a fit representative of Mr. Robert Kirkgate. Our expectations are gratified by the appearance of the first volume; and the encouragement of it has already produced a second.

Let us hear what the translator says for himself in his *Advertisement:*

"The reader may perhaps wish to be informed of a few particulars respecting the following work. It would never have been attempted had not Lord *Berners's* translation become not only scarce, but the language of it obsolete; besides that the names of persons and places in that translation are equally disfigured as in the original *. I have endeavoured to correct this last important defect as far as in my power; but many errors must still remain. With regard to the style, it has been my aim to suit it, as much as possible, to that of my venerable original, and to render it an exact translation, without becoming servilely literal. Whether I have succeeded or not, must now be judged by the publick. Several MSS. in my own library have been collated with the printed copies; and the same thing has been done with those in the British Museum †. A person is now employed at *Breslaw* in collating the celebrated MS, there, which has been supposed to be the only one unmutilated. Should it prove so, the additions shall be printed at the

* "This is the more to be wondered at, as Lord Berners lived almost two centuries nearer the time of Froissart, when it might be supposed the power of correcting such errors was more ready. But it must be considered, that, on the introduction of printing in England, it was thought enough to make a translation without writing notes."

† "A beautiful one, in six volumes, folio, marked 14 D I—VI, illustrated with several beautiful illuminations, and another, marked E II, bound in green velvet, and supposed to have been part of the Royal Library of France, are noticed in the Preface to the History of Pleshy, p. vii."

end of the work. Many improved readings have been tacitly * received, to avoid troubling the publick with notes †. Some chapters are added, which are not in any of the printed editions. The engravings are traced from the finest illuminations in our own libraries, and in that of France ‡. By unforeseen accidents the plates are irregularly given, and they must not be bound up until the whole be completed.

"When it is considered that this work was printed in a very remote part of the island, great allowances should be made; and I conclude with the words of *Henry Stephens*, in his Apology for *Herodotus*: 'Et toutesfois je ne nie pas qu'il n'y ait quelques endroits de cette Histoire en la traduction desquels je nay pu me satisfaire; et sçay bien qu'encore moins satisferay-je à ceux auxquels Dieu a fait la grace d'entendre l'auteur en son language naturel. Mais je me fie en une chose, c'est que ceux qui y seront le mieux versez, et par consequent apprehenderont mieux les difficultez contre lesquelles il a fallu combattre, seront les plus aisez a contenter.'

THOMAS JOHNES.

Hafod, Dec. 24, 1803."

It will easily be perceived that the language of the present translator is the language of the age we live in, so departed from as to approach nearer the simplicity of Froissart, without degrading the language of History. The respectable translator, however, will, we are persuaded, forgive us if we point out some phrases which we could wish had not been adopted by him. In the title of chap. XXIII. p. 56, *does* instead of *pays* homage to the King of France. Thus Lord Berners: "Of thomage, that King Edwarde of Englande *dydde* to the King of France."

Sir Hugh Spenser was *adjudged* to die, chap. XI. p. 19, is, perhaps, not a strictly modern form of speech; but, chap. XIII. p. 21, we should certainly for *judged* substitute *tried*; and, chap. XXV. p. 64, for *city* of Berwick, *town* of Berwick, the French *ville* being an equivocal term not sufficiently distinct. P. 71, chap. XXVI. *put on* the cross. Lord Berners *made a croysey* to the Holy Land. P. 113, chap. XLIII. *destroy*, rather ravage, or lay waste, the territories. P. 138, chap. LVIII. attacks a fortress in various *manners*. P. 163, chap. LX. we doubt if *captured* is used of men; rather, *taken* or *made prisoners*. The common people—*bawling out*, rather *crying out*, ch. CXXVII. p. 323. P. 325, l. 1, they *hooted*, read *shouted*. P. 329, l. 7, *hooting*, or *shouting*; Lord Berners, *noise*. P. 330, l. 16, *assured to me* for fact. Is not *municipalities*, joined with cities and towns, l. 17, a modern French word?

The chaplet of pearls which the King of England presented to Sir Eustace de Ribeaumont from his own head, p. 381, reminds us of that which binds the brows of Gower on his monument at St. Saviour's, Southwark; as does the Lord John de Saintrè (who was looked upon as the most accomplished knight in France, p 438), author of the French novel called after his name. P. 438, l. 16, *combated*, rather, *fought*. P. 440, l. 21, *sticking* spurs to their horses, made up to them. Lord Berners, only, "they *came* to them."

P. 460. The citizens of London "all dressed themselves very richly in companies, and the different *manufactories of cloth* appeared with various pageants." Lord Berners renders it, "They of London arrayed themselfe by companyes, and the *chief maisters clothyng* different from the other."

P. 639, l. 18. "They *dressed* their banners in front of the Navarrois." The same word is used by Lord B.; but it seems to mean *erected*, as the French "*dresser* un etendent" always does.—Sir Bertrand de Guesclin is always, in Berners, Sir Bertram de Clesquy.

P. 739. In the battle of Najara Sir Mathew Gourney bore a part, recorded in his epitaph at Stoke under Hamden, where it is called Nazara. Leland, Itin. III. 91.

P. 768. Peter King of Castille threw his brother Henry down upon *une aubarde qu'on dit en François coesle de materas de soie*. Mr. J. leaves this untranslated, though the French gloss on it expressly points it out to be a *silk mattrass*. Lord B. renders it a *bench*. Line 7, *and by which*. We regret the use of the redundant copulative, now too much adopted, but not by correct writers.

M. de St. Palaye, who has given two Memoires on the Historian and his History in the "Memoires de l'Academie

* We regret that they have not been expressed.

† There is, however, a long note on certain additions from two MSS. in the Hafod library, not in the printed copies, p. 882—892.

‡ Two of them have been engraved in the History of Pleshy, and one in our present volume.

cademie des Inscriptions & Belles Lettres," was strangely mistaken in saying that Lord Berners's translation is more correct than the French edition in regard to proper names. Let any one judge from his writing Bertrand de Guelchu, and Toledo Tolet.

There have been no less than eight editions; three of them seem to have escaped all collectors but the present translator. "The number of the MSS. known at this day is so considerable that, after the Bible and the Fathers, I do not believe there is any work of which there have been so many copies, which shews the great esteem it has been held in during every age*." In France Mr. Johnes enumerates 34, which contain, separately, some one of the four books into which the History is divided.

Was not the Coislin MS. said to be at present in the library of St. Germain des Prez, burnt in the fire which happened there since the Revolution? M. de St. Palaye is ignorant how rich this country is in MSS. of Froissart. There are many magnificent ones in the British Museum, at Oxford, Cambridge, and in other public and private libraries. Mr. J. has in his library no less than six, but not one is a complete history. He says nothing in his "Memoirs" of the celebrated one at Breslau, mentioned in his advertisement, of which see our last Magazine, p. 17.

27. *The Case of* Hezekiah *considered as a Ground of Consolation and a Motive to Union in Prayer at the present alarming State of the King's Health and of the* British *Empire. in a Sermon, preached at* Woburn *Chapel, on* Sunday, February 26, 1801. *By the Rev.* G. A. Thomas, *Rector of* Wickham, Hants.

A PIOUS and loyal discourse; and the style, for the most part, plain and unaffected. The author was nephew to the late Dr. Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, and died Oct. 20, 1804.

28. *An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of the* Greek *and* Latin *Classicks, including the* Scriptores de Re Rustica, Greek *Romances, and Lexicons and Grammars. To which is added, a complete* Index Analyticus. *The whole preceded by an Account of Polyglot Bibles and the best Editions of the* Greek *Septuagint and Testament. By* Thomas Frognall Dibdin, *B.A. late of* St. John's *College*, Oxford. *The Second Edition, enlarged and corrected.*

WE have the satisfaction to find those of our brethren to whose opinion we defer concur with us in opinion of this work, as superior to any of the kind, as it is more comprehensive, and will contribute very largely to the extension and improvement of bibliographical knowledge in this country. The first edition was published two years ago, a thin specimen of the author's intention*. In the present, the Greek and Latin Classicks are noticed in alphabetical order, and followed by useful lists of, 1. the Delphin Classicks; 2. Varior. 4to; 3. Collectanea, 4to; 4. Varior. Classicks, 8vo; 5. Collectanea, 8vo; 6. Elzevir Classicks; 7. Maittaire and Barbou; 8. Aldine Classicks; and, finally, what the author calls an *Index Analyticus*, or general and chronological view of all the editions noticed in the body of the work. Some Classicks are, however, wholly omitted, and without apology or reason assigned; such as Apuleius, Antoninus, Apollodorus, Aurelius, Victor, Celsus, Hippocrates, Manilius, Frontinus, Vitruvius, and several others, marked with asterisks, in the author's own lists †. While we cannot at all account for nor excuse these omissions, we must decidedly condemn the base bibliographical trick of *destroying* the four additional plates ‡.

29. ΞΕΝΟΦΩΝΤΟΣ ΑΠΟΜΝΗΜΟΝΕΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ Δ. Xenophontis *Memorabilium*

* Memoirs of Froissart, by Mr. Johnes, p. 187.

* Intituled "An Introduction to the Knowledge of rare and valuable Editions of Greek and Roman Classicks, being, in Part, a tabulated Arrangement from Dr. Harwood's View, &c.; with Notes from Maittaire, De Bun, the Dictionnaire Bibliographique; and References to antient and modern Catalogues, 1802," 12mo, containing 72 pages.

† Add the Theophrastus and Catullus, noticed in our last, p. 55.

‡ 1. An engraved title-page, with a vignette; 2. the arms of Cardinal Ximenes, a fac simile from the frontispiece of the first volume of the Complutensian Bible, from a copy in the possession of Messieurs Payne and Mackinlay, booksellers; 3. the portrait of Bp. Fell, from the original in Christ Church hall, Oxford. There is no *single* engraved portrait of him extant: Bromley mentions one by Loggan from a painting by Lely, sitting between Dolben and Allestrie, which he calls "scarce." 4. Fac similes of the marks of antient printers in the fifteenth century.

Libri

Libri IV. usq. ad Lib. III. C. VI. Interpretatione nova donavit & varr. Lect. auxil. Gul. Benwell, *M. A. Coll.* Trinitatis *nuper Socius. Textus quod deficit cum variis Lectionibus e* Schneidero *aliisque desumptus est.*

THE name of Mr. Benwell is still remembered with lively regret in the University of Oxford; and his memory is embalmed in two affectionate sonnets of his friend and fellow-collegian Bowles. He died of a violent fever in 1796, at the early age of 31, having been for some years employed in this edition; but his papers have just been arranged and completed for publication, though it were to have been wished it had been accompanied with some account of the late editor and the progress of his work. His preface is written in clear and elegant Latin, and contains valuable matter on Xenophon's design in drawing-up these Memoirs; not, as Dr. Edwards conceited, as a methodic system of moral duty, but rather, first, as a defence of Socrates from the charges brought against him by his accusers; and, secondly, as a system of relative and political duties, and a brief recital of Socrates's method of instruction, and of his behaviour before his death: the whole in an easy and free manner, rather than in any certain order. He farther illustrates the author's view, and shews the interest and impression these Memoirs derive from being, not like Plato's fictitious Dialogues, but the actual words and conversations of his master Socrates. Interesting observations these, which shew Mr. B's real taste and knowledge of the work he undertook to publish. In an enquiry into some particulars of the life and actions of Xenophon, he proves that he could not be so old as Hutchinson reports him when he joined the expedition into Asia, and that the Memoirs were probably drawn up and made public after his retreat to Scillus, about twelve years after the death of Socrates; and he refutes the genuineness of the Epistles of Xenophon published at Paris in 1637. No new MSS. appear to have been consulted besides those referred to by Edwards and Schneider, except the collation of an Oxford MS. of Stobæus, and some republished notes and observations of Upton. The text is arranged with much clearness; the Latin translation is almost entirely new, and many passages are rendered with great felicity.

30. *Two Sermons on Life and Death. By* William-Augustus Wilkins.

"THE writer of the following pages has proposed to himself no model of style or composition; he has rather chosen to offer to the reader the genuine dictates of his heart, subjected only to the exercise of his own imperfect, and too probably partial, judgment. Nor is he very sanguine in his expectation that they will be generally approved: by a multitude—if a multitude shall peruse them—they will be considered as needlessly abstracted—by others, whose opinion he is fully disposed to entertain with no inconsiderable share of deference, will be objected the prevalence of imagination. To these he would beg leave respectfully to intimate that his estimate of the imagination may be as qualified as their own; but that, notwithstanding, he could consent to gratify it, if so he might be suffered to affect and improve the heart. Of the superior excellence of argumentative and doctrinal discourses he is deeply and gratefully sensible; and he reflects, with no *mean* pleasure, that they are numerous and accessible: to their number it was certainly not in his purpose, perhaps not in his power, to add. In extenuation, then, of what may be regarded as an attempt to arrive at important points with *diminished means of aggression* *, he is necessitated to state the painful concern with which he has witnessed the apathy too visibly attendant on the reception of the regular compositions of no common merit; nor has this indifference proceeded from an absence of judgment—No—rather is it to be attributed to a culpable, no doubt, but too general, indisposition to retain it in requisite activity. To this mental imperfection the following production owes its existence; and, consequently, to the severity of that honourable faculty it cannot, without injustice, be submitted; it has for its aim the improvement of those moments when the Judgment holds at best but divided rule; in the plenitude of its power it is earnestly directed to more adequate objects of attention. If, with these equitable claims to indulgence, the annexed discourses should experience a favourable reception, and it should please Him in whose hands are the issues

* We suppose the writer means "with little ability to undertake them."

fues of life and death, to continue to the most unworthy of his servants, an afflictive existence, others will follow: but, if the publick should determine, and he chearfully recognizes their competency to determine, that he has appreciated them with undue partiality, he must be content to have added to his other sources of regret that of having failed in an endeavour to employ, not unprofitably, an hour of the lives of a few of his fellow-creatures." Then follow two errata. "A few other inaccuracies, chiefly of punctuation, have escaped uncorrected, which the reader will probably not find it very difficult to pardon, influenced by the consideration, that this is the first effort of both the writer and the printer." The latter we find by the title-page to be R. Hurd, High-street, Shaftesbury. If the former is not already conjectured to be an orthodox Dissenter, or an Evangelical preacher in the church, or, as our opinion suggests, an affector of fine writing for a popular pulpit, and if our readers have not already received a sufficient specimen of his style, we will give them one more from the sermon itself, the text of which is Eccl. ix. 4: "And what, while its [the world's] dominion has been thus happily shaken off, and madness thus successfully excluded from the heart, . . . what has been acquired, useful or ornamental, to man? How far have the interests of Virtue or Religion, in the mean time, been promoted? Has Faith, impatient of the narrow prison of the skies, pierced with more than mortal ken the heaven of heavens, and breathed empyreal air? Has Hope assisted—upheld her arduous flight, and hymned with rapture her solemn strain, *full of immortality*? Has Charity anticipated her future joys, cloathed with the smile of angels the human face divine, and wiped, in imitation of her God, the tear from the cheek of Misery? Has Piety pressed, impassioned, her glowing bosom, hung with speechless extacy and exulting grief, smiling in tears, on the faded form of suffering Omnipotence and immortal Love?—heard, with emotions only to be felt, the voice of Duty oppressed with agonies and fears for her sustainer!—untenanted of life, behold the frame *where all the fullness of the Godhead dwelt!*—closed in death the eye that beamed benevolence, and poured the tear of Compassion for his murderers!—mute the tongue that raised the dead—that bade the dumb be eloquent—the lame to walk, the blind to see—that pierced with heavenly potency, and charmed the ear of Deafness and Despair—that spoke the jarring elements to peace—the tongue that devils heard and trembled—that *spoke as never man spake*—and breathed its last accents in a prayer for the authors of the griefs that then overwhelmed Him—that tongue, now mute in death! Has she, regardless of the passing hours, dwelt on his high precepts, disclosed the heaven in his spotless mind, and stored her grateful memory with truths far beyond the price of goodliest pearls? Has she, a willing and a frequent guest, prepared by penitence and prayer, *cloathed in the wedding-garment*, partaken of the feast—purchased at the vast expence of sufferings unequalled and the blood of God?" (p. 17) Each discourse consists of about 30 pages; and in the midst of the first we are told, in a note, that, "In consequence of extreme debility, *resulting* from *protracted* indisposition, and incapacitating from the *ordinary professional exertion*, these discourses were originally composed to be delivered, with some necessary additions, in *four* parts." (p. 12.) The second discourse rants, if possible, more than the first; and, "from an aversion to a blank leaf," the author brings up the whole with his *modest* epitaph for himself.

31. *War! War! A poetical Address to the* British *Nation*. Edinburgh, 1803.

IN poetry or prose the universal object of patriotic Britons is, to pursue and expose the Invader of the rights of human kind.

32. *A few Observations, tending to expose the Unfairness of some Censures on the Character of* David Sands, *in a Publication called "A Narrative of Events that have lately taken place in* Ireland *among the Society called* Quakers."

A DISPUTE between Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, the latter being imputed, by one Mary Stevens, to David Sands, as addressing prayers to Jesus Christ as Mediator, and recommending submission to the British Government, and praying for the King, with other here condemned as unfair objections. Schismaticks

Schismaticks are increasing among the Friends.

33. *On* Christ's *Descent into* Hell, *and the intermediate State: A Sermon on* Pet. iii. 18, 19, 20. *By* Samuel *Lord Bishop of* St. Asaph.

THE learned Prelate, with his usual precision, demonstrates that the place into which our Lord descended after his crucifixion was that "common mansion, in the inner parts of the earth, where departed souls have their residence." The word *Hell*, like the Hebrew word *Sheol*, and the Greek *Hades*, "in its primary and natural meaning, signifies only the 'unseen and covered place;' though, being used in the New Testament for that other word which properly denotes the place of torment, the good sense of the word, if we may so call it, is unfortunately forgotten, and the common people know of no other Hell but that of the burning lake." In this intermediate state the penitent thief was with him; and it was necessary "he should go to this place as a necessary branch of the general scheme and project of our redemption, which required that the Divine Word should take our nature upon him, and fulfill the entire condition of humanity in every period and stage of man's existence, from the commencement of life in the mother's womb to the extinction and renovation of it. The same wonderful scheme of humiliation which required that the Son should be conceived, and born, and put to death, made it equally necessary that his soul, in its intermediate state, should be gathered to the souls of the departed Saints." This explanation has not even a remote connexion with the doctrine of Purgatory, as taught in the Church of Rome; and, "though it is not to be found in any copy of the Creed now extant of an earlier date than the latter end of the fourth century, yet that Christ, in some sense or other, descended into Hell, was the unanimous belief of the Christian Church from the earliest ages. The interpretation which I have given is the only literal interpretation which the words will bear." (pp. 7, 8)

The proofs of the *literal* sense of this descent are next examined and confirmed. These are, besides the penitent thief, the passages in Ps. xvi. 10, Ephes. iv. 7—10; 1 Pet. iv. 6. The spirits or souls in prison are explained to be souls confined where they never would have been released but by the power of Christ, who was "put to death in the flesh, but quickened by *the spirit*;" *i. e.* by the Divine Spirit; or, rather, "being put to death in the flesh, but quick in the spirit," means surviving in his soul the stroke of death which his body had sustained; "by which," rather "in which," *i. e.* in which surviving soul he went and preached to *the souls* of men in prison, or in safe keeping. To these the Bishop applies the texts Isaiah xlii. 7, xlix. 9, lxi. 1. To these souls in prison our Saviour preached or proclaimed the glad tiding that he had actually offered the sacrifice of their redemption, to the souls of the Antediluvians, whom the Bishop supposes represented in the emphatic apocalyptic expression, "the SEA giving up the dead that were in it."

The great use of the fact of Christ's descent into the invisible world is this, "that it is a clear confutation of the dismal notion of death as a temporary extinction of the life of the whole man; or, what is no less gloomy and discouraging, the notion of the sleep of the soul in the interval between death and the resurrection. Christ was made so truly man, that, whatever took place in the human nature of Christ may be considered as a model and example of what must take place, in a certain due proportion and degree, in every man united to him. Christ's soul survived the death of his body; therefore shall the soul of every believer survive the body's death. Christ's disembodied soul descended into Hell; thither, therefore, shall the soul of every believer in Christ descend. In that place the soul of Christ, in its separate state, possessed and exercised active powers. In the same place, therefore, shall the believer's soul possess and exercise activity. Christ's soul was not left in Hell. Neither shall the souls of his servants there be left, but for a season. The appointed time will come when the Redeemer shall set open the doors of their prison-house, and say to his redeemed, *Go forth.*" (p. 18.)

We cannot refuse to transcribe the character which the Bishop gives of St. Austin: "He was indeed, in his day, a burning and a shining light; and he has been ever since, by his writings, one

of

of the brightest luminaries of the Latin Church. A man of warm, unaffected piety; of the greatest natural talents and the highest attainments; exercised in the assiduous study of the Holy Scriptures; replete with sacred learning, and, withal, deeply versed in that Pagan lore in which, however it may have been of late shamefully calumniated, the soundest Divines have always been great proficients. In polite literature he was the rival, in science and philosophy the superior, by many degrees, of his great contemporary St. Jerome." (p. 14.)

34. *An Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the* British *Empire, with a View to its Re-organization. Addressed to the Right Honourable* William Pitt. *By Lieut.-col.* R. T. Wilson, *K.* M. T.

MUCH interest has been excited by this pamphlet, in consequence of the known military reputation of its author, and the importance and boldness of several of his statements. The objects of his remarks are, the Volunteers, the Militia, the Army of Reserve, the Regular Army, the Guards, Pay and Distinctions; but it is on the first point, principally, that he has encountered opposition, since his views are by no means favourable to this great link in our chain of defence, as at present managed.

35. *A Letter to Lieut.-col. Sir* Robert Wilson, *K.* M. T. *By an* Englishman.

IN his "Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the British Empire" Sir Robert gives a preference to the Regulars, to the prejudice of the Militia and the Volunteers, and particularly a preference of Regular Officers to the Volunteers. He objects to the Pay of the Army, and to the Distinctions. To all these this Letter-writer replies, and censures him as "descending from the eminent situation in which he stood, having, by an honest and indignant display of the atrocious and sanguinary deeds of Buonaparte, obtained the high credit of attracting the public notice of that fell miscreant, and insidiously offering to this enemy of mankind the encouragement and a stimulus to attack his country."

36. *The Raising of* Jaïrus's *Daughter, a Poem. By* Francis Wrangham, *M A. To which is annexed, a short Memoir, interspersed with a few poetical Productions of the late* Caroline Symmons.

WE have more than once borne our testimony to Mr. W's merit. The present performance failed of its reward by some new arrangement in the award of the Seatonian judges, that a composition could be admitted which was sent in before the 10th of July; an arrangement which favours of partiality to the resident masters of arts; or, shall we say, an unwillingness that one M. A. should bear off all the prizes. Be this as it may; this composition would not have been unworthy the favourable decision. Mr. W's partiality to the subject of the "short memoir" will be best judged of by a perusal of her productions in the memoir, in which we know not whether to give the prize to the young but amiable, we had almost said perfect, character, or to the writer's exquisite sensibility.

37. *A poetical Epistle to Sir* George Beaumont, *Bart. on the Encouragement of the* British *School of Painting. By* William Sotheby, *Esq. F.R. and A.SS.*

"THIS poem *arose* from the perusal of a plan, originally suggested by Sir George, for the improvement of the School of Painting in this country, by an exhibition of those pictures of English masters on which the test of time and the decision of the publick had conferred distinguished approbation—an expedient which may counterbalance the effect of our ambitious rival to fix the School of Arts at Paris." *Pref.* The lines are not much above the common standard.

38. *A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of* Chadwell, *in the County of* Essex, *on* Sunday, June 16, 1804, *before the* Barstable *and* Chafford *Volunteer Cavalry. By the Rev.* W. Herringham, *Rector of the Parish.*

AN animated review of the unanimity of the whole kingdom in defence of all that is dear to them; and an exhortation, equally energetic, to depend on and qualify them for the protection of Heaven. Text, 2 Chron. xx. 15.

39. *Piety and Courage, a Sermon, preached in* Portland *Chapel, on* Sunday *Morning,* July 17, 1803. *By the Rev* John Crokes, *M.A. Minister of* Portland *Chapel. Published by particular Desire.*

THIS animating sermon, from 2 Kings xix. 14—16, was preached upon

first

first using the form of prayer composed for the present crisis; in which, if there be any thing to criticise, it might be the preferring the examples of the Maccabæan heroes to those in the earlier periods of the Jewish history. But the character of true heroes is always the same; and, in our own nation, such have been found who have eminently united piety and courage.

40. *The National Defence, a Sermon, preached in the Parish Churches of* Wainfleet All Saints *and* Thorpe, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Sunday, August 7, 1803 *(the Day on which "Important Considerations for the People of this Kingdom" were distributed among the Inhabitants of the above-named Parishes). By the Rev.* Peter Bulmer, *M. A. Vicar of* Thorpe, *and Chaplain to the Right Hon Lord* Muncaster.

"THE object of this discourse, from Nehemiah iv. 14, was, to impress the minds of the hearers, especially those of the lower class, with a just sense of the present critical state of the country; and, by pointing out the wisdom and necessity of the measures which have been sanctioned by the Legislature for the general defence and security of the realm, to animate them to prompt and vigorous exertions in assisting to carry such measures into execution. Its effect, at the time of its delivery, was such as to induce a wish that its usefulness might be farther extended by means of the press. Its seasonableness, therefore, may be considered as constituting its principal merit. In 1798 the author published an Address to the Inhabitants of the County of Lincoln, several passages of which, as having an immediate relation to the subject, have, with the necessary alterations, been introduced into the body of this discourse."

41. *Observations upon some Passages in Scripture which the Enemies to Religion have thought most obnoxious; and attended with Difficulties not to be surmounted. By* Jacob Bryant.

THIS learned and religious man, devoting the remainder of his days to the best of purposes, here takes in hand to consider and explain four particular histories in the sacred writings.

1. The history of *Balaam*, whom he considers as priest of Midian*, and prophet of an idol oracle in Petra *(Pethor)*, in that province where Onolatria, or the worship of the Ass, prevailed. This animal, the only one suited to inhabit the vast desarts of this tract, became an object of religious veneration on account of his readiness in finding out springs of water, and other advantages, such as riding, bearing burthens, and furnishing milk, was represented as the companion of Bacchus, Silenus, and Priapus. The discovery of Anah in the wilderness (Gen. xxxvi. 24), Mr. B. explains of *springs* by the asses which he was feeding snuffing the moisture of the air, or by traces of wild ones resorting thither. To the discovery of water by asses Tacitus (Hist. V. c 3, 546.) falsely refers the miracle of Moses bringing water out of the rock. However mean this animal appears among us, a great deal was ascribed to it by the antients; and we can only regret our want of room to recite our commentator's ingenious details. "The false prophet was foiled at his own weapons; and the oracle in which he trusted was made to declare against him." (p. 39).

2. Samson's atchievements with the jaw-bone of an ass is explained as intended to defeat the idolatrous worship of that animal, "to shew the superiority of the God of Israel over the deities of Canaan, and to prevent any undue reverence among the people of Israel." Mr. B. imagines, p. 118, "that this miracle was performed." He supposes that at *Lechi* was a *Petra*, or temple of divination, which had its name from *Maxilla* Asini, and a particular mode of worship prevailed. Samson, after his victory, called the place *Ramah Lechi, i. e.* literally, *the casting away of the jaw*, but really the *rejection* (αναιρεσις) *of Lechi and its worship.* He did not apply to the idolatrous fountain to quench his thirst, but God wrought a miracle for that purpose, and Samson gave this typical and miraculous fountain the name of En Haccore the *fountain of invocation*, the *memorial* of which remained in Lechi to a late period, and occasioned confusion, as if the stream from the jaw had been perpetual, or transferred

* Notwithstanding Balaam is said, Deut. xxiii. 4. to have come from *Aram Naharaim*, Mr. B. disputes the reading, and contends that he came not from any *Trans-Euphratensian* region, and that the Eastern region, or *Kldim*, Numbers xxiii. 27, is not East of Judæa, but a mountainous tract, running parallel to the East.

to

to the earth. The stratagem of the foxes and firebrands Mr. B shews to be confirmed by the general practice of Antiquity, Greek and Roman.

3. The Sun and Moon standing still at the command of Joshua, is explained to be the silencing and abolition of the worship of those two planets at Gibeah and Ajalon; and Mr. B. translates the words, "*Let the Sun upon Mount Gibeon be dumb, and the Moon in the vale of Aia Lun be silent.*"

4. The history of Jonah and his whale is referred to the worship of *Derceto*; or *Venus Dercetis*, a figure compounded of a man and a fish, like Dagon, under whose protection Jonah, a native of Joppa, and whose name signifies *a dove*, which bird was another emblem of Venus, of whom he might have been a *priest*, as his name also imports, put himself in distrust of the true God, whose message he hesitated to deliver. The bones of the identical fish are supposed to be those mentioned by Pliny, XXV. p. 260, as preserved at Joppa, which he pronounces *antiquior terrarum inundatione*, "founded before the Deluge." Without recurring to such conjectures to elucidate the history of Jonah, we agree with Mr. B. that its truth is undoubted, and established by our Saviour's appeal to it. "He would never have founded truth upon a fable, nor applied for evidence to a Galilean novel; for, if the history is not true, but a devised tale, it must be esteemed *little better*." (p. 249.) We also agree with Mr. B. (p. 250—223) in his concluding observations on "the contrast which subsists between the sacred and profane histories; the Scriptures are of a wonderful texture, and contain a number of latent truths, which are obtained by inference and deduction, and confirmed by collateral evidence, ever obvious if properly sought for. But even the context is too little heeded, and many significant terms are passed over with too little notice, whence some truth, or confirmation of the truth, might be discovered. These advantages, and this hidden treasure of knowledge, is very seldom to be obtained in Gentile histories of antiquity, which are founded upon uncertain traditions antecedent to letters. They contain no internal evidence, but generally abound with obscurity, inconsistency, and contradiction. What intelligence have we, in which we can confide, of the first empires in the world, concerning the Assyrians, Medes, Elamites, and Babylon? The accounts of the first kings of Egypt, of Menes, Osiris, Orus, and Vulcan, are equally dark and uncertain The like may be said of Inachus, Aigialeus, and Phoroneus, in Greece. No such kings ever reigned there. Those who have brought arguments in their favour have been of little service; they have tried to prove fiction by a fable. The pillars that are to sustain the building are as weak as the building itself, and want equally to be supported. All elucidation that can possibly be obtained must be from Scripture. Much darkness may be hence cleared up, and many mysteries unfolded. We have there a regular and curious account of mankind, from the creation of the father of all, and from their migration and dispersion over the face of the whole earth. Hence the latent purposes of many Gentile fictions may be discovered by a proper collation; for, such is the excellency of the sacred writings, that they can, out of obscurity, produce light, and oftentimes procure grains of pure gold mid the basest alloy. In the passages which I have above undertaken to illustrate, there is a wonderful concurrence of circumstances to shew their authenticity, and to afford confirmation of the histories which they contain; and these, I hope, have been confirmed to the utmost degree of certainty. We find nothing in any of these narratives, or of the Scriptures in general, that favours of enthusiasm or superstition; but the very contrary is enforced. We are treated with plain matter of fact, without any art or meretricious ornament, and described with the utmost clearness and energy. The grand purpose of the sacred writings throughout is, to recommend simplicity and purity of religion, and the rational worship of the true and only God; at the same time to support the church which he has founded upon earth The sole request made is, that we admit the apparent interference, at times, of a superior Power, who presided and directed the whole. The design, the propriety, the wisdom disclosed in these operations, manifestly shew that such a Power did preside. The sublimity, also, of the hymns, and the prophetic declaration of many great events in the womb of time, which have been wonderfully fulfilled,

fulfilled, prove, farther, that there was a divine Agent and a supernatural Influence by which the whole was directed. In short, there is a reason and fitness throughout, supported both by external and internal evidence, which nothing but ignorance and prejudice can oppose. This ignorance should yield to information, and prejudice give way to truth. If I should providentially contribute to these salutary consequences, it will render me ineffably happy." (pp. 250—253.)

"The original primitive history, whence these hieroglyphical accounts (of the different heathen deities) were borrowed, is not very difficult to be shewn. It has been considered by me fully; and I have written upon it at large. It would afford me satisfaction to produce it to the world, could my life be prolonged." (p. 223.)

42. *The Substance of the celebrated and patriotic Speech of the Right Honourable* William Pitt, *on* Friday, July 22, 1803, *on the General Defence Bill.*

THIS has been detailed in the news-papers, though circumstances prevented a regular report being taken of it. See vol. LXXIII. p. 1109.

43. *A Letter to a Member of Parliament.*

CONTAINS good advice respecting the interests of the United Kingdom.

44. *Narrative of the Loss of his Majesty's Packet the* Lady Hobart *on an Island of Ice in the* Atlantic *Ocean,* June 28, 1803, *with a particular Account of the providential Escape of the Crew in two open Boats. By* William Dorset Fellowes, *Esq. Commander. (See vol. LXXIII. p.* 738.*)*

THE Lords of the Admiralty approved the Captain's conduct, and the Postmaster-general permitted him to publish this detail of his distresses.

45. *Methodism inspected. Part I. With an Appendix on the Evidences of a State of Salvation. By* William Hales, *D. D. Rector of* Killesandra.

OUR old acquaintance here presents himself in his own name. It seems Ireland, like Great Britain, is overrun with itinerant preachers, who glory in the conversion of the Catholicks; and one of them, Charles Graham, says, "it bears strongly on my mind that, when we are about *seven times* round the island, *the walls of Babylon will come tumbling down.*" An observation which reminds us of a story we have heard, that, at the consecration of a Methodist chapel near the metropolis, on a day during the riots, when it was blazing in the streets, the minister, to whose turn it fell to pray, besought the Almighty that Hell and Rome might be confounded from that place. This may be matched with Graham's account of Limerick, that "a mighty fire has been kindled," and "a mighty fire has been kindled, and continues burning:" and at Tralee "Hell was let loose against them."

"Most desirable, indeed, an event most devoutly to be wished, would be the conversion of the Irish Catholicks to genuine Christianity from the gross errors of the Church of Rome, in which they have been for so many ages immersed; but we apprehend it is not to be effected by *itinerant* preachers, even the most truly unexceptionable in point of doctrine." (p. 6.) They undervalue the Sacraments in the gross, or depreciate their use because they are liable to abuse, in opposition to the express authority of our Saviour. While they magnify the saving power of *faith*, they undervalue *hope*, and circumscribe *charity*.

"Perhaps one of the simplest, cheapest, and most effectual modes of converting the Irish Romanists to 'pure and undefiled religion' would be to disseminate largely among them (as far as the controuling influence of their Clergy will admit) tracts, consisting solely of the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels, throughout the year; to which even the Romish Clergy could not reasonably object, in as much as most of them are to be found in their own Missals, and several have subsisted therein since the time of Gregory the Great, the original framer of their Liturgy, in many parts of which he copied from the more antient Liturgies of the apostolic or primitive church." (p. 17.)

46. *Thoughts on the Propriety of granting pecuniary Remuneration to the* West India *Dock Directors, with a view to the Situation of the Directors of the Bank of England, of the* East India *Company, and the Imperial Assurance Office, as far as they apply to that Proposition.*

"THE act of parliament for the West India Docks enacted, that, after paying the proprietors 10 per cent. and defraying the outgoings therein described,

scribed, the rest should be applied to lowering the duties upon sugar, and other articles of West India produce and British consumption; but not a word is to be found in the act providing for or sanctioning, in the remotest degree, stipends to the Directors. Indeed, how should it have been so, amidst such professions of public zeal, and admission of the great personal advantage to be derived, from the change of system, to those very persons who were all along understood to be the intended Directors, whose high stations in mercantile life, and vast fortunes and establishments, must well justify an apprehension, that the bare mention of a salary for them would be treated with disdain. The bill passed, and the Directors were chosen, consisting of four aldermen, four common-council-men, and 13 of the gentlemen who had been the principal promoters of the measure. Salary was not mentioned; and, to do the parties justice, it is believed, not even thought of, till very lately, that it has been seen, with what facility the Directors of another Company have succeeded in carrying a similar point. The members of the Corporation undertaking the task of management, as the representatives of their illustrious principals, they were to execute an act, which secured to the City its conservatorial rights, and rescued it from that affront and gross violation of its charter, imputed to a former bill, which the City had most strenuously opposed, and finally defeated. The other gentlemen undertook a service, which, while it was in a great degree to benefit the West India trade at large, was, according to their own statements, to secure commercial savings to themselves, infinitely beyond even a dividend of 10 per cent. on the considerable sums which some of them then held. Besides this, they were to enjoy, what is known to be an object of general and laudable emulation, the high honour of elective appointments, with daily opportunities of gratifying the best feelings of the human heart, through the medium of an immense patronage, resulting from an expenditure of more than a million sterling. It seems, however, that, in addition to these enviable circumstances, the Directors apply, or their friends for them, which is the same thing, for a pecuniary remuneration for the labour attending their office." The Corporation of London, to their immortal honour, passed an *unanimous* resolution, that it would be highly unbecoming, and inconsistent with the dignity of the City, that the four aldermen and four common-council-men should receive salaries, or any pecuniary emolument, for the execution of a public trust, confided, in so material a degree, to the Corporation of London. The writer compares the pretensions of the other Directors alluded to. Those of the Bank had salaries from the institution; and the late augmentation was "ill-timed, and indecorously brought on at a quarterly court, when most of the proprietors were out of town, and without previous notice." "It was peculiarly ill-timed, in coming upon the heels of an incident by which the proprietors were said to have lost from 2 to 300,000l. through the evident and recorded neglect of the Directors. Those who have perused the proceedings at the Old Bailey upon this occasion, must think the then Directors of the Bank of England among the most fortunate of mankind, in not having been called upon to answer for this deficiency from their private fortunes: although the author of this tract has never doubted the law upon that subject, he would much have doubted the generosity of such a proceeding, under the circumstances of the case." (pp. 10—12.) "The East India Directors are not to be compared in situation with those of the West India Docks, or the qualifications requisite for the discharge of their respective duties. It is no disparagement to say of the latter, that their duty is principally confined to the superintendance of builders, dock-makers, accomptants, wharfingers, and warehousemen; while the former are invested, by the laws of their country, with sovereignty over regions many times larger than Great Britain, and are arbiters of the fate and happiness of forty or fifty millions of people, and have had salaries time out of mind: and an increase of them was opposed by some of their own body." (pp. 12—14.) And when it was increased, they had brought the Company to such a pitch of prosperity, as to admit of two and a half per cent. being added to their dividend of eight; and which dividend of ten and a half per cent. it has enjoyed ever since, without disappointment or delay. (p. 15.) The Directors of the Imperial Assurance, established in consequence of the West India docks, of whom a certain proportion should, in

in right and in perpetuity, be Directors, and partake by rotation of these salaries. The Directors of the Bank and East India Company came with the fruits of their industry in their hands, when they applied for an increased stipend. The West India Dock Company, according to some late statement of its concerns, has not much above half finished its undertaking—the outer dock still remains to be made—nearly a counterpart of the present stacks of warehouses remains to be built, and the dividend is absolutely at this moment one and a half per cent. in arrear to the proprietors. A great proportion of the Directors are said to have attended very little, some scarcely at all: some of them could not attend, in the nature of things, without violating the various other duties to which they stand pledged. It is impossible to forbear remarking, that the demand of an extraordinary court for the purpose in question, does not come with the greatest possible weight. Out of the twelve gentlemen who have signed the requisition, but five have more than single qualifications; and two out of these are avowed candidates for the enjoyment of the salary they mean to propose; four of them possess but single qualifications, and the remaining three are not to be found in the list of qualified proprietors. If ever the original plan should be so far exceeded, as to incapacitate the Directors from paying the regular dividend of ten per cent. the unfortunate proprietor will have reason to regret the having placed his confidence in persons capable of so wilful a perversion of the act, which positively and expressly postpones all disbursements for improvements and extension to the payment of a dividend, not exceeding, in the whole, the rate of ten per cent. per annum. These (in our apprehension) liberal and constitutional objections were disregarded, and salaries were adjudged to the Directors.

47. *A Treatise on the* Lues Bovilla; *or, the Cow Pox. By* Benjamin Moseley, *M.D. Author of a Treatise on Tropical Diseases,* &c. &c. &c.

THE puny cavils of ordinary antagonists have, perhaps justly, been overlooked by the zealous advocates for Vaccination. But the reasonings of the learned and experienced writer who now addresses the publick deserve, and and we doubt not will receive, a full investigation from the humane and liberal-minded Physicians to whom this pamphlet is more immediately addressed. Dr. M. admits the utility of Vaccination; but reprobates the want of good judgment in some of its over-zealous advocates.

48. London; *or, The Gift Revoked. A Fairy Tale.*

THIS pretty juvenile volume, we are assured, is the production of Miss Lefanu, of Kingsbridge, Devon, a young lady only twelve years of age, a grand-daughter of the late Mr. Sheridan, and an inheritor of the talents of that family.

49. *Fugitive Verse and Prose; consisting of Poems, Lyric, Obituary, Dramatic, and Miscellaneous, with Notes, Observations, and Suggestions, upon several popular Subjects. By* John Peter Roberdeau. *Second Edition, with considerable Additions and Corrections.*

THIS little collection (of which the former edition escaped our observation) is dedicated to Earl Moira, "a juvenile co-mate" of the author; and contains an olio of agreeable trifles, with "some inaccuracies of style, peculiarities of thought, and various other errors;" which, as Mr. R. cries *peccavi*, we shall not invidiously select.

The prominent article, "British Benevolence, a Lyric Essay," has some poetical merit, and is illustrated with apposite notes; among which are some well-deserved encomiums on the author's noble patron, particularly "an effort of military science, which has been professionally deemed the perfection of tacticks, has never yet received (in public circulation) its adequate portion of commendation; we allude to the masterly direction of the small force under the command of Earl Moira in covering (by favourable diversions) the retreat of his Royal Highness the Duke of York from Tournay to the vicinity of Antwerp, in the disastrous Flanders campaign of 1794; but which trait of his Lordship's great military character is truly appreciated by professional judgment. His Lordship's princely demeanour to his staff and other officers, during his long encampment on the Hampshire coast, previous to his embarkation upon this service, as well as his alleviating humanity to the soldiery in their march without baggage or tents, and incessantly harrassed by an enemy flushed with success, are indelibly impressed upon the grateful recollection of every individual who served under his Lordship. The above is but a collateral branch of the same liberality which has ever distinguished this

this illuſtrious nobleman, a liberality coeval with his earlieſt progreſs in the army, and which, during his Lordſhip's command in America, in the campaigns of 1780 and 1781, was diſplayed, with even greater largeſs, upon frequent circumſtances of ſubalterns and others in his Lordſhip's regiment being relieved from the moſt embarraſſed ſituations without an opportunity of even expreſſing their gratitude to their noble benefactor, whoſe generoſity never diveſted itſelf of the moſt impervious veil of concealment; at the ſame time, his Lordſhip's bounty was ſelectively beſtowed where character and merit were unequivocal; it was not the wild ſcatterings of prodigality, but the regulated gifts of judgment. The above is not to be read as collected report; the writer holds the *facts* from thoſe who were witneſs to the *deeds*."

The "Dramatic Trifles" and "Miſcellanies" we paſs over.

From the "Sonnets" it is evident that the author poſſeſſes an excellent heart. One of them ſhall be copied:

"For a Son's Birth-day, abſent at Calcutta. Aged 19, January 5th, 1803*.

"Dear object of thy father's anxious care,
Who ſport'ſt thy youthful prime on Ganges' ſide,
For thee I breathe the fond paternal pray'r,
'Tho' mountains ſever, and tho' ſeas divide!'

"Say, redolent of childhood's frolic years, [delight
Turn not this day thy thoughts with pure
To when maternal ſolace ſooth'd thy tears [thy ſight?
With all that pleas'd thine ear, and caught

"Of pow'r, of wealth, let not the ſyren band [way,
Lull thy lapt ſoul, or lure from Reaſon's
From bland Beneficence eſtrange thy hand,
Or tempt from Virtue's awful paths aſtray!
'Whoſe charms ſhall work thy ſoul's eternal health,' [the pomp of wealth!"
When fades the glare of pow'r, when ſinks

The "Obituary Effuſions" Mr. R. very properly ſtyles "Tributes of affectionate Memorial;" for ſuch in fact they are. Amongſt them is a poetical correſpondence, occaſioned by the author's having loſt, in 1797, "two lovely daughters (one by attendance on the other), and their mother of a broken heart on the very day twelvemonth the younger died." Obdurate muſt be the heart of the Critick who could cenſure ſuch ſacred ſorrows.

From the notes to the "Gleanings" a biographical article has been given in our Miſcellaneous department, p. 109.

* Henry Townley Roberdeau, eſq. Regiſter of the Zillah of Momenſing, a ſettlement of the Honourable Company, ſituated on the river Buzzampooter, about 300 miles from Calcutta. Edit.

50. *The Correſpondence of the late* John Wilkes *with his Friends, printed from the original Manuſcripts; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by* John Almon. *In Five Volumes. (Concluded from p. 57.)*

Vol. III. p. 144—5. "My Hiſtory of England has coſt me much time and pains. I believe, with you, it will have a great ſale; the period is intereſting, and it is done with care. As to the copy, what you propoſe is very juſt, but I cannot give myſelf ſo much trouble. I will give you my ideas on this head. I ſhall ſell the copy of the firſt volume, which contains the Hiſtory of England from the Revolution to the acceſſion of the houſe of Brunſwick; a large quarto, almoſt finiſhed. It is compiled from materials (beſides the old ones) which no Hiſtorian has ſeen: the original letters of foreign miniſters to Louis the Fourteenth; and a journal to the death of James the Second, wrote by himſelf, which contains a variety of curious anecdotes. I will have 600l. for it; half now, and the other half on the delivery of the volume in January next."

Vol. IV. p. 111. "I embarked, my deareſt Polly, at Lymington, early on Monday morning: but the wind ſoon became unfavourable; and blew ſo hard, that we were obliged that afternoon to put into Swanage, a raſcally dirty little town in Dorſetſhire, where I was ſurfeited with compliments, and ſtunned with the ringing of bells, &c. Tueſday I went again early on-board the ſloop, with little better ſucceſs; for the wind was ſo contrary, we could only make Weſt Lulworth, a delightful village and little bay in Dorſetſhire. I employed the afternoon in viſiting a fine old ſeat of Mr. Weld, about three miles diſtant, called Lulworth-caſtle; and on Wedneſday, at four, I re-embarked. The whole day we beat about with little wind; but at laſt we made Brixham-quay in Torbay, the place where king William landed, about four on Thurſday morning. I was ready to fall on my knees on the ſacred ſpot; and could ſcarcely leave the holy ſteps on which he landed to reſcue a wretched people from ſlavery and the Stuarts. I was provoked to find no pyramid, obeliſk, nor the leaſt public memorial, on ſuch a ſpot; but I hope

hope the memory of that event is engraven on the hearts of the people; who seem to me, in that part of Devonshire, very staunch to the cause of liberty.

"I hired horses at six yesterday morning, to Totness, nine miles from Brixham-quay, where I dined; and in the evening reached this place [Plymouth], 24 miles from Totness. I was so fatigued with my voyage, that I sent the sloop back from Brixham-quay; and I now intend to take my course back entirely by land.

"I have been to-day in raptures with the beauties of Mount Edgecumbe, and I never wished for my dear daughter's company more than to enjoy them with me; but I was very much pleased you had not all the irksome tediousness and inconveniences of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, to encounter.

"We have here the most noble and sublime prospect I have seen, with many soft and delicate beauties intermixed. The main ocean, an immense dock-yard, a large town, many large ships, great woods and lawns, &c. &c."

Vol. V. p. 24. In a letter to Mr. Petrie, April 21, 1776, Mr. Wilkes says:

"As to the letter I mentioned, it should contain a few strictures on the innocence of your friend, the various proofs *he* (B.) must recollect of insanity in the lady, your regret at knowing the interruption of so long a friendship on so unjust a suspicion, and your wishes for a reconciliation—the first step to which ought to come from him. It may be dated and sent from Scarborough: the writer, in ill health, thinking it his duty (likely himself to live but a short time); and putting home the ungrounded accusation and breach of friendship, he having a high regard for both. These are only hints: the experiment is worth making. Be so good as to send me a copy; and if you have leisure, let it be sent next week.

Vale, et me ama!"

To which his Editor adds:

"Mr. Barnard (the son of Sir John Barnard) and Mr. Wilkes had been old and intimate friends; and during the two years of Mr. Wilkes's confinement under the sentence of the Court of King's Bench, Mr. and Mrs. Barnard were his constant visitors, and paid him the greatest attention. The same sociability and intimacy continued after Mr. Wilkes's release; and upon every occasion Mr. Wilkes was Mr. Barnard's confidential adviser. In this manner these gentlemen lived together till the period of Mr. Wilkes's mayoralty, when, in the delirium of a fever, Mrs. Barnard brought a heavy charge against Mr. Wilkes, every part of which was, in the most pointed and positive manner, denied by him. After having been long agitated and distressed by the persevering assertion on the one side, and the equally strong denial on the other, Mr. Barnard proposed to Mr. Wilkes a meeting between him and Mrs. Barnard, at which no third person except Mr. Barnard should be present. Mr. Wilkes first endeavoured to convince Mr. Barnard of the impropriety of such a meeting in the then situation of Mrs. Barnard; but failing in this, he pleaded unavoidable engagements of office on those days when Mr. Barnard expected him in Berkeley-square, and, under one pretence or another, avoided the proposed interview.

"Mr. Barnard, chagrined and provoked, and unhappy at home, at length sent to Mr. Wilkes as bitter a letter as could possibly be written by man. He presumed on the truth of Mrs. Barnard's assertions; he renounced all further acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes; and, to prove what that gentleman would in all probability eventually lose by this presumed conduct of his, Mr. Barnard inclosed, under the same cover with his letter, his last will and testament, cancelled that morning,—by which he had bequeathed to Mr. Wilkes a legacy of five thousand pounds, and the whole of his library, paintings, and prints, which he valued at a much larger sum.

"What Mr. Wilkes's feelings were upon this occasion can be much easier conceived than described. He long tried different expedients for a reconciliation, but to no purpose; Mr. Barnard was fixed and determined. Mr. Wilkes had repeatedly told Mr. Petrie that there was not the least atom of truth in the story told by Mrs. Barnard; and that gentleman, under such an assurance, wrote to Mr. Barnard from Scarborough upon the receipt of this letter, but not precisely in the terms and manner which Mr. Wilkes requested. No notice, however, was taken of this interference. The story was productive of serious benefit to the one party, and of a prejudice equally serious to the other; and, whether true or false, it lies now entirely with God and their own consciences.

"The Editor of the present work has seen all the letters which passed between Mr. Barnard and Mr. Wilkes on this subject; and he has no hesitation in saying that *Mr. Barnard's suspicions appear to have been well-founded.*" (Ib. pp. 25—28.)

John Barnard, esq. of Berkeley-square, the only son of Sir John Barnard, is known for his taste in the polite

lite arts, and for his admirable collection of pictures.

The paintings and prints, if not the library and the legacy, were left to the late John Kenrick, esq. M. P. for Blechingley, and by him sold by auction, 1783.

Vol. V. p. 68. "My dear friend, I can hardly persuade myself that it is necessary to caution so *adroit* a man as Mr. Wilkes, to be ready to ask for any other preferment which his lordship may be inclined to give, provided he either refuses Gravesend, or says it is already given away: but I think it highly necessary to furnish him with an account of the regularity of my education, for fear he should start a demurrer on that point. I am told he has set his face against several applications made on behalf of men not academically trained to the profession. There is nothing in the enclosed paper but what is strictly true; and what, I am confident, the archbishop of York, or any of the present masters of Westminster-school, will be ready to certify. The warm and unsolicited manner in which you pressed me to permit you to make the application, will always be a strong proof how truly and sincerely you have wished to serve your obliged humble servant,

Jos. Williamson.

Enclosure.

'He now possesses the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the West; a living of small value, in the gift of his own family, which he accepted at an early period of life; thereby giving up the certainty of a valuable fellowship, and the probability of a situation far superior to what he holds at present.' He now lives in retirement at Enfield, having obtained a dispensation from residence on account of ill health. One of his daughters married Sir Charles Syer, chief justice of Bombay.

P. 74. Mr. Wilkes was solicited, in 1795, for his interest in favour of the Rev. Mr. Trollope to the living of Albrighton, co. Salop, in the gift of Christ's Hospital, by Mr. J. B. Burgess.

Mr. Almon concludes: "From these papers Mr. Wilkes's character may be drawn with fidelity and accuracy. The early part of his life is stated with truth and impartiality. Here was ample room for a malignant mind to indulge in acrimony; but the Editor's intimacy with Mr. Wilkes prevented all such impropriety. The private conduct of an individual can afford no interest to the publick. When he emerged from a country-house, and entered the political hemisphere, he attracted the attention of all his friends. He came forward the well-bred gentleman, of excellent education and of polished manners; of expanded ideas gained in a foreign university, and improved by travel in different parts of Europe. In politics he adhered to the Whigs, and his friendships and attachments lay amongst them. His several contentions with the ministers of the Crown are perfectly and candidly stated throughout; and many important facts are related, which have never been laid before the publick. From these contentions arose his popularity. The firmness he displayed in resisting the encroachments of power; the spirit and resolution he shewed in bringing those encroachments to a legal condemnation, inspired the whole Nation with ardour and enthusiasm in his cause. Upon every victory gained over the Ministry, the rejoicings of the people, in the metropolis and other places, were of the most extravagant kind; bonfires and illuminations were to be seen every where. The words Wilkes and Liberty became synonymous terms: they were written on every door, and on the pannels of every carriage, to obtain a free passage through the streets. Since the accession of the House of Brunswick, so general a ferment has not been known in the Nation.

"His correspondence with Mr. Cotes puts us in full possession of his situation; often critical, and sometimes perilous. The mind is interested in these particulars.

"His letters to and from Miss Wilkes shew him to have been one of the most attentive and most affectionate fathers, and her to have been one of the most amiable and accomplished ladies. Nor is his second daughter inferior to her sister, in every elegant grace that a finished education could give. Mr. Wilkes was, perhaps, the best lady's preceptor ever known. The letters from the remaining parts of his family, shew him to have been no less engaged in their welfare and happiness. These circumstances are sufficient to convince us, that he was endowed by nature with many good and excellent qualities.

"As a magistrate, in Buckinghamshire and in the Metropolis, he was highly esteemed.

"As a member of parliament, he was diligent and faithful; and though not blessed with the powers of elocution, his language was strong and classical: his speeches contain many bold truths.

"As chamberlain of London, he was admired for his impartiality, penetration, and strict justice, in every case brought before him."

Q. who was the Rev. Henry Tayler in Miss Wilkes's will? and how came she by *Eythorne court* in Kent?

In

In Decursiones campestres (vulgò dictas *Review*) Juvenum ingenuorum Academiæ Militaris NORLANDIENSIS juxta KENSINGTON,

CARMEN.

QUOS tenet ardentes etiam puerilibus annis [Virtus,
Bellica Laus & facta urgens per grandia
En ubi Militiæ tenerum latus adsuefacti
Munia suscipiunt atque implent dura virorum!
En quali studio fervent juvenalia castra,
Quo clangore fremunt, crudique imitamine belli! [cantu;
Tympana dant signum atque arguto tibia
Quique locum capiunt celeres, rarisque per herbam
Firmati ordinibus quamvis & milite pauco,
Stant acie directâ, animos legionis habentes,
Armis atque ostro clari nitidâque juventâ;
Obtutu spectant immoto signa ducemque
Auribus intentoque oculo palmisque sequuntur. [belli
Jam paribus torquere modis gestamina
Cernis, & erecto vultu plantisque pusillis
Exæquare sonum buxi: nunc hasta decora
Sumitur; obversi spatiantes passibus æquis
Lumine Ductorem tacito motûque salutant
Fraxino: at inde agmen glomerant, variasque per herbam [gant.
Decurrunt belli formas, Martemque fatiTurba puellarum quam tangit Coccina fulgens [agmen,
Aspectat pugnam & numerosum gressibus
Et cujusque pedem ad modulamina certa ferentis
Miratur lætum pectus, resupinaque colla.
Hi sunt quos olim Britonum sanctissima jura [undis,
Aut Canadæ nivibus, Rhenive hostilibus
Objicient hilares; hi ducent agmina bello
Auspiciis patriæ grandes meritura triumphos: [vabit,
Hos dux excipiens firmissima castra noCui patrium stannosa dedit *Cornubia* nomen,
Cui famam duris in rebus cognita virtus;
Aut cui præmia digna tulit concredita Calpe [ter.
Ingentis palmæ; fortesque per ardua mitQuippe etiam jam inde a teneris firmata labore [tos
Pectora sunt pueris; ita nec terrebit adulFerrea Bellonæ facies, nec mortis amara.
O semper vacui, patriâ inclamante, relictis [omnes
Mollitie atque togâ, terras diffundere in
Sanguinem ab illustri deductum stirpe priorum;
Urgete, O juvenes, & avorum pandite facta;
Ut fit quæ posthac terramque Britannida libens [Georgî;
Amplie', Heroüm soboles & sceptra
Nec trepido pugnans ardescat pectore quondam
Fortunæque vices & belli extrema subire.

ON THE BIRTH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE WILLIAM FREDERICK OF GLOUCESTER, AT ROME, JAN. 15, 1776.

Hodie nato Cæsare festus. HORACE.

HAIL, genial day! whose dawning morn
Heard echo'd through imperial Rome,
"A British Prince in Latium born!"
Italia's boast in times to come!
A British Prince!—on wings of Fame it flew— [knew.
Soon Albion's realm the joyful tidings
Lucina * heard the Royal Dame—
Lucina, not invok'd in vain;
Lo! at the hour the Goddess came;
Propitious lessen'd ev'ry pain—
The sister, Destiny's attendant, smil'd,
And thus, prophetic, doom'd the lovely child.

"Pretty little innocent!
Emblem fair of sweet Content;
Harmless as the wooing dove,
Dearest pledge of nuptial love;
To thee ev'ry virtue's giv'n,
Ev'ry gift of bounteous Heav'n,
Ev'ry charm of mind and face,
Ev'ry finish'd manly grace;
On thee ev'ry blessing 's shed,
Partial, o'er thy princely head:
Martial deeds thy name shall raise,
Virtue crown thy halcyon days;
Envy, foe of well-earn'd Fame,
Ne'er shall reach thy hallow'd name;
Thy royal virtues all shall own,
To after times thy peerless worth be known."

They ceas'd—the Fates' decree reveal'd,
To Jove the sisters strait repair;
A cloud their radiant forms conceal'd,
The fleeting vision melts in air!—
The heav'nly accents still I seem to hear,
Still seem to vibrate on my ravish'd ear †.

J. C. PLEYDELL.

TO A LADY, WITH A ROSE.

BY THEOPHILUS SWIFT, ESQ.

WHEN Venus first from Ocean sprung,
With rapture Earth exulting rung;
And gave on that auspicious morn,
The Rose, for Beauty then was born.
The blooming stranger Venus views,
Its balmy blush, and day-bright hues;
Marks the green fence that guards it round,
For then no jealous thorn was found.
Sweet was her kiss:—the Rose receives
The charm through all th' impassion'd leaves:
In nectar now she bathes the bud,
Now plunges in the purple flood:

* Or Juno, patroness of child-birth.
† The writer was present.

Instant,

Instant, the finish'd wonder grows
The Type of Love, and Beauty's Rose.
To Paphos, then, she bore the flower,
And planted in her favorite bower,
And watch'd, and nurst, and tended there,
As yet too young the blast to bear;
Now fearing, folded from the night,
Now wak'd to meet the morning light
With her own breath perfum'd and fann'd,
Her breath, as Zephyr's whisper bland;
And the warm sunshine of her eyes
A soul of fragrant life supplies.
Then ever fair, and ever young,
The triumphs of the Rose she sung,
And thus the daughter of the main,
Prophetic rais'd the Teian strain.
"Fairest, fondest child of earth,
Pledge of Pleasure's infant birth!
When thine early blooms appear,
All shall own our season near.
Thou shalt crown the mantling bowl,
Thou shalt cheer the Lover's soul;
Dear to Beauty, dear to Love,
Dear to every Muse above!
Still the Rose's annual praise,
Bards shall purple all their lays;
And, when chaplets they compose,
Change the Laurel for the Rose;
Does the swain his wishes breathe?
Rosy bands his brow shall wreathe.
Does he sing the charmer's cheek?
There shall *rosy* blushes break.
Rise the *rosy-bosom'd* hours?
Each shall hail the Queen of Flowers.
Moves the morn with *rosy* finger?
O'er thy bud her hand shall linger;
Whilst to thee her melting eyes,
Pay their dewy sacrifice.
In the dance delight our Graces?
Rosy feet shall print their paces;
As their golden ringlets fall,
Wreath'd with *rosy* coronal.
And should either sister dare,
Hence the *rival Rose* to tear;
We will spring a thorn around,
Her invidious touch to wound.
When with sickness faints the heart,
Thou the cordial shalt impart.
In the vase of China's earth,
Thou shalt gain a second birth;
And the dead, beyond the tomb,
Steel from Thee a lasting bloom."
Thus sang the Queen of soft Desire;
The Rose resounding on her lyre.
Then to the Boy that bears the bow
Of power to lay the mighty low,
The Rose she gave, with rosy smile:—
And "haste," she said, "to Erin's Isle;
There seek the swain whose heart beats high,
At once with Love and Poesy;
Bid him his softest song employ,
To hymn this happy child of Joy;
And charge him, as he hopes to gain
One smile of mine, one favour'd strain,
To celebrate our Rose, and sing
This matchless marvel of the Spring;
This brightest emblem of our flames,
That Nature gives, that Beauty claims,
That Love's own hand delights to rear,
And Delia best deserves to wear."

TO A LADY, WITH A PRESENT OF VIOLETS.

By the same.

These Violets to my fair I bring,
The purple progeny of Spring;
Nor thou, dear girl, the gift refuse,
Love's earliest tribute to the Muse.
Whate'er has beauty, worth, or power,
Or grace, or lustre, is a flower.
Wit is a flower, and bards prepare
The flowers of Fancy for the fair.
In flower of Youth the Loves appear,
Leading in flowery youth the year;
And Beauty's flowery fetters bind
In sweet captivity the mind.
With flowers the Graces Venus deck,
And these adorn a fairer neck;
That neck, whose paradise to range
A flower I'd prove, and bless the change;
One little hour I'd live—then die—
A Violet in that heaven to lie—
Still as you charm some flower we trace,
Some blossom of the mind or face.
Does Laura lead the courtly dance?
We hail the Flower of Elegance.
Does Fashion's wreath adorn her brow?
The Flower of Taste is Laura now.
In Laura's mien, in Laura's mind,
The twin-born Flowers of Grace we find;
And in her blushing cheek we see
The Royal Rose of Dignity.
Yon Lily, symbol of her youth,
Blooms next her heart, the Flower of Truth.
Oh! might these Violet buds express
The opening Flower of Tenderness!
But not the brightest flower of Spring
That Fancy paints, or Poets sing;
Nor these, nor all the sweets below,
The Rose's blush, the Lily's snow,
With thee in excellence compare,
Or breathe so fresh, or bloom so fair.
For in thy bosom lives a flower
Nor Time shall spoil, nor Death devour,
A Flower that no rude season fears,
And Virtue's sacred name it bears.

TO ROSA.

Had I, my charmer, all the gold
That Earth's unfathom'd caverns hold,
And every gem that Ocean's wave
In secret views, and loves to have;
Jewels of gold and silver, more
Than Queen e'er wish'd, or Sultan wore;
Or

Or fond Arabia fram'd in tales
Of ſapphire waves and diamond vales;
I vow by this enchanting kiſs,—
Nay, had I more than ten times this—
All worlds of wealth of every ſort,—
You ſhould be ne'er the richer for 't.

SONNET.

THY balm, oh Time! all other anguiſh heals,
But falls unſoothing and unfelt by me;
For hopeleſs Paſſion loves the pang it feels,
And ſhuns the peace which Sorrow finds in thee.
When from the fatal wave the tempeſt's breath
Caſts the poor ſailor's mangled corſe on ſhore;
I ſigh to taſte with him the peace of death,
That peace my heart can feel on earth no more.
And when the bright, the cheerful ſun-beams play
On the ſmooth boſom of a ſummer ſea;
When ev'ry ſcene and ev'ry thought is gay,
The face of Nature ſmiles in vain on me;
For *ſhe* is loſt, whoſe ſmile to joy could move
That heart which only feels Deſpair and Love.

SONG.

Tune, "Why Moſes, why Aaron."

HERE'S a health to right honeſt John Bull!
When he's gone we ſhan't find ſuch another;
With hearts and with glaſſes brimful,
Here 's a health to Old England his mother!
CHORUS—Here 's a health, &c.

She gave him a good Education,
Bade him keep to his Church and his King;
Be loyal and true to the nation,
And then go, be merry, and ſing;
Here 's a health, &c.

Now John is a good-humour'd fellow,
Induſtrious, honeſt, and brave;
Not afraid of his betters when mellow,
Since betters he knows he ſhould have.
Here 's a health, &c.

For there muſt be fine Lords and fine Ladies;
There muſt be ſome little, ſome great;
Their wealth the ſupply of our trade is,
Our hands the ſupport of their ſtate.
Here 's a health, &c.

Some are born for the court and the city,
And ſome for the village and cot;
But, oh! 'twere a dolorous ditty,
If all became equal by lot.
Here 's a health, &c.

If our ſhips had no pilots to ſteer,
What would come of poor Jack in the ſhrouds?
If our troops no commanders to fear,
They'd ſoon be arm'd robbers in crouds.
Here 's a health, &c.

Then the plough and the loom muſt ſtand ſtill,
If they made us gentlemen all;
Or all clodhoppers, then who wou'd fill
The Parliament, Pulpit, and Hall?
Here 's a health, &c.

"Rights of man" makes a very fine ſound,
Equal riches, a plauſible tale;
But whoſe labour would then till the ground?
All would drink, but who 'd brew the beſt ale?
Here 's a health, &c.

When half naked, half ſtarv'd in the ſtreet,
We were wand'ring about *ſans culottes*;
Would Equality go fetch us meat,
Or Liberty lengthen our coat?
Here 's a health, &c.

That knaves are for lev'lling, no wonder;
'Tis eaſy to gueſs at their views;
'Tis they who'd get all by the plunder,
'Tis they who have nothing to loſe.
Here 's a health, &c.

Then away ſuch nonſenſical ſtuff,
Full of treaſon, confuſion, and blood!
Every Briton has freedom enough,
To be happy as long as he's good.
Here 's a health, &c.

To be rul'd by a merciful King,
To be guarded by Juries and Laws;
And when the work 's finiſh'd to ſing,
"This, this is true Liberty's cauſe."
Here 's a health, &c.

Then halloo, boys, halloo boys, ever,
For juſt ſuch a nation are we;
'Tis our pleaſure, O may it ceaſe never!
'Tis our pride to be loyal and free.
Here 's a health, &c.

AN EPITAPH,

To the Memory of the Rev. ROBERT FOOTE, Rector of Boughton Malherbe, Prebendary of Rocheſter, and Vicar of Shorne. He died univerſally lamented; for he was, in every ſenſe of the word, —a good man.

IF e'er ſeraphic Virtue's ſacred flame,
If ſpotleſs Honour, Truth, and Faith divine;
If gifts like theſe, eternal joys can claim,
Thrice art thou bleſt for all theſe gifts were thine!
Thy winning manners, and thy temper kind,
Thy modeſt knowledge, and thy admir'd ſenſe;
Thy noble heart, and thy exalted mind,
To grace a better world are fled from hence!
Now will the poor man ſtrike his aching heart,
Now will the ſick man ſigh for thy relief;

For

For thou could'ſt pity both, and ſoon impart
The balm of comfort in the hour of grief.

Thou, blameleſs mortal, and thou friend to all,
In peaceful ſlumber reſt thy pious head,
Till ſome bright Cherubim ſhall gladly call,
And bid thee riſe from out thy hallow'd bed.

Charlton Place. ROBERTUS.

THE late Honorable FRANCIS GARDEN, eſq. LORD GARDENSTONE, whoſe benevolence is univerſally known, erected a handſome building, in imitation of an antient temple, over St. Bernard's well near Edinburgh, celebrated for its medicinal virtues; and placed within a ſtatue of the Goddeſs of Health, with a ſnake twining round it; all executed in an elegant manner: on which the following lines were written, in the year 1791,

BY DR. H. W. TYTLER.

APPROACH with rev'rence to the ſacred ſhrine
Of ever-fair HYGEIA, nymph divine,
Where Æſculapius twines his folds around
The virgin, riſing o'er the hallow'd ground;
And when the beauteous maid her ſuccour brings,
When you draw vigour from the cryſtal ſprings,
Think of the friendly heart, the bounteous hand,
That ſtill diffuſes good around the land.
Immortal GARDEN, thy illuſtrious name
Shall ſhine for ever in the rolls of Fame;
And, ages hence, when we muſt be no more,
The ſick, the lame, the friendleſs, and the poor,
Will at ST. BERNARD's fountain ſoothe their woes,
And bleſs the man, by whom this temple roſe!

SONG FROM THE SWEDISH.
THE FIVE TOASTS.

Tune, "For me my fair a wreath has wove."

IT ne'er can be a joy of mine
To drown an uſeful day in wine;
But when the friendly circle meet,
The cheerful ſocial glaſs is ſweet.

Five ſenſes, given for delight,
To equal toaſts our minds invite;
And if we fairly drink them up,
Thirſt will not need another cup.

My firſt muſt e'er devoted be,
To her who is the world to me;
Whoſe tender love all care expels,
All rapture in whoſe boſom dwells.

Ye gen'rous friends! ye choſen few!
My next I conſecrate to you;
From you the charms I've learnt to prize
Of cheering ſoothing ſympathies.

This patriot now will then demand
A bumper to our native land;
"May Union's wreaths for ever twine,
Around fair Freedom's holy ſhrine!"

Next greets my heart's applauding ſenſe,
The man of pure beneficence;
Him who can ſelfiſh pleaſure ſcorn
To aid the wretched and forlorn.

The honour of our lib'ral hoſt,
Muſt be my fifth concluding toaſt;
And whilſt I ſuch libation pour,
My ſpirits tell I want no more.

VIATOR.

PICTURE OF FRANCE.

Oh!! Liberty's cap,
Beware of miſhap
From taking a NAP!!!

THE French are ſo lull'd by their Corſican *Nap!!!*
That they've ſwallowed a crown, and loſt the red cap,
Which on poles hung in air they once ſaw in a trance,
As the emblem of Liberty, rooted in France.

This cap is not model'd in faſhion or ſhape,
To ſet off the noddle of Tiger or Ape *.
The former firſt tried it, but found the words good, drench'd it in blood.
Which enrag'd him ſo much that he
Weak and lank from his frolic, he threw the cap by, over one eye.
Which the Ape picking up, plac'd juſt
Though ſo ſmart now his phiz it became not the cap,
So 'twas ſeiz'd, and deſtroy'd whilſt enjoying their NAP— O, L, E, O, N.

IN NIOBÆ STATUAM, &c.
(See vol. LXXIV. p. 1050.)

FEMINA fit Marmor, ſic Di voluere; Lapiſque,
Sic voluit Sculptor, Femina rurſus adeſt.

IN FLORES,
Quibus Puella formoſa, & propter formam ſuperba, ſeſe ornaverat.

FLORESCUNT Flores—Flores floreſcere ceſſant
Quam ſubito!—Sortem cerne, Maria, tuam.

IN LEANDRUM,
Cum Tempeſtas orta fuerit, ad HEROEN *Navigantem.*

PARCE, Leander ait, per fluctus parce natanti;
Cœlum, Undas, Fluctus, omnia ſperno redux.

Aliter.

PARCITE, Amans dixit, Divi mî parcite eunti;
Cœlum, Undas, Fluctus, nil timeo rediens.

* Voltaire's definition of the French people.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Tenby, Feb.* 18.

MANY imitators of Anacreon think they perform their part well, if they tack together feptimary lines in rhyme; but they fhould follow the antient Grecian in his fubjects of wine, love, and hilarity; and likewife his *meafure*, as well as his number of fyllables: but none do. Therefore, being above 50 years ago an admirer of Anacreon, I beg here to fet an example.

BRIGHT bumpers! what a treafure!
To quaff them 's matchlefs pleafure;
Now, now, we're bleft with leifure,
Let's drink, friends, without meafure.

Each, crown'd with Phrygian bonnet,
In turn fing loud his fonnet;
But never, never, quarrel,
Although we drain a barrel.

Next take cold beef and carrot;
Still prattling each like parrot;
Or call for Chefhire toafted;
Or oyfters raw, or roafted.

Tenby, or Mumbles, oyfters,
All frefh from Neptune's cloifters;
Yet fcollop'd, ftew'd or pickled,
Our palates beft are tickled.

Again to wine returning,
We foon with Love are burning;
Then, flaming, out we fally,
With am'rous nymphs to dally.

Thus fport, till life decay, firs!
When hence we 'll march away, firs!
From Love, yet hope, when dying,
To lafting joys we 're flying!

M. WILLIAMS.

Written on the Birth-day of an only Son in India; *upon his attaining the Eighteenth Year of his Age, and in the third Year of his Abfence.*

ANOTHER period is elaps'd,
Which marks our term on earth;
The day to me moft dear returns,
That gave my William birth.

Though Heav'n decrees thy youthful years,
On diftant fhores, alas!
Far from the kindred ties of Home,
And all their joys, to pafs.

Yet will I truft the Pow'r divine,
Who call'd thee forth to live,
Will, ere thofe tender ties fhall fail,
Again their comforts give.

So fhall each fond endearment blefs
The years which then remain;
Or e'en an hour to thee reftor'd
Will recompence my pain.

But fhould the Being who "appoints
The number of our days,"
Before that hour determine mine,
Still ever fpeak his praife.

In all that He withholds or grants,
His bleffed will adore;
Which in its full extent contains
Our final good in ftore.

Now, while the pow'rs of Youth and Health
Deftructive joys promote,
Remember thy Creator claims,
Thofe powers to him devote;

That He, who o'er the world prefides,
Alone can guard thy way;
Conduct thee from the devious paths,
That lead us far aftray;

Never make light of his commands,
His word moft juft and true;
Nor dare profane his facred name,
"Nor fmile with them that do."

Appreciate well the morning hours
Of Life's eventful day;
So fhall its Ev'ning clofe in peace,
And pafs ferene away.

Then fhall the funs of higher fpheres,
Celeftial fplendour glow;
Then fhall appear why man was made
To mourn his lot below.

Then fhall the great unerring plan,
Though here obfcurely known,
In Grace and Glory ftand difclos'd
To endlefs ages fhewn.

Wefterham, Jan. 25. W. B.

THE ORPHAN.

SUNG AT LADY PAGE'S MASQUERADE.

IF Pity, fweet Maid, ever dwelt in thy breaft,
O look with compaffion on one that's diftreft;
An Orphan alas—no relations remain,
I'm chill'd with the cold—I'm wet with the rain.

From morning 'till ev'ning—without friend or home,
I wander unheeded—for, deaf to my moan,
The Children of Pleafure pafs by with difdain,
Nor think on the Orphan that's wet with the rain.

With garments thus tatter'd—with looks wild and wan—
Not unwilling to labour—tho' work I have none;
Almoft finking with hunger, no food can I gain;
Then pity the Orphan that's wet with the rain.

Many thanks, fweeteft Lady—thus lowly I bend;
The deferted, thank Heav'n, at length finds a friend;
Sweet Gratitude's note fhall now heighten each ftrain
Of the Orphan thus fhelter'd when wet with the rain*.

---

* The laft verfe was addreffed after fupper, to the amiable hoftefs.

PRO-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

January 21.

Several Accounts relative to Ireland were presented.

Mr. *Francis* moved for Papers relative to the War in India; and intimated that his motion would principally call for explanation relative to the war which had broken out with Holkar, as he had been informed that this struggle had been attended with unfavourable circumstances to the British arms. Another point on which he wished for information was, a loan which had been granted to the Peishwa of no less than 260,000l. Ordered.

H. of Lords.

January 22.

In a Committee on the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, Lord *Ellenborough* observed, that its only object was to supply an omission in the last Act, relative to its execution.

H. of Commons.

January 23.

Sir *E. Nepean*, without any preliminary observations, moved that 120,000 seamen and marines be voted for 1805, and the following sums for their maintenance: 2,886,000 l. for wages for the said 120,000 men, for 13 months, being at the rate of 1 l. 17 s. per man each month. —2,964,000 l. for the victualling the same, being at the rate of 1 l. 18 s. per month. —4,680,000 l. for the wear and tear of the ships, being at the rate of 3 l. per month for each man.—390,000 l. for Ordnance for the Sea Service, being at the rate of 5 s. per man for the same time. These Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

In answer to a question from Mr. *J. Johnstone*, Sir *E. Nepean* said, that the number of Seamen and Marines now in actual employ, was about 107 or 108,000.

January 24.

A Petition from Knaresborough, stating that the Election for that Borough had been prevented by a riotous mob, was ordered for consideration on the 26th of February.

January 25.

A Petition from Messrs. Cox and Rawlins, late Sheriffs of London, praying to be heard, was ordered to lie on the table.

A Petition from several Freeholders of Middlesex, against the return of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. was ordered to be considered on the 19th of February.

In a Committee of Ways and means it was resolved to continue the duties on Malt and Sugar, and the tax on Places and Pensions.

January 26.

Mr. *Alexander* brought up the report of the Committee of Ways and Means; which was agreed to.

January 28.

A Petition was presented from some Electors of Middlesex, complaining of the return of G. B. Mainwaring, esq. and questioning that gentleman's qualification.

Mr. *Grey* moved for several additional Papers relative to the Spanish War, particularly the copy of any secret Treaty or Convention for the neutrality of Spain.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* assured the House that no such Treaty existed, though there was an allusion to it in the Correspondence. The papers were granted.

January 31.

Mr. *Huskisson* moved for a bill to indemnify such Commissioners of Assessed Taxes as had unknowingly acted out of their own districts. Granted.

In a Committee on the Malt Duty Bill, Mr. *Huskisson* moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee, to have the power of receiving a clause of credit; also, to have the power of making good, on the 5th of March, 1805, out of the Supplies of the year, the deficit of 1803.

February 2.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, that three millions should be granted to his Majesty on Exchequer Bills, was brought up.

February 4.

Mr. *Johnston* made his motion for Papers respecting the conduct of the E.I. Company relative to Prince of Wales's Island. He alluded to the small majority at the ballot at the India House in favour of the motion; and then moved for an estimate of the expence of building a 74 gun ship, and a frigate of 36 guns, by the Government of Bombay; for a copy of the Letters of Sir A. S. Hammond to the Company, on the 29th and 30th of October, 1804; and for an account of the Proceedings of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the Court of Directors, respecting the Prince of Wales's Island, &c. Ordered.

Mr. *Creevey* moved for a copy of the Commission lately issued to Sir C. Middleton and others, empowering them to act

act for such purposes in the Naval department as specified in the said Commission.

Mr. *Pitt* stated, that he had no objection to the production of the Paper; but that the Mover would find himself mistaken if he supposed that the Commissioners had discretionary or unlimited powers. The fact was, that these Commissioners were only empowered to suggest certain improvements in the Naval system to the Lords of the Admiralty, who might avail themselves of them or not.—Agreed to.

The *Secretary at War* called the attention of the Committee to the different estimates for the Military Establishment. Several of them, he stated, had exceeded the estimates for last year, and the causes which occasioned that increase he amply detailed. They consisted in the appointment of Brigadier-generals for the purpose of accelerating the discipline of the Volunteers, and in the expence incurred in barracks on the coast for the reception of troops, while the country was imminently in danger of invasion; which danger, he observed, still hung over our heads. In some instances there had been a diminution of the expence, particularly in the Cavalry, and in the reduction of 16 battalions of the Army of Reserve to three, now called Garrison Battalions, by which a saving would be made in the charge for officers of 204,298 l. A considerable reduction had been made in the embodied Militia, which it was proposed to vote on the old system of 40,000 men for England, and 18,000 for Ireland, the charge for which would be 2,176,000 l. instead of 2,663,000 l. In the charge of officers, an increase of 24,739 l. had been made in consequence of an additional expence in the Commissary General's office, and an increase of 3,000 l. in the department of the Horse-guards. There was an increase in the charge for Foreign corps, which arose from the augmentation of the German Legion, now to contain 10,000 men instead of 5,000. In the Barrack department, the expence was a million less than it had been last year. He explained a variety of other points connected with the subject, and then moved the following:

Abstract for Great Britain and Ireland.

For 185,121 effective Land Forces, including commissioned officers, 4,635,188 l. 17 s. 7 d.—Forces in the Plantations, &c. 1,424,920 l. 11 s. 7 d.—General and Staff Officers, with a State of the Particulars of the Charge, 298,858 l. 3 s. 2 d.—Troops for recruiting Indian Regiments, 25,410 l. 18 s. 4 d.—Recruiting and Contingencies, 176,666 l. 7 s. 8 d.—Embodied Militia and Fencible Infantry, 2,176,326 l. 10 s. 7 d.—Contingencies for ditto, 65,000 l. 6 s. 8 d.—Clothing for ditto, 108,198 l.—Full Pay [illegible] 190,344 l. 2 s. 4 d.; Ditto for to Supernumerary Officers, 31,469 l. 6 s. 8 d.—Officers, 191,838 l. 8 s. 10 d.—Allowance to Innkeepers, &c. 476,699 l. 5 s.—Half-pay, 175,628 l. 7 s. 11 d.—Reduced Officers, 5,065 l. 8 s. 6 d.—Half-pay American Forces, 50,000 l.—Half-pay Scotch Brigade, 1,000 l.—In-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, 53,227 l. 19 s. 5 d.—Out-pensioners of ditto, 196,169 l. 11 s. 11 d.—Widows Pensions, 29,237 l. 19 s. 5 d.—Foreign Corps, 851,350 l. 6 s. 4 d.—Hospital expences (Ireland), 20,522 l. 11 s. 10 d.—Royal Military College (with the General Staff, and particulars of the senior and junior departments), 13,315 l. 0 s. 4 d.—Royal Military Asylum, 23,458 l. 0 s. 1 d.—Barrack department for the United Kingdom, 1,612,460 l. 11 s. 8 d.

In answer to Mr. *Francis*, the *Secretary at War* said, that the force alluded to consisted of the King's troops exclusively.

On the vote for General and Staff Officers, Mr. *Calcraft* made a few observations, in the course of which he stated, that at present there were no less than 156 Generals on the Staff in England; in Scotland there were 17; and in Ireland 55; besides one in Jersey, and one in Guernsey; making in all 210. This was a thing unheard of, and the necessity of it ought to have been particularly explained.

The *Secretary of War* explained it to arise from the circumstance of our having 700,000 men in arms.

Some farther conversation ensued on this subject, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* took a part, and stated, that, from the latest returns, it appeared that the Volunteers amounted to more than 325,000 men, of that number 240,000 had been inspected, and were reported fit for immediate service. About 40,000 only remained yet to be inspected.

On the question being put on the estimate for the embodied Militia, Mr. *Calcraft* asked whether it was proposed to vote the estimate for the Militia as it was at present established? To which Mr. *Pitt* answered, that it was the intention of Government to bring forward a plan for facilitating the transfer of the surplus of the Militia over its original establishment, to the regular and disposeable force of the country.

The Estimates were then voted.

Mr. *K. Pole* moved the following Ordnance Estimates, which were agreed to without any comment:—For the charge of the office of Ordnance for Land Service for Great Britain for 1805, 8,163,416 l. 4 s. 6 d.; for services performed by ditto, and not provided for by Parliament in the year 1804, 190,344 l. 2 s. 4 d.; Ditto for

1801, 503,284 l. 8 s. 10d.—To replace the sum advanced by the Exchequer in Ireland for Ordnance Services in that part of the United Kingdom in the year 1801, 129,280 l. 15 s. 5 d.; for Office of Ordnance in Ireland for the year 1805, 470,769 l. 4s. 7d.

H. OF LORDS,
February 5.

Lord *Mulgrave* presented a collection of additional Papers relative to the Spanish War.

Earl *Spencer* moved for the papers alluded to on the preceding day by Lord Grenville; and, as he specified them, Lord *Hawkesbury* delivered an answer relative to each, stating, either that such papers were not to be found, or that the substance of them was contained in those which had already been given, and to which he referred.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *A. Hamilton* submitted his motion relative to the financial concerns of Ireland; and moved for an account of the sums borrowed in England for the service of Ireland, with the several charges thereon, distinguishing the years, and the several sums raised.

Mr *Kinnaird* moved for certain Papers relative to the repairs of the Romney and Sensible, under the orders of Sir H. Popham in the East Indies. He spoke for some time on the invidiousness of instituting an enquiry that might cast some reflection upon a meritorious Officer; and then entered into a detail of all the expenditure, and irregularities, which he charged as having been committed by the Officer in question, from the first outfit of his vessel at Sheerness to his arrival at Calcutta, after having assisted in the expedition to Egypt, which had terminated so gloriously for the British arms, and of his expenditure at Calcutta. The result of Mr. Kinnaird's details went to shew, that in the repairs of those ships there was an excess of 7,800 l. beyond what was supposed to be necessary. He alledged as his reason for bringing this motion before the House, that the late Board of Admiralty intended to prosecute the Officer alluded to, but that the present Board of Naval Inquiry would not pursue the investigation. On this ground he therefore moved for accounts of all repairs bestowed on the ships abovementioned in 1800, and for the report of the Navy Board on that subject.

Sir *Home Popham* said, he should not follow the last Speaker through all his *ex-parte* statement, but should read in his vindication extracts from certain letters. He could not, however, refrain from complimenting him on the accuracy with which he had gone through a scurrilous pamphlet, which he should have answered, but that the liberty of the press was alarmed, and he could not find printers to execute his answer. Here Sir Home read several extracts from letters which were contained in his answer, and amongst which were several from Earl St. Vincent and Mr Marsden, rejecting the solicitations he had made for an interview with the Lords of the Admiralty, and to be examined before the Board of Inquiry. He commented in strong terms on the impression made by the anonymous pamphlet upon the Officers of the Navy; and observed, that though the late Admiralty had been in power thirteen months after his arrival in England, they had not thought proper to take any steps against him, though they might have brought him to a Court Martial. He concluded with expressing his sincere wish that there might not be a dissentient voice on the motion for the Papers

Admiral *Markham* said a few words in favour of the proceedings of the Navy Board, and of the anonymous pamphlet which had been alluded to, which contained the report of that Board.

Mr. *W. Dickenson* made an animated reply in defence of the conduct of Sir Home, and expressed his conviction that he would be enabled to confront his accusers with undeniable proofs of his innocence.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* spoke against the pre-judgment of the question; and after much more conversation, Sir *Home* moved for accounts of all bills drawn by him in India, of the expenditures attending the Romney, &c. which were agreed to.

February 6.

Mr *Pitt* brought forward his proposition respecting the Loyalty Loan; and, after some preliminary remarks, stated, that out of the 22,000,000 l. outstanding of that Loan, on the close of the last Session of Parliament, the holders of 18 millions had subscribed to the terms then proposed; and of the remaining sum, the holders of 4,500,000 l. only signified their wishes to be paid off.

February 7.

In a Committee on the Loyalty Loan, it was proposed to fund the 4,500,000 l. not as yet provided for, in the five per Cent. Old Navy Stock; and to give in addition a bonus of one and a quarter per cent. which would make 1 l. 9s. bonus on every 100 l. or to give 100 l. three per cent. with a bonus of half per cent. but to accrue within a period nearer than that of the five per cent. The bonus on the three per cent. would amount to 17 s.

February 8.

February 8.

At the suggestion of Mr. *J. Fitzgerald*, the *Attorney General* consented to amend the Act for the more easy trial of offenders escaping from one part of the kingdom to another.

Mr. Fitzgerald then gave notice that, on Monday, he should move for an account of all persons imprisoned in Ireland on treasonable charges.

Sir *John Anderson* presented a Petition from Messrs. Chalmers and Cowie, praying to be indemnified for a loss amounting to 35,000 l. on a quantity of herrings purchased by them in Sweden, for the relief of the people here, in the scarcity in 1800, and detained in Sweden, by the embargo, in consequence of the dispute with the Northern Powers.

Sir *Evan Nepean* moved to bring in a Bill for the further continuance of the Act for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland. The continuation was rendered necessary by the existence of disaffection, in a considerable degree, in Ireland, by the avowed determination of the enemy to invade that country, by the collection and association of a number of Irishmen with the forces designed for that purpose, and the actual sitting of a Committee of United Irishmen at Paris, corresponding with the United Irishmen in Ireland. He would move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue it till six weeks after the commencement of the next Session.

Sir *J. Newport* demanded an explicit explanation of the grounds for such an important measure, as great powers exercised at a great distance were liable to abuse; and he moved, as an amendment, that a Committee of 21 persons be formed, to examine and report on precedents.

Messrs. *D. Browne*, *Hutchinson*, and Sir *J. Stuart*, lamented that melancholy experience afforded ample proof of the necessity of the measure.

Mr. *Windham* contended that no necessity had been shewn for the proceeding, which he compared to stopping and setting off the Constitution like a pendulum. He thought the House ought to have more ample grounds before they gave their consent to such a proposition.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a long and eloquent speech, opposed the arguments of Mr. Windham; and offered a variety of reasons for the immediate adoption of the Bill.

He was opposed at great length by Mr. *Fox*, who insisted that the principles he had laid down were most alarming.

Mr. *Dawson* opposed the original motion; and, after several other members had briefly delivered their opinions, the House divided; when there were, for the original motion 112; for the amendment 33. Majority 79.

H. OF LORDS.

February 11.

On the order for considering the Papers relative to the rupture with Spain, Lord *Mulgrave* said, that the whole correspondence being before the House, he trusted it would appear that both the late and present Administration had been governed by the most laudable spirit of moderation and forbearance; he proceeded to shew that our conduct towards Spain had not only been liberal in the extreme, but strictly conformable to the laws of Nations; and, after insisting that we had been forced into the war on the most pure and immaculate grounds, he moved an Address to his Majesty.

Earl *Spencer* expressed his opinion to differ entirely from the Mover; and, though he cordially acquiesced in that part of the Declaration which states that, from the first commencement of hostilities between this Country and France, justifiable grounds existed for our going to war with Spain also; yet, if our Government had tampered with Spain with respect to the degree to which they would allow her to fulfill her treaty with France, they ought to have intimated to what extent her indirect connection with France was to be countenanced; but, not having done so, he considered their conduct as not characterized by humanity and moderation. He therefore proposed an amendment similar to that moved in the Commons.

Lord *Sidmouth* energetically defended the whole of the conduct of Government, which he insisted, by various citations, was far from indecisive or irresolute. He took a view of the correspondence, to prove our honourable forbearance, and concluded with voting against the amendment, from a conviction of the justice of the cause in which we were engaged.

Lord *King* contended that the principles on which the discussions with Spain had been conducted were inconsistent and contradictory; and he condemned any attempts which might be in contemplation against the Spanish settlements.

He was followed by Lord *Darnley*, who reprobated the capture of the frigates, which he considered as a species of piracy.

Lord *Westmorland* said a few words in favour of the motion; after which, the House divided on the question of the amendment standing, when there were Contents 36, non-contents 114.

After this division, it was proposed, to adjourn the debate, which was resisted by Lord *Hawkesbury*; when Lord *Grenville* made an elaborate speech for two hours, to shew that there had been nothing but

negligence, inattention, and myftery, on the part of the Miniftry.

He was anfwered by Lord *Hawkefbury* at great length; and at half-paft three o'clock the original motion was carried without a divifion. *(To be continued.)*

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-Office, Jan. 12. This Gazette contains a Letter from Adm. Duckworth, dated Nov. 4, announcing the capture of the Hazard privateer, pierced for 16 guns, but only 10 4-pounders mounted, by the Echo;—La Gracieufe French fchooner, of 14 guns and 55 men, by the Blanche;—and La Chaffeur French privateer, of 5 guns and 66 men, by his Majefty's fchooner La Superieure.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 22. A Letter from Capt. C. Elphinftone to Lord Keith.

Greyhound, at Sea, Jan. 19.

My Lord, Cruizing in conformity to your orders, I yefterday fell in, and after an 11 hours' chace, captured the French lugger-privateer Le Vimereux, Jan. B. Pollet, captain, armed with 15 guns, and having on-board a complement of 69 men. She failed from St. Vallery en Caux, to which port fhe belonged, on Thurfday, and had taken nothing. She is a remarkably fine veffel, about 60 tons burthen, nearly new, and fails fo well, that had we not been greatly favoured by frequent changes of wind, I believe all our efforts in purfuit of her would have been fruitlefs. It was againft this lugger that the gallant, although unfortunate, attempt was made by the boats of his Majefty's floop Rattler, and Folkeftone lugger; and it is with great fatisfaction I learnt, that the lieutenants of the Rattler and Folkeftone were ftill living, and, although feverely wounded, that there is very great expectation of their recovery.

I am, &c. C. Elphinstone.

Admiralty-office, Jan. 29. A letter in this Gazette, from Lieut. Wallace, of the Swan hired cutter, announces the capture of the Flip Dutch privateer, of 18 men, and the re-capture of the brig which fhe had taken.

Admiralty-office Feb. 2. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Owen, of the Immortalité, off Boulogne, to Vice-admiral Holloway, dated Jan. 29.

"A divifion of 17 brigs, three fchooners, four floops, a dogger, and fix luggers, arrived this morning from the Weftward; and, although I got clofe enough to exchange fhot with the body of them, the wind and lee-tide enabled them to haul close to the beach, and pafs in that manner. One lugger had carried away her foremaft, and was cut off by the Harpy, whofe fire fhe returned before fhe ftruck. I have fent her to the Downs with the Bruifer."

Feb. 9. This Gazette contains the following letters:—one from Capt. Nourfe, of the Barbadoes, to Commodore Hood, dated in November, announcing the capture of L'Heureaux French privateer, of 10 fix-pounders and 80 men, nine days from Guadaloupe.—Another from Capt. Cadogan, of the Cyane, dated off Antigua, Dec. 12, mentioning the capture, off Mariegalante, of the Buonaparte privateer-brig, of 18 long French 8-pounders, and 150 men. There were no men killed or wounded by the enemy's fire on-board the Cyane, though fome were hurt by the accidental explofion of a cartridge.—A third letter from Lord M. Kerr, of the Fifgard, dated Dec. 22 (a duplicate of one addreffed to Lord Nelfon), ftates the capture of the French privateer Le Tigre, formerly the Angola of Liverpool, from Cayenne to Cadiz, mounting 12 18-pound carronades, and two brafs four-pounders, with 40 men. She had captured an Englifh brig from London to St. Michael's, the mafter and crew of which were on-board.

[This Gazette alfo contained a Proclamation, cautioning the inhabitants of the coaft againft any intercourfe with veffels from the Mediterranean, and ordering increafed vigilance in cafes of quarantine, obferving that, "whereas from the feafon of the year in which it has continued its ravages in thofe places where it has already appeared, there is no ground of confidence or hope that the comparative coldnefs, and the temperature of this climate, can afford any obftacle to its introduction and progrefs in our kingdom." As a meafure of further precaution, a Board of Health is to be eftablifhed.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 16. Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Rainer, Commander in Chief of his Majefty's fhips and veffels in the Eaft Indies, to W. Marfden, efq. dated in Mangalore-road, March 10, 1804.

Three privateers have been captured by his Majefty's fhips, as per margin:—L'Efpiegle, of two guns, by Dedaigneufe.—Le Paffe par Tout (Chaffe Maree), of two guns and fix fwivels, by St. Florenzo.—Les Freres Unis, of eight guns, by Caroline.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Rotterdam Mercury of the 12th of January contained the following paragraph: "On the 2d, the funds at Paris experienced a great depression, which was chiefly attributed to a report circulated on 'Change, that a warm dispute had taken place between the Emperor and the Roman Imperial Ambassador, Count Cobenzel, in which the preliminaries to a new war were discovered."

Mr. E. Binns, late Mate of the brig Louisa Anne, belonging to Boston, has arrived in town from Holland. The brig was bound to Gottenburgh; but being driven into Havre by the late gales, was detained there under pretence of her being Swedish property, and of there being some informality in her papers: both hull and cargo have been condemned, and the Master with difficulty obtained permission to go to Paris, to remonstrate on the occasion. Mr. Binns was allowed to go to Rouen, where he has connexions, and from thence he proceeded along the coast to Catwyck. During his residence in France, he collected various matters of information, which form a striking contrast with the statements of M. Champagny, in his recent *Exposé* *. Mr. Binns states, that the people are almost unanimous in personal hostility to their Tyrant. A considerable degree of discontent pervades the Armies on the Coast, chiefly on their arrears of pay, and partly, in consequence of a prevalent opinion that the favourable period for invasion had been suffered to elapse, and that the matured state of our defence deprived them of every legitimate hope of success, in the event of the enterprize being undertaken. Buonaparte has lost much of his popularity since his Coronation. The troops constituting what is called the Army of England were at Christmas fourteen weeks in arrears; the soldiers were, in consequence, reduced to the necessity of levying contributions on the country people for their support; and, in one of the many contests which this expedient gave occasion to, several lives were lost. The troops, in general are very badly cloathed, and appear to be in every respect more neglected than we should have expected under a military despotism, which was raised, and is maintained, by their agency.

Buonaparte, at the request of the Pope, has given orders that all the Catholic Clergy who took the constitutional oath during the different periods of the Revolution shall now revoke it. His Holiness pressed the restoration of the Church Lands, as also of the Order of Jesuits in France, but without success.

Buonaparte and the Pope are said to be going to Milan, to assist in the Coronation of Joseph Buonaparte as King of Lombardy.—The Courts of Naples, Spain, Portugal, and Berlin, have, it is said, given their consent to this change. From Austria, however, no answer has been received.

The Legislative Body of Paris on the 6th of January, celebrated the festival of inauguration of the Emperor's bust. The ceremony, which was uncommonly splendid, commenced at seven in the evening.—The statue of the Emperor, which is placed in the Hall of the Legislative Body, represents him with the Civil Code in his hand. The pedestal bears this inscription—"To Napoleon, First Emperor; the Legislative Body; Fontanes, President; Delatre, Sacopin, Vienot-Vaublanc, Terrasson, Questors."

A new city, to be called "Napoleon," is to be built in the vicinity of Fontenoy, the expence of which is to be defrayed out of the funds of the Crown.

All the Archbishops of France who are not Cardinals are about to receive letters of promotion as Officers of the Legion of Honour.

It is now ascertained, that the journey of the Emperor Napoleon and his Empress to the departments on the Rhine cost near 30,000,000 of livres.

On the night of the 11th of January, the Rochfort squadron, comprising six sail of the line (one a three-decker), two frigates, and two brigs, sailed from Basque Bay.

Some late French papers assert, that it is now *determined* to attempt the invasion of England early in the Spring.

The Courts of Vienna and Copenhagen have declared, in answer to the circular Note of Talleyrand, respecting the British Ministers being put out of the protection of the public law, that they cannot recognize so extraordinary a principle.

A method of cleansing linen by steam has been discovered in France, which saves nearly all the labour, and nineteen-twentieths of the fuel, soap, &c. ordinarily used in washing. The process is as follows:—the linen is steeped in water (even hard water will do), and then drained; it is then sprinkled with cold ley made of salt of kelp, and a small quantity of soap; and when the linen has imbibed this, it is put into a bucking tub: as much fire is then lighted as will keep a few pints of water, and the ley which was drained through, in a constant state of ebullition, in a large boiler; and the steam thus arising finishes the operation in two or three hours.

* See page 74.

hours. The linen is then taken out and rinced in spring or river water; and should there be any spots which have escaped the action of the ley, soap must be used to them. The colour of the linen is much improved by this process, which does not wear it out so much as washing in the ordinary way, or injure it in any manner whatever. The heaviest washing may, by this method, be completed in a few hours.

The late Proposition for Peace.

Paris, Feb. 5. Yesterday M. Talleyrand, by order of the Emperor, presented a Report to the following effect. It begins by announcing the accomplishment of the happiness of France by the solemn event of the Coronation; an event produced by the unanimous suffrages of the people, and by the voice of Heaven. It then states that the Emperor has made the first overtures to a Government which has ever manifested the most inveterate hatred towards him and the nation; and after passing much eulogium on the moderation and magnanimity of the Emperor of the French, whose only wish is for the happiness of the people, the Reporter communicated the following Letter which his Majesty has thought proper to transmit to the King of Great Britain:

"Sir and Brother,—Called to the Throne of France by Providence, and by the suffrages of the People and the Army, my first sentiment is a wish for Peace. France and England abuse their prosperity. They may contend for ages—but do their Governments well fulfil the most sacred of their duties? and will not so much blood shed uselessly, and without a view to any end, accuse them in their own consciences?—I consider it as no disgrace to make the first step. I have, I hope, sufficiently proved to the world, that I fear none of the chances of War; it besides presents nothing that I need to fear. Peace is the wish of my heart, but war has never been contrary to my glory. I conjure your Majesty not to deny yourself the happiness of giving peace to the world, nor to leave that sweet satisfaction to your children; for, in fine, there never was a more fortunate opportunity, nor a moment more favourable, to silence all the passions, and listen only to the sentiments of humanity and reason.—This moment once lost, what end can be assigned to a war which all my efforts will not be able to terminate? Your Majesty has gained more within 10 years, both in territory and riches, than the whole extent of Europe *. Your Nation is at the highest point of prosperity; what can it hope from war?—To form a coalition of some Powers on the Continent? The Continent will remain tranquil: a coalition can only increase the preponderance and continental greatness of France.—To renew internal troubles? The times are no longer the same.—To destroy our finances? Finances founded on a flourishing culture can never be destroyed.—To take from France her Colonies? Colonies to France are only a secondary object: and does not your Majesty already possess more than you know how to preserve? If your Majesty would but reflect, you must perceive that the war is without an object, without any presumable result to yourself. Alas! what a melancholy prospect, to cause two nations to fight for the sake of fighting!—The world is sufficiently large for our two Nations to live in it; and reason sufficiently powerful to discover means of reconciling every thing, when the wish for reconciliation exists on both sides. I have, however, fulfilled a sacred duty, and one which is precious to my heart. I trust your Majesty will believe in the sincerity of my sentiments, and my wish to give you every proof of it.

Jan. 2. "Napoleon."

M. Talleyrand then descanted on the advantage of our position; and observed, that if any other Prince, except the Emperor had communicated to him such a disposition, he should have resisted it with his advice, because we have not lost any thing.—"Our flotillas, he says, the creation of which seemed a chimerical project, the union of which appeared to be impossible, have been collected together as if by enchantment. Our soldiers are become seamen; we might say, that the ports and the coasts have been transformed into cities, where the landmen and seamen apply themselves in full security to the terrible and dangerous exercises of war. No doubt we have fewer vessels than England; but their number is sufficient to enable them, after a junction wisely prepared, to strike a mortal blow against the enemy. Spain, involved in the contest by provocations without pretext or excuse, has given us, for auxiliaries, the disapprobation of Europe for an unjust aggression, the indignation of a generous people, and the forces of a great kingdom. Invulnerable on our territory, we have proved that vigilance, and an energy which never relaxes, are sufficient for our security. Our Colonies are beyond the reach of attack: Guadaloupe, Martinique, the Isle of France, would defy an expedition of 20,000 men. Our cities, our plains, our manufactures prosper: the regular receipt of the taxes attests the inexhaustible fecundity of agriculture and industry: Commerce, accustomed during the last ten years, to be conducted

* Alluding to our Indian conquests.

conducted through its expensive relations with England, proceeds now in another channel, and substitutes for those relations communications more profitable, independent, and secure. There are no new imposts: no loans: a debt which cannot increase, but must diminish: in a word, an union of means sufficient to support, during ten years, the existing state of war. Such is the position of France."

He then drew a picture of the situation of England, which he described as appalled with terror, and compelled to invent a new mode of warfare to ensure its own security, which is incessantly menaced by 1500 vessels which compose our own flotilla, by sixty ships of the line, and by a valiant army commanded by the bravest Generals in the world. But these considerations have not induced the English Government to take steps to prevent hostilities; and has left the Emperor all the advantages of this honourable overture. That Government has, however, given an answer by no means void of moderation, though vague and indeterminate.—He then read the Answer which follows:

Letter of Lord MULGRAVE *to his Excellency M.* TALLEYRAND, *Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

"His Majesty has received the Letter which has been addressed to him by the Head of the French Government, dated the 2d of the present month. There is no object which his Majesty has more at heart than to avail himself of the first opportunity to procure again to his subjects the advantages of a peace, founded on a basis which may not be incompatible with the permanent security and essential interests of his States. His Majesty is persuaded that such an end can only be attained by arrangements, which may at the same time, provide for the future safety and tranquillity of Europe, and prevent the recurrence of the dangers and calamities in which it is involved. Conformably to this sentiment, his Majesty feels that it is impossible for him to answer more particularly to the overture that has been made him, until he shall have had time to communicate with the Powers of the Continent, with whom he is engaged in confidential connexions and relations; and particularly with the Emperor of Russia, who has given the strongest proofs of the wisdom and elevation of the sentiments with which he is animated, and the lively interest which he takes in the safety and independence of Europe.

(Signed) MULGRAVE.

Downing-street, Jan. 14, 1805."

After M. Talleyrand had concluded his Report, it was unanimously agreed to thank his Imperial Majesty for his communication.

In the Tribunate and the Legislative Body this subject was discussed with great animation. M. Reynault made a long speech, in which he took a view of the glorious actions of the Emperor, and drew the inference that he was a being above the common passions of men: he represented France as invulnerable, and England in danger on every side. He defended the seizure of Hanover as just and necessary; and intimated that nothing in the shape of a confederacy on the Continent could be formed against France; so that, if the present opportunity be rejected by England, all Europe will see that the Cabinet of London alone desires the continuance of war.

HOLLAND.

The French have for some time been selling the goods of English manufacture seized in Holland. The Dutch Government on this occasion are entirely passive.—The groom of General Marmont is the auctioneer of this Military Custom-house. The goods remain warehoused till an opportunity arrives for re-exporting them. A guard of soldiers attends at the place of sale, to prevent tumults.

A waggon, containing specie to a very considerable amount, was lately sent from Amsterdam to Hamburgh; and was stopped by order of the French General Frere, and the money seized under pretence that it was intended to be sent to England. The Merchants on whose account it was sent immediately applied to Gen. Frere, and produced proofs that the money was not intended to be sent to England; upon which the General offered to restore it, on condition of a handsome douceur. This was refused, and it still remains in the custody of the French General.

The Dutch papers of the 28th of January were chiefly filled with a speech made by Citizen Van Hasselt to the Legislative Body on the 21st, when they were called upon to sanction a vote of the Directory for the new tax upon Capital. The reasons said by this Legislator to be offered in support of the proposal are, "a stagnation in every department of Government, an insurrection in the Army and Navy, and a general Bankruptcy!"—M. Van Hasselt then shews, that, according to the terms used by the Directory, even this tax would but postpone the ruin of the country for three months. He enters into several details to prove his assertions; and after recommending a rigid system of œconomy, he observes, "Let the Directory freely tell the Emperor of the French, who, no doubt, is very well informed of the state of affairs, what the Batavians have done, borne, and suffered, since the year 1795, for the recovery and preservation of their liberty and independence, in

in obtaining and being true to their alliance with the French Republic; and let them actually shew, that it is impossible to continue to load the people with burthen upon burthen; because, from the course of events, and the pressure of particular circumstances, the fountain of their property and prosperity is dried up."

The difference which subsisted between the Batavian Executive Government and the French Generals and Talleyrand's Civil Agents is far from being settled, notwithstanding the strong measures adopted by the latter on the occasion. The four Members who resigned their places in the Directory had, in approbation of their conduct, been invited by their Colleagues to attend its sittings; this, however, they have declined, and have laid aside the badges of office. Their popularity has increased with the oppression they have experienced; and they are generally regarded as a point round which, at a more favourable period, the people may rally to regain their liberty.

ITALY.

On the 14th ult. a French corps of 18,000 men was stationed between Cevignola and Godgio, waiting orders to enter the Neapolitan territory.

It appears by Letters from Genoa, that a treaty was signed on the 20th October between the Ligurian Republic and France, by which Napoleon engages to effect a peace between the former and the Barbary Powers. The Republic stipulates, to place at the disposal of France, during the present war, 6000 seamen, 4000 of whom are to be furnished immediately. Her harbours, arsenals, docks, and dock-yards, are to be placed at the disposal of France, for the purpose of building ten ships of the line. The Ligurians are also to put the Emperor in possession of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two corvettes, which are all nearly finished.

Fifty galley-slaves are constantly employed in digging round the triumphal arch of Severus at Rome, which is almost half buried. Like exertions are making in removing the ruins which nearly bury Trajan's pillar, and the Temple of Jupiter Stator. The researches at Ostia are carried on with great zeal and success; some temples, and many curious articles, have been found.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Declaration of War against England*, we are assured, was written by the French Minister Bournonville; he presented the draft of this Declaration, the day after his arrival, to the Prince of Peace: the Cabinet, however, objected to many parts of it, and the delay which occurred in the issuing of it arose from the discussions to which it gave rise. Bournonville, after protesting against the various modifications which had been made, waited on his Catholic Majesty on the 27th November, when he persuaded his Majesty to sign it without farther alterations. Bournonville demanded the arrest of all the British in Spain; but the King ordered a decided refusal to be given on the subject.

In the *Madrid Gazette*, of Dec. 24, it is asserted, that on the day on which the Declaration of War was published in that City, the King signed a Treaty of Alliance with Portugal; in virtue of which the latter Government declares itself an ally of Spain, and an enemy of England.

A very singular sort of Proclamation† has been issued at Madrid by the Prince of Peace, dated the 28th December. It states that the King having charged him with the conduct of this new war against Great Britain, it is his wish that all the Chiefs in the kingdom should communicate with him concerning it; and to correspond with this solemn confidence, in having the command of the brave troops, he must exert all the sources of his *ardent mind!* After enumerating the seizure of the frigates, and other acts of hostility, he proceeds in the following strain:

"SAILORS! 300 of your comrades having been blown to pieces, and 1000 treacherously made prisoners, must excite your honour to avenge such acts. SOLDIERS! an equal number of your comrades unarmed, deprived of their Standards, and taken to a remote island, where probably they will starve, or be induced to resort to the enemy's ranks, will remind you of your duty. SPANIARDS! peaceable and inoffensive people, reduced to the greatest misery, together with their poor wives and dear children, cursing the authors of their ruin, excite your compassion, and command your protection! In short, millions of families, expecting the necessary support in a most calamitous year, see it seized, that blessing taken from them, and exclaim—"Vengeance! Vengeance!" Let us hasten, then, to take vengeance, since the King commands it, and justice and honour require it. If Englishmen have forgotten that there flows through the veins of the Spaniards the blood of those who defeated the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, and the Moors; we have not. We have it impressed upon our minds that we ought to preserve the fame of our brave forefathers; and posterity expects some of our names to augment the

* See p. 68.

† See Lord R. Fitzgerald's Note at Lisbon, p. 170.

the number of the Castilian troops."

He continues for some time in alternate strains of abuse against the English Government, and appeals to the courage and honour of the Spaniards, whom he advises to make war in the most formidable manner; and assures them, that if their operations should fail, they will not be blamed; and that the Clergy should encourage them to fight with all their strength. He adds,

"When a favourable opportunity may offer to harass the enemy, let him who has the command avail himself of it, without waiting for the orders of his superior, or multiplying consultations, which may tend to injure the courage and resolution of those who are to execute them, and thus, by delay, lose the most precious moment for preserving the national honour. Let the Smuggler be prosecuted as the most abominable felon—as the supporter of our ambitious enemy—as the introducer of the goods manufactured by his hands, stained with the blood of their fathers and brothers; let a patriotic horror be inspired towards this infamous trade; and, when it is well aroused, when there is no Spaniard whatever to degrade himself by contributing to this shameful trade, Europe will see its true interest, and will shut up its doors against English industry! then we shall have our revenge complete! we shall humble their unsupportable pride! they will then perish in a fury upon heaps of bales and merchandize! and when repelled from all parts, these ingrates, these violators of the Rights of the People, and these Tyrants of the Sea, will tumble from their mighty eminence!" Any person, desirous of proposing any particular enterprise against England, is to address him on the subject!

Great military arrangements are making in every part of Spain; and it is said in the French papers, that that country at present possesses a naval force of 65 sail of the line, some of them of the heaviest rate, and a proportional number of frigates, corvettes, and other vessels of war. Public prayers have been put up in all the churches for their success.

The Spanish army at St. Roch was, according to Madrid letters of the 7th ult. to be augmented with all possible dispatch to 50,000 men. A French auxiliary corps, commanded by a Field Marshal, is expected there early in the spring, till which period the intended operations of the Spaniards against Gibraltar are to be deferred.

Spain, says the *Bulletin Politique*, can produce 100,000 land forces in arms, and 60 ships of the line. Its finances are in the best state, the income being several millions of dollars above its expenditure. In the South, the East, and the West, the Ocean and the Mediterranean secure it from every attack; on the North, the alliance of France renders it more impenetrable than the Pyrenees.

A Spanish Lieutenant General, named Filangerie, has arrived at Ferrol, to take the command of the troops in garrison (10,000 in number); and he is to have at his disposal 700 seamen, commanded by French Officers. The inhabitants are also organised into a corps for the defence of the town.

Sir John Orde lately wrote to the Governor of Cadiz, to inform him that he had orders to declare the port in a state of blockade; but expressed his willingness to suffer the boats to fish as usual, provided the Spanish batteries would not fire upon any British ships that might chance to come within their reach. To this honourable proposal the Captain-General returned an insolent and intemperate answer.

According to the returns at Madrid from the several places that have been infected with the contagion, it appears that, in all, 124,200 persons have died. Women appear to have been infinitely less affected by the fever than men; and the deaths in consequence have been in a proportion of not more than one to three.

PORTUGAL.

STATE PAPER.

To his Excellency M. D'Araujo D'Arevedo.

Sir, *Lisbon, Jan.* 25, 1805.

Did I not entertain for the Portuguese nation the highest respect, I should, perhaps, pass over in silence the indecent publication which has appeared in the Supplement to the Gazette of Lisbon, of this day, of an article under the title of Manifesto of the Prince of Peace, dated Madrid, the 20th of December, 1801. But anxious, Sir, as I am to possess the good opinion of a loyal nation, which is esteemed by mine, it is just that I should protest in an official and ostensible manner against the insertion of so base a libel as that to which I allude; more particularly as the Gazette of Lisbon is the only Journal circulated in Portugal, as it is published under the sanction, and subject to the controul, of the Government, and as it is, of course, marked with an official character, which gives credit with the publick to every thing that appears in it.

I repeat, Sir, that, anxious of the good opinion of this nation, I cannot be indifferent to the sentiments it entertains of mine; and what would be its sentiments, if a public Minister of his Britannic Majesty, witnessing, under the character of authenticity, the publication of those foul calumnies with which that Manifesto teems, were by his silence to admit, at least tacitly, the reality of the abominable crimes with which his countrymen are reproached? what would be its sentiments if a Minister of his Majesty felt no indignation at the horrible charge preferred against

against the English, of suffering their prisoners of war to die of hunger, or of compelling them to enter into their service against their own country? Finally, if he felt no indignation to hear them denounced to all Europe as objects of universal detestation with the most shameful and aggravating epithets, and at the same time degrading to the antient and brave Spanish nation (to excite whose ardour it was sufficient but to shew an enemy), and injurious to the generous people against whom they are directed? No, Sir, we do not starve our prisoners to death; we do not force them to take up arms against their country. If Spain mourns the fate of the unfortunate persons who perished at a moment when a measure of precaution dictated the necessity of detaining certain ships of war belonging to that nation by the British cruizers; do us, Sir, the justice to believe, that that sorrow is as general and sincere in England; and that the mourning we wear is at the bottom of our hearts. No, Sir, our hands are not stained with innocent blood; and we would readily shed some of our own to restore to life the victims of a cruel chance, which we constantly deplore.

These, Sir, are the principal points on which I have to vindicate the outraged honour of my nation, while I wait for the instructions of his Majesty with respect to the exemplary punishment which he is entitled to demand of the Portuguese Government, on the Editors or Printers who inserted in the said Gazatte, no doubt without its knowledge, a libel so prejudicial to the honour of his august Ally. I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's, &c.

ROBERT S. FITZGERALD.

GERMANY.

The march of new French troops into Italy has given great alarm to the Austrian Government, whose army in the Italian possessions is likewise to be considerably augmented, and several General Officers have, in consequence, received new appointments. Count Cobentzel at Paris has been charged to demand an explanation of the reasons why so many troops are marched from France into Italy? and the answer which he is stated to have received was, that his Court should likewise give an account of the reason for which it collected so considerable an army on the confines of the Italian Republic, and in different parts of Upper Italy.

On the 19th December the Austrian line comprized 42,000 men; other troops were on their route for the same neighbourhood; and the corps forming in Hungary, Transylvania, the Bannat, Sclavonia, and Croatia, amounted, at the date of the last accounts, to nearly 100,000 men.

Sir A. Paget lately presented a spirited Note to the Court of Vienna, on the seizure of Sir G. Rumbold; in which he states that he thinks it impossible his Majesty, in his quality of Chief of the Empire, can rest a tranquil spectator of so audacious a violation of all political rights.

The Vienna advices to the 16th ult. state the arrival of several Couriers from St. Petersburg and Berlin. Those three Courts are said to be most actively occupied with ensuring the preservation of peace in Europe, and devising means for an accommodation between Great Britain and France.

Towards the end of last month, provisions were so dear at Vienna, that it was found necessary to advance the pay of the soldiers one kreutzer per day, and that of the officers in proportion.

The States of Bohemia have granted 400,000 dollars for the purpose of purchasing corn, to avoid the famine with which they are threatened.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from Petersburg state, in confident terms, that the Emperor has recently announced his firm adherence to his former declaration, that the evacuation of Hanover, Holland, and Lower Italy, by the French troops, must form the basis of any fresh negotiation with France.

M. d'Oubril, since his return from France, is appointed a Counsellor of State, has received considerable presents, and is employed in the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The new honours lately heaped upon Prince Czartorinsky, at Petersburg, has much chagrined Buonaparte and Talleyrand; as it is known that that Prince has always exerted his utmost influence against the different governments in France since the fall of the Monarchy.

The Emperor of Russia has assigned the city of Kiow for the future residence of Louis XVIII.

TURKEY.

An insurrection had nearly taken place in Constantinople the beginning of December, in consequence of the troops having received no pay for more than two months. As soon as this was known, the Grand Seignior demanded of the merchants, and other persons of property, a forced loan of three millions of piastres, and ordered that the troops should be paid double their arrears.

General Brune is said to have left Constantinople under a Turkish escort.

An article from Constantinople, dated Dec. [illegible], says—The Sultan expected to receive a sum of the treasure left by Ghezzar Pacha, sufficient to reimburse the forced contribution of 3,000,000 piastres, raised a few weeks ago for paying the arrears due

due to the troops. It is thought the sudden dismission of the Captain Pacha, who was a long time a favourite of the Grand Seignior, is connected with the present political system of the Porte. He would have beheaded that Officer but for the interposition of his Sultanas.

ASIA.

The *Madras Gazette Extraordinary*, of Aug. 14, contains a dispatch from Brigadier Monson to General Lake, announcing the capture, by assault, of the Fort of Hinglais Ghur, hitherto supposed to be impregnable, by a party composed of the 2d battalion, 2d regiment, six 6-pounders, and a party of Lieut. Lucan's Hindostan Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Sinclair.—After a heavy cannonade of an hour, our troops scaled the walls and took possession of the place, without having an Officer either killed or wounded.—The garrison consisted of 300 cavalry and 800 infantry, commanded by Sham Rao Murray (the killedar of the place), who made his escape on the East side of the fort, with other fugitives, many of whom were found killed and wounded in the surrounding jungles.—The place had been in the possession of Holkar's family for 50 years. It is surrounded by a deep natural ravine 250 feet in breadth, and 200 in depth, the sides perpendicular, on the inner of which is built the walls of the fort.

The *Calcutta Gazette*, of July 10, announces the complete success of Col. Martindale, in Bundelcund, over a banditti under a Chief named Rajah Rem Sing.—Captains O'Halloran and Anderson led two brigades against the enemy with great gallantry, as did Capt. Watson with the 1st battalion of the 18th regiment.

The India Company, through the agency of Mr. Jesse, lately established a commercial intercourse with the Sultaun of Borneo, and, amongst other objects, has engaged all the pepper grown on the Island. Ship-building there is very cheap; while Mr. Jesse was there, a junk of 580 tons was built in less than two months, for 4,250 dollars.

By letters from Prince of Wales's Island to Madras, we are informed, that several of the convicts on the North coast of that Island had attempted to effect their escape in an open boat; in which, after suffering great hardships for several days, they were obliged to return and [illegible] themselves to the garrison.

[illegible]. By the official [illegible] ed by the Governor in Council at Madras, it appears that *one hundred and forty-five thousand eight hundred and forty* persons have been inoculated with the Vaccine Virus, at the Presidency and subordinate stations, without any casualty.

A new Volcano has lately appeared in the mountains of Columbo; the eruption was attended with a considerable concussion of the earth, to a very great distance. The crater seems of prodigious depth, and burnt for some days with much violence.

The late accounts from India mention the renewal of disturbances in Cochin China.

Letters from Bengal, of the 4th of August, announce a serious commotion to have taken place at Juthia, in Siam, from the following circumstance: The King, to indulge the personal resentment of his Minister, caused twenty of the principal Mandarins to be whipped with split rattans with such severity, that several of them died in consequence. Shortly after, some of the King's favourite elephants were killed during the night, and this was made the ground for fresh arrests and flagellations. The populace rose, rescued the prisoners, and gave battle to the King's troops; in this, however, they were defeated, and compelled to seek safety in the mountains S. W. of Kesho, where they have formed a junction with the insurgents on the frontiers of Cochin China.

AFRICA.

A new Prophet has appeared in the kingdom of Algiers, and involved the Government in considerable alarm and embarrassment; he is a Moor, and has assumed the name of Marabout, signifying Holy Man. He some time since attacked the city of Constantine with 30,000 Corbiles, and plundered it of a large quantity of arms, ammunition, cloathing, horses, &c. He afterwards defeated a strong corps which the Dey had sent against him, and the fame of this victory has induced vast numbers to flock to his standard. At the date of the last accounts, he occupied a strong position in the mountains, where he had assembled an army of 200,000 men; and from whence he occasionally sallied into the neighbouring district, carrying desolation wherever he moved.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Mr. Jefferson has been re-elected President of the United States.

A dreadful fire broke out at New York on the 18th ult. which destroyed upwards of forty houses and stores. It appears that, some time before, a Letter was received by one of the inhabitants, acquainting him that the writer was one of eleven persons who had conspired to set that part of the city on fire for the sake of plunder; but that he had repented of his determination, and thought it his duty to give notice of the intention of his associates.—In consequence, the inhabitants kept a nightly watch

watch for several weeks; but, on the morning of the 18th of December, the threats of the incendiaries were executed. The estimate of property consumed is various.—Some accounts state it at one million of dollars; others at three millions.

The New York Papers state, that a revolt had been detected amongst the slaves in the Southern districts. They had their Committees of Correspondence.

The quantity of coffee exported from Jamaica between September 30, 1803, and September 30, 1804, amounted to 22,063,980 lbs. being an increase of 6,197,689 lbs. beyond the export of the preceding year.

During a large tornado at Jamaica, there was the appearance of a large globe rising and descending in the atmosphere, occasioning very violent convulsions in the earth, and accompanied by a loud noise; it presently resembled a water-spout, but no water fell; and in its progress, which was from the North-east to the Southward, it emitted frequent flashes, with a thick black smoke, and a noise like the report of a cannon. It was visible about an hour; during which time, although its force was such as to tear up the largest trees, it did not extend beyond a mile in the parish of St. Elizabeth, Black River, when it disappeared.

It is stated, in an article from Curacoa, that the Spanish inhabitants of St. Domingo, in consequence of the interception of a letter (in which the Commander of the French troops offered to co-operate with Dessalines in destroying the Spanish settlers, in case he should be allowed to retire unmolested), had taken up arms, killed 27 of the French soldiery, and made upwards of 300 of them prisoners. Dessalines was represented as advancing at the head of 22,000 Blacks, to expel or extirpate both French and Spaniards.

Irish and Scotch News.

Jan. 26. We are sorry to state the loss of his Majesty's hired cutter Constance, Lieut. Menzies commander, at Roundstone Bay, near *Galway*, on the 17th ult. in a violent gale, which, after carrying away almost every article on her deck, dashed her on a rock where she was totally lost. Two of her crew unhappily perished; the remainder were saved by the assistance of the neighbouring peasants.

About three weeks ago, a lady at *Edinburgh* was burnt to death by her cloaths catching fire. About a week ago, a girl at Leith, five years old, was burnt to death in the same manner; and on the 8th ult. at Cupar-Fife, an old lady who had approached too near the fire of her apartment, was soon enveloped in flames; and shortly after expired.

An atrocious murder has been committed in the parish of Craignish, in *Argyllshire*, upon Allan M'Lean, late at Barrakan, in that parish, who was stabbed with a knife in the left side, in his own house, of which he immediately expired. John Campbell, at Ardlaroch, in the same parish, charged with the perpetration of this murder, has made his escape; but strict search is making after him.

The foundation stone of the Hunterian Museum in the University of Glasgow was lately laid, in the presence of the Dean of Faculties, Principal and Professors of the University. This building, which is to be finished in the course of the year 1806, is intended for the reception of the valuable collection of coins, medals, paintings, books, MSS. anatomical preparations, and a variety of the most curious specimens in all the departments of Natural History, bequeathed to the University of Glasgow, by the late celebrated Dr. William Hunter, a native of Lanarkshire, educated at that college, and employed during a great part of his life as Physician to the Queen. As this munificent benefaction was intended for the improvement of the numerous students attending Glasgow College, and particularly for promoting the knowledge of Medical Science and Natural History, we have no doubt that every exertion will be made to accomplish the benevolent design of the liberal benefactor.

Country News.

Jan. 12. About 7 in the evening, a strong shock of an earthquake was felt for two or three seconds in the whole of the lower end of the vale of *Clwyd*, which from its severity, must have extended to a considerable distance.

The same night, as the Doris frigate was proceeding to Quiberon-bay, through the Benequet passage, she struck upon a sunken rock, called the Diamond-rock, and in consequence made so much water that Capt. Campbell was obliged to throw all her guns and every weighty article overboard. During the following day, it blew a tremendous gale at S. W. but the weather moderating on the day following, they gained upon the leak, which was under the fore-foot, and in the evening she sailed for England with a fine breeze, accompanied by the Felix. In the night, however, it blew hard from the N. W. with a heavy sea, which tore off the foddering which had been put under her bottom to stop the leak, and the water gushed in with such violence, that every exertion to keep it out proved ineffectual; she became water-logged, would not answer her helm, and had drifted considerably to leeward during the night.

In

In this predicament, Capt. Campbell, finding it impossible to keep her above water, determined to abandon her, and accordingly brought her to an anchor.—"Our situation," says our informant, "was very critical." We were on the most dangerous part of the coast, between a reef of rocks off Crozie (near the mouth of the Loire) called Le Four, and a rock called the Turk; there was an excessive heavy swell running, and we could see the breakers directly astern, about three miles distant. Happily the wind abated, or we all must have perished. At this time a Danish brig was drifted in by the tide, and part of our people were put on-board her, with orders to proceed for England; the rest, including the captain and most of the officers, in all 117, got on board the Felix, with a few portable articles. Capt. Campbell then set the Doris on fire; in a short time the after-magazine blew up (the fore one had been drowned), and she immediately went down. On the 16th the Felix fell-in with the squadron under the orders of Sir T. Graves, and delivered the Doris's people on-board the Tonnant, which ship left that station on the 21st for England.

Jan. 23. A stage-coach was overturned while going down Mockdale-hill, between *Buxton* and *Sheffield*, owing to the road being covered with ice, by which accident Mr. Marsden, tailor, of Sheffield, a passenger, was killed on the spot. Six inside passengers, however, and the coachman, escaped unhurt.

Jan. 31. The fall of snow throughout *Shropshire* has been so great, that the mails have not arrived there for many hours after their time, during the last three days: on the high ground between *Oxford* and *Cheltenham*, it was drifted to the height of ten feet.

Feb. 1. The Earl of Abergavenny East Indiaman sailed from *Portsmouth* this day in company with the outward-bound ships; when, the weather proving adverse, the Commodore made signal on Tuesday for them to put into Portland Roads. The Abergavenny having a pilot on-board who did not seem well acquainted with the coast, she struck on the shambles of the Bill of *Portland*, about two miles from the shore. Capt. Wordsworth and his officers were of opinion that the ship might be got off without sustaining material damage; and accordingly no guns of distress were fired for upwards of an hour and a half, when 20 were discharged. All this time the people were free from alarm, and no idea prevailed that it would be necessary to hoist out the boats. About five P. M. things bore a more unfavourable aspect; the carpenter announced that a considerable leak was discovered near the bottom of the chain-pumps, which it was not in his power to stop. The pumps were set a-going, and part of the crew endeavoured to bail her at the fore-hatch, but all attempts to keep the water under were in vain. At six P. M. the inevitable loss of the ship became apparent; other leaks were discovered; the wind had increased to a gale; and the severe beating of the vessel upon the rocks threatened immediate destruction. As the night advanced, the situation of all on-board became more terrible. At seven, the Company was nearly exhausted; and the purser, Mr. Mortimer, was sent in one of the ship's boats with the papers and dispatches. The third mate, a cousin of the captain, accompanied the purser, with about six seamen. One boat came off from the shore, which took on-board the Miss Evans's, Miss Jackson, Mr. Rutledge, and Mr. Taylor, a cadet, all passengers. About nine o'clock, the dreadful crisis approached; the passengers were informed of their situation, and every man was aware of his fate. The sailors, in a state of desperation, insisted on more liquor; but the officers guarded the spirit-room, and remained there even while the ship was sinking. Just before she went down, Mr. Bagget, the chief mate, went to Capt. Wordsworth, and said, "We have done all we can, Sir; she will sink in a moment." The Captain replied, "It cannot be helped—God's will be done." At 11, the sea gave her a sudden shock, and she sunk in twelve fathoms water; at which time between 80 and 90 persons were clinging to the tops of the masts, and were afterwards taken off. When the ship sunk, she did not go down in the usual way, by falling first upon her beam-ends: this deviation is supposed to have arisen from her being laden with treasure and Porcelain ware. She had 70,000l. in specie on-board, and nearly 400 persons. The crew consisted of 160 men, and there were between 50 and 60 passengers; the rest were recruits: about 30 Chinamen were also on-board. The total number of the drowned is estimated at 300, and the whole value of the cargo at 200,000l. Nothing was saved except the dispatches and some valuable prints, which had been sent out for General Lake. Capt. Wordsworth, at the moment the ship was going down, was seen clinging to the ropes. Mr. Gilpin, one of the mates, used every persuasion to induce him to save his life, but all in vain.—The names of the persons said to have been saved are, Messrs. G. W. E. Steuart, 2d mate; J. Wordsworth, 3d ditto; T. Gilpin, 4th; J. Clark, 5th; H. Mortimer, 6th; Davie, surgeon; Steuart, purser; Abbot, gunner; Addwater, carpenter; White, mid

midshipman and cockswain; Pitcher, Rason, Yates, and Barnet, midshipmen; Akers, ship's steward; Ivers, boatswain's 2d mate; Dunn and Williams, gunner's mates; Barrett, Boyd, Palmer, Thompson, and J. Thompson, quarter-masters; Lundie, baker; Parsons, Swinic, and Bonge, seamen, and J. Thompson, Chinese servant.—Passengers, T. Evans, esq, senior, merchant; Misses Evans and Jackson; Mr. Routledge; Cornet Burgoyne, 8th Light-dragoons; Dr. Maxwell; Mr. Evans's black servant; Messrs. Baillie, Gramshaw, C. Taylor, Thwaites, and Johnson, cadets.—Exclusive of the above persons, about 20 soldiers, and from 40 to 50 of the petty-officers, and others of the ship's company, were saved, whose names have not yet been ascertained.—The total number saved is reckoned at from 90 to 100 persons.

Capt. Forbes and three privates, taken from the wreck in a benumbed state, and put into the hold of a small fishing vessel, with as many as she could safely stow, to be conveyed to Weymouth, died in gaining the shore, though a distance of not more than two miles; all of whom, together with Serjeant Hart, who died the same day, were buried on Friday with military honours. The spar-deck of the ship is come up, and with it many trunks and light goods; amongst others, the writing-case of Cornet Burgoyne; it was found by some peasants near Osmington, who, not knowing the nature or consequence of some papers therein (as a will and other documents, with a considerable sum of money), took it to Mr. Coates, the vicar of the parish, who received the whole, and sent to inform Mr. Burgoyne thereof, who is come down to take possession of his property. Since this, many boxes have been found empty. The ship has been surveyed, and the Company intend making an attempt to weigh her; and every hope is entertained of their succeeding in it, as she lies in not more than 10 fathoms of water. Her yards, masts, &c. have been brought into Weymouth.

Feb. 11. By noon, the hill behind the gaol at *Hertford* was covered with the concourse of innumerable Voters, not less than 2500, out of 3000, which is the whole number in the county. The friends of Mr. Baker filled the road in procession, with musick and colours, from Hoddesdon to Hertford, and were met by those on the Ware side of the county at the end of the town; while those in the interest of Mr. Brand thronged, but not in such numbers, from the Hatfield and Welwyn side. Mr. Baker was proposed in an appropriate speech by Sir John Sebright, bart. seconded by Sir Abraham Hume, bart.; and Mr. Brand by Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Hale. The two candidates then addressed the assembly in terms highly creditable to each other, expressing no difference but in politicks. About 8 o'clock the poll began; and by 4 Mr. Baker was 278 a-head. It was resumed next day, when, it being 1556 for Mr. Baker, and 1076 for Mr. Brand (total 2632), the latter declining the unequal contest in the handsomest manner, Mr. Baker was declared duly elected, and immediately chaired. In the prodigious crowd and press of people and carriages no accident happened; except that Mr. Jackson of Buckland died during dinner at one of the inns. Mr. Serjeant Runnington assisted Mr. Sheriff Garrow, for which he received 50*l*. Mr. Baker took his seat in the House of Commons on the Friday following. Thus terminated a contest which threatened the peace of the county, but has happily established it on the firmest basis by the temperate conduct of the candidates, and has, we trust, established in the minds of the electors a just discernment of their true interests and those of the Constitution, not in the vehemence of a party contending for a shadow, but in the sober reflection of Englishmen.

Feb. 12. The new bridge at Widford, near *Chelmsford*, received so much damage by the great swell of water during the last week, that this morning, about 4 o'clock, as the mail-coach was passing over it, it suddenly gave way, and the passengers escaped only by the velocity with which the carriage was going, as a few moments afterwards a great part of it fell in. The coachman and guard, much to their credit, immediately took the necessary precautions to prevent other carriages from passing; and the coaches now take the circuitous route of Baddow or Writtle.

Feb. 15. A few days ago two respectable young men, of the names of Rippon and Smith, having set out from *Stamford* to visit some friends at Baston, proposed to skait thither along the river, when, before they had proceeded far, the ice gave way, and they were both drowned.

Feb. 17. Mr. W. Spencer, a respectable farmer at *Balsham*, Cambridgeshire, who had enjoyed an uninterrupted state of health all his life, was a few days since, in the 79th year of his age, overturned in a taxed-cart, by which he was so much bruised as to expire in about an hour.

Feb. 18. Some valuable copper mines have lately been discovered on the Duke of Bedford's estate in *Devonshire*, near Marvel Downs; a hill about 700 feet above the level of the adjacent river, under which a tunnel is now forming that will be 13 miles and a half long. This tunnel crosses a rich vein of copper ore.

Do-

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, Jan. 1.

Lately some workmen, enlarging a pleasure-ground in the Eastern suburbs of the Metropolis, discovered an immense quantity of Roman coins, of different metals, the impressions in good preservation, and consisting of a great number of Emperors, Consuls, &c.; supposed to have lain in the earth upwards of 1700 years.

Thursday, Jan. 17.

At a Grand Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held at St. James's, this day, Charles Duke of Beaufort, John James Marquis of Abercorn, George Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, George Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Philip Earl of Chesterfield, were invested by his Majesty with the insignia of that noble Order.

Monday, Jan. 21.

At the Surrey sessions, this day, an extraordinary degree of depravity was exhibited by a boy of 14, apprentice to a man of the name of Bates, a master chimney-sweeper at Wandsworth: the boy swore, in the most positive manner, that his master had stolen four sacks of flour out of a cart in the above village. The boy's evidence was given so circumstantially, and with so much seeming truth, that the man was convicted, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. The prisoner was then tried upon a second indictment, along with another person, and the whole proof again rested upon the testimony of the same witness. During his examination, however, a letter was handed to the prisoner's counsel, from the mother of the boy, who had been stated by him to be dead. On being very closely questioned, he confessed that his whole story was false, and alledged that his master's wife had instigated him to the fabrication. This, again, on being farther pressed, he also confessed to be untrue; and at last acknowledged that there was no foundation whatever for either accusation, both being entirely the invention of his own brain. The cunning and wickedness displayed on this trial excited the utmost astonishment in the auditors: and the Chairman, as he could not do away the sentence he had passed, agreed to present a petition to the King, which the whole of the jury expressed a wish to be permitted to sign.

Monday, Jan. 28.

The Ticket 8,004, drawn this day in the Boydell Lottery, was a prize of the Shakspeare Gallery, containing the whole of the large pictures now exhibiting; together with all the estate, right, and interest, of Messrs. Boydell, in these premises. Mr. Tassie, of Leicester-square, a gentleman celebrated for his love of the arts, was the fortunate holder.

Tuesday, Jan. 29.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body of Mr. Tiffin, a respectable tradesman in Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, who was found dead in his bed, by the side of his wife, at four o'clock on Sunday morning last. It came out in evidence, that the unfortunate man had long been the habit of early drinking to a great excess. Some doubts arising as to the cause of his death, the body was opened by Mr. Ramsden, who declared him to have taken a pill of an opiate quality, that was probably the cause of his death. On this the Jury found a verdict of Lunacy.

The same morning a fine young lad, the son of Mr. Withers, a publican in Palace-yard, going to shoot sparrows in Tothill-fields, his piece missing fire he attempted to draw the charge; while so doing, his companion playing with a stick touched the trigger, when the piece went off and lodged the contents in his right hand, which is most dreadfully shattered.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

Yesterday evening preparations were made for removing the vessel, whose head and stern-posts, by fitting into a groove in the walls of the entrance to the London Docks from the river Thames, had served, and can hereafter be replaced to serve, as a stop-gate against the tide. Some difficulty attended this operation, owing to the swelling of the wood since the vessel was built, in the situation above described; and the aid of screws was necessary, besides the amazing buoyancy of the vessel, 23 feet deep in the water, to free her from the grooves in the walls. The tide serving about 11, the water was pumped out of her, she rose, and was towed to the North-east corner of the Entrance Basin, where she now lays. This morning at 9, 150 trading-vessels in the vicinity of Hermitage-bridge hoisted their flags and pendants upon a salute announcing the opening of the Dock; and, at 10, the vessel destined to the honour of being the first to enter this noble work began to dress herself in her most splendid style. At half past 10 this business was completed, and she displayed 57 different flags, being the trading-colours of every port and nation expected to use this Dock, and store their merchandize in the depositories prepared for their reception. In this number were observed the following: the flags of the East India Company upon the bowsprit; of the West India Company upon the yard-arm; American colours; Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Naples, &c. upon the starboard; Malta, Sardinia, &c. larboard.

At 11, three boats from the shore, with the band belonging to the 1st regiment of Royal London Volunteers, came on-board. Being seated in the boat, they continued playing loyal airs. About the same time Capt. Walton and Capt. Owen, principal Dockers, went on-board, and gave Capt. Stoude, the master of the vessel, the necessary instructions for the ceremony, and accommodation of the company invited. The vessel was *The London Packet*, [a beautiful two-masted vessel, laden with wine, from Oporto; and the company being on-board, she proceeded, under the care of Mr. Marshall, the River Pilot, to the entrance of the outer Lock, where he quitted her, and Captains Walton, Owen, and Huddart, took charge of her. The swivel-bridge was thrown open, with the assistance of eight men only, at 12 o'clock; and at one she entered the Lock leading from the River to the Entrance Basin. On-board were Mr. Rennie, the engineer, under whom these amazing works have been constructed, and a large party of noblemen, ladies, and gentlemen. Several guns were, at the same time, fired by the ships to welcome the event. *The London Packet* proceeded majestically across the Entrance Basin; and, at 25 minutes past one, entered the Great Dock; the immense concourse of spectators, who lined the banks of the locks and docks, saluting her with nine huzzas. Immediately on her entering the Dock, the band on-board struck up "Rule, Britannia." She was towed along the North bank of the Dock, to the upper or North-east corner, where she was about 2 o'clock moored for the purpose of unloading her cargo. About three o'clock it was high water, and the tide flowed 22 feet above the cil of the outer lock. Among the company upon the quays were, the Duke of St. Alban's, Earl Temple, the Portuguese and Hanoverian Ambassadors, Sir Andrew Hammond, Sir J. B. Warren, Aldermen Le Mesurier and Rowcroft, the Directors, &c. The Dock was nearly covered with a thin ice, the cold being intense, and a considerable fall of snow or sleet at the same time, together with the miserably dirty state of the banks of the Docks for want of pavement; all these circumstances contributed to lessen the effect and the pleasure of this truly gratifying scene. Ropes were previously laid across the Dock for towing the ship to the opposite bank, where she was greeted by the huzzas of an immense concourse of spectators of the most respectable class. The band of the East India Volunteers was stationed there, and played several excellent and appropriate pieces of musick.

A young man, the same day, fell down off the kirb, in Thames-street, nearly opposite the Custom House, and narrowly escaped being run over by a loaded cart, which passed close by his head: as it was, his left leg was broke so dreadfully that he was taken to the hospital with a certainty that amputation will be necessary.

Tuesday, February 5.

This night, as two Trinity lighters were taking ballast between Woolwich and Barking Creek, a squall of wind coming on, they sunk. All the men saved themselves by taking to their boats, except one of the name of Bulger, of Shadwell, who was drowned. He has left a wife and a large family.

Wednesday, February 6.

This night a fire broke out at the shop of Mr. Pepys, a cutler, in the Poultry, which raged furiously for some time; but, by the early arrival of the engines, was got under, after consuming the interior and back part of the premises. The whole was subdued by 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, February 20.

This day was observed as a General Fast, The Lords attended Divine Service in King Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The Service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pridden and the Rev. Mr. Champness; after which there was a most excellent Sermon preached by the Bishop of Rochester.—The House of Commons went to St. Margaret's church. The prayers were read by Dr. Fynes, and an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, canon of Christ Church, Oxford.—The Rev. Mr. Barne preached before a number of the nobility and persons of distinction at the Chapel Royal. The Bishop of London performed the Communion Service.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, accompanied by several Aldermen, the Recorder, &c. went to St. Paul's Cathedral, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Manley Wood, his Lordship's chaplain. The Artillery Company, and Third Regiment of Loyal London Volunteers, also attended. The Fourth Regiment was present at St. Sepulchre's, where an appropriate discourse was delivered by their chaplain. The other City regiments in general, and most of the regiments in London and its vicinity, attended divine service.—The Fast Day afforded the Volunteer Corps of the Metropolis an opportunity of proving that the system, so far from being on the decline, continues in as full vigour as ever. The general tenor of the discourses delivered on this solemn occasion painted the miserable and degraded situation of the States on the Continent, inferred the comparative happiness of our own; and inculcated the fatal consequences of Infidelity. SHERIFFS

SHERIFFS *appointed by his* Majesty *in Council for the Year* 1805.

Bedfordshire. John Polhill, of Renhalt, esq.
Berkshire. Moris Ximenes, of Bear-place, esq.
Bucks. Edward Nugent, of Lillies, esq.
Camb. & Hunt'sh. Joseph Marshall, of Elm, esq.
Cheshire. George John Legh, of High Legh, esq.
Cumberland. Charles Smallwood Featherstonhaugh, of Kirkoswald, esq.
Derbysh. Wm. Chambers Bagshaw, of the Oaks, esq.
Devonshire. Samuel Kekewick, of Peamore-house, esq.
Dorsetsh. John Gould, of Upway, esq.
Essex. James Reed, of Warleys, esq.
Gloucestersh. Edmund John Chamberlyne, of Mangersbury, esq.
Herefordshire. Leonard Parkinson, of Kinnersly-castle, esq.
Hertfordshire. Emilius Henry Delmé Radcliffe, of Hitchin-priory, esq.
Kent. John Minet Fector, of Updown, esq.
Leicestershire. Postponed.
Lincolnsh. Montague Cholmley, of Grantham, esq.
Monmouthshire. Joseph Price, of Monmouth, esq.
Norfolk. William Moseley, of Toffts, esq.
Northamptonsh. John Capel Rose, of Cransley, esq.
Northumberland. John Hunter, of the Hermitage, esq.
Nottinghamshire. Christopher Rolleston, of Watnal, esq.
Oxfordsh. Elisha Biscoe, of Holton-park, esq.
Rutlandshire. John Hack, of Clipsham, esq.
Shropshire. Thomas Whitmore, of Apley, esq.
Somersetsh. Jon Perring, of Combe Florey, esq.
Staffordsh. John Heylegar Burt, of Cofton, esq.
Southampton. James Blunt, of Nether Wallop, esq.
Suffolk. George Nassau, of Trimley Saint Martin's, esq.
Surrey. Robert Chatfield, of Croydon, esq.
Sussex. William, Margesson, of Offington, esq.
Warwickshire. Francis Parrot, of Bedworth, esq.
Wilts. Sir Richard Colt Hoare, of Stourhead, bart.
Worcestershire. John Amphlet, of Clent, esq.
Yorkshire. Henry Fane Cholmley, of Househam, esq.

South Wales.

Caermarthen. John Josiah Holford, of Kilgyne, esq.
Pembroke. George Harris, of Priskelly, esq.
Cardigansh. Henry Griffwell Lewis, of Llwyngrewis, esq.
Glamorgansh. Thomas Markham, of Nash, esq.
Brecon. William Greenly, of Cwmdee, esq.
Radnor. Thomas Grove, of Cum Ellan, esq.

North Wales.

Merioneth. John Edwards, of Penrhyn, esq.
Caernarvon. Richard Garnons, of Pantdu, esq.
Anglesea. John Williams, of Treban, esq.
Montgom. William Owen, of Bryngwin, esq.
Denbigh Samuel Ryley, of Marchwiel, esq.
Flint. Thomas Foulkes, of Gwernigion, esq.

SHERIFFS *appointed by his Royal Highness the* Prince of Wales, *in Council, for the Year* 1805.

County of Cornwall. Samuel Stephens, of Tregenna-castle, esq.

CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.

SPRING CIRCUIT. 1805.	Northern.	Norfolk.	Midland.	Home.	Western.	Oxford.
	LdEllenbro' B. Graham.	L. C. Justice J. Grose	L. C. Baron J. Chambre.	J. Heath J. Rooke	B. Thomson B. Sutton	J. Lawrence J. Le Blanc
Satu. Mar. 2.		Aylesbury				
Monday 4			Northampt.			Reading
Tuesday 5					Winchester	
Wednes. 6						Oxford
Thursday 7		Bedford				
Friday 8			Oakham			
Saturday 9	York & City	Huntingdo.	Linc. & City		Salisbury	Wor. & City
Monday 11				Hertford		
Tuesday 12		Cambridge				
Wednes. 13				Chelmsford		Glou. & City
Thurs. 14					Dorchester	
Friday 15			Nott. & town			
Saturday 16		Thetford				Monmouth
Monday 18			Derby	Maidstone	Exeter & City	
Tuesday 19						Hereford
Thursday 21		Bury St. Ed.	Leic. & Bor.			
Saturday 23					Launceston	Shrewsbury
Monday 25			Coventry			
Tuesday 26	Lancaster		Warwick	Horsham		
Wednes. 27						Stafford
Thurs. 28				Kingston	Taunton	

Funeral

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE ARCHBISHOP MOORE, January 25.

Archbiſhop's porter in livery, with the mace, ſcarf, and hatband.
Two beadles of Lambeth, with ſilk hatbands, poles, and dreſſes.
Churchwardens and overſeers of Lambeth.
Two porters with poles and ſilk dreſſes.
Lid of black Oſtrich feathers with trophies.
Two porters with poles and ſilk dreſſes.
Crimſon velvet cuſhion with gold fringe and taſſels, with cap of purple velvet, gilt mitre, and purple ribbons of the Order.
Two porters in gowns and ſilk dreſſes.
Rev. Dr. Vyſe, rector of Lambeth.
The two curates of Lambeth, Rev. Mr. Battle and Rev. Mr. Swaby.

Four pall-bearers.	The Corpſe	Four pall-bearers,
Lord Henly,		Captain Eden.
Sir Frederick Eden,		Honourable Colonel Bell.
Colonel Eden,		Morden Eden.
Honourable Colonel Eden,		John Eden.

Carried by eight bearers, and ſix body-pages on each ſide the pall-bearers.
Mourners, four ſons with crapes,
Rev. Mr. Moore, Charles Moore, eſq. John Moore, eſq. Rev. Robert Moore.

Lord Auckland, Richard Richards, eſq. executor, Mr. Lambert, Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Young, Rev. Mr. Sandeford, Rev. Mr. Barton, Rev. Mr. Todd, Mr. Young, Mr. Dicks, Mr. Young, jun. Mr. Fenn, Mr. Vaillant, Mr. Read, Mr. Curtain, Mr. Capes, Mr. Briggs; all wearing ſilk ſcarfs.

The proceſſion cloſed with about 30 of his Grace's domeſticks in mourning, and a number of female domeſticks in mourning. Lambeth church was greatly thronged by people of reſpectability at ſo early an hour as 10 in the forenoon. The Duke of Cambridge was preſent to ſee the laſt of his friend. The pulpit, curate's-deſk, reading-deſk, with the Communion-table and the rails round it, were hung with black ſuperfine cloth and ſilk eſcutcheons, creſts, and mitres. The funeral ſervice was performed with great ſolemnity by Dr. Vyſe. The Royal Lambeth Volunteers lined the fore-court from the ſteps of the principal door to the North entrance into the church. The proceſſion moved ſlowly, and in good order, from the long gallery built by Cardinal Pole, acroſs the great Hall, down the principal ſtaircaſe, acroſs the fore-court; during which the band played the Dead March in Saul. At a quarter paſt two the proceſſion moved round the aile of the church; and the mourners nearly filled the centre. After the ceremony was over, the mitre was placed on the coffin; which was finiſhed in a very ſuperior manner, covered with black velvet. The ornaments were remarkably ſuperb with mitres on each of the handles, &c. The whole was water-gilt. The plate had his Grace's arms, and was inſerted John Moore, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, died Jan. 18, 1805, aged 74 years. The whole of the proceſſion was noticed by the ſpectators to be remarkably regular and well conducted. Mr. Henry Watſon, of Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, was the undertaker.

The event of the death of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury was obſerved in the Metropolitan church of Canterbury on Sunday, Jan. 27, with every due ſolemnity. The archiepiſcopal throne, the pulpit, the communion-table, and the railing of the altar, were hung with black cloth, decorated with eſcocheons bearing the arms of the ſee and the family, in two ſhields, ſurmounted by his Grace's creſt and the letter C; in which ſtate they were to remain one month. After the morning ſervice, Dr. Powis, the Dean, delivered a diſcourſe ſuitable to the occaſion to a very crowded congregation.

Abp. Moore's firſt wife was the ſiſter of the late Sir Jas. Wright, reſident at Venice. His relict retired from Lambeth palace to the houſe of her ſon Robert, at Hunton, Kent.

Vol. LXXIV. p. 785. François-Ambroſe Didot, born in January, 1730, died at Paris July 10, 1804, leaving two ſons, Pierre and Firmin Didot. This extraordinary man brought the art of printing to a ſtate of excellence unattained by any of his contemporaries; and among the number of improvements perfected by his exertions is the conſtruction of mills for making fine paper, which he aſſiſted not only by his zeal and activity, but by pecuniary contribution. Didot invented a preſs by which the workman is enabled to print, equally and at once, the whole extent of a ſheet. He was alſo the inventor of many other machines and inſtruments now commonly uſed in printing-offices, and all which have powerfully contributed to the modern advancement of the typographical art. The elegant editions publiſhed by order of Louis XIV. for the education of the Dauphin, were the production of the Didots' preſs, as well as the Theatrical Selections by Corneille, the works of Racine, Telemachus, Taſſo's Jeruſalem, two ſuperb Bibles, and a

multiplicity

multiplicity of other inestimable works, each of which, on its publication, has emanated fresh beauties, and made nearer approaches to perfection. Didot sedulously endeavoured to unite in his family every talent auxiliary to the printing art. One of his sons became a celebrated type founder; and the voice of Fame announces the superior rank which they both deservedly hold among the printers of the age. The fond father delighted to observe that he was excelled by his children; while they dutifully ascribed their success to the force of his instruction, and the benefit of his example. The life of Didot was the life of honour; his abilities are known and respected; and the following anecdote will prove the goodness of his heart: In one of his journies to the paper-mills of Annonay, he met an artist who had introduced in France an improvement in the application of cylinders, &c. and, believing that his ingenuity merited reward, exerted all his interest with Government; but, unfortunately, when he was on the point of succeeding, the artist died, leaving two girls in the helpless state of infancy. Didot took the orphans in his arms, proclaimed himself their father, and kept his word.

P. 1075. Mr. Beatson was a young man of very promising abilities, and the most amiable disposition. He had early devoted himself to the profession of a clergyman of the church of Scotland; and, with this view, had cultivated, with more than common success, not only the studies more intimately connected with his profession, but various other branches of literature and science. About two years ago, he was licensed to preach the Gospel, by the Presbytery of Edinburgh; and has since, in various churches, exhibited in his discourses an eloquence, perspicuity, and solid judgment, which peculiarly fitted him for the pulpit. His uncommon delicacy of mind, and his fixed aversion from every thing bustling and ostentatious, prevented his talents from being so generally known as they deserved; yet has he left among numerous acquaintances, and in a number of the most eminent literary and philosophical societies of Edinburgh, (in some of which he had attained the highest honours), striking proofs of his extensive knowledge, and of his distinguished talents for public speaking. As a companion, he was universally beloved. Few excelled him in that happy kind of pleasantry, and lively description of character, which delights all who hear it without wounding the feeling of any. The warmth and constancy of his attachments, and the manner in which he performed his filial duties, have left an indelible impression in the breasts of those who were the particular objects of them.

P. 1078. We are particularly desired to correct an error in Mr. Burland's article: His *first* wife was Theophila, daughter, and, after the death of her brother, sole heiress, of John Farr, of Stock Gayland, esq. His second wife was the sister and heiress of the late Sir Stephen Nash, knt. of Bristol, and of Leweston, near Sherborne, Dorset, and relict of William Gordon, esq. a Bristol merchant, to whom she brought the Leweston estate, which had been purchased by her father of Lord Brooke. — Another mistake, relating to the Butler family, is in the History of Dorset, 2d edit. vol. II. p. 319. *Arundel* Clutterbuck married George Frome, rector of Punknoll, who left two sons, George and Robert. George, the eldest, the present rector (to whom the farm and manor belong), was rector of Punknoll, now of Litton, to which he was presented upon the death of Mr. Richards last year, and is *unmarried*. Robert, rector of Folke, married Jane, one of the daughters of the late, and sister to the present, Mr. B. rector of Ockford Fitzpaine, and has three children: one son, George Clutterbuck Frome, now in orders, and to whom his uncle, upon his own promotion to Litton, presented the living of Punknoll; and two daughters, Arundel-Mary and Emilia.

P. 1248. The late Marchioness of Rockingham was the daughter and sole heiress of Mr. Bright, formerly of Badsworth, in Yorkshire, and was born in August, 1736. Her mother was of the Lowther family, and afterwards married the late Sir John Ramsden, of Byram, bart. of which marriage the present Sir John Ramsden, and Mrs. Weddell, the nearest and dearest friend of her beloved sister, are the only surviving issue. At Byram some of her early years were spent, till the beginning of the year 1752, when she was married to the late Most Noble Charles Marquis of Rockingham. With him she enjoyed as much of happiness as is attainable in this mortal state, during the space of upwards of 30 years. In the month of July, 1782, their union was dissolved by the much-lamented death of that great and good man. He was, in the true sense of the words, a Statesman and a Patriot, but he was no Courtier; and he soared above the petty arts of intriguing Politicians. The good of his country was his object; and to the attainment of this object his course was uniformly directed. In the words of the Minister, Mr. Grenville, when the Marquis of R. was placed at the head of Administration, in 1765, "He was much too honest a man to remain long the Minister of this country." His death was considered as a national loss; his tomb was bedewed with the tears of his country;

try; and never was there more universal concern and respect manifested for the loss and character of an individual, than appeared in the conduct and countenances of the inhabitants of Yorkshire, and particularly of York, at the performance of his funeral obsequies. The death of her Lord was the severest stroke of Providence to his afflicted widow. Her Christian fortitude and piety could alone have supported her, during her long and violent struggles with the weakness of Nature; and they at length restored her mind to a state of meek composure, and submissive resignation to the will of that Almighty Being in whose hands are the issues of life and death, who does not willingly afflict the children of men, and who makes all events subservient to the final good of his faithful servants. For many years previous to this event, her Ladyship had mixed but little with the world; subsequently to this period, her life has been passed in almost secluded retirement; with some few exceptions, she has been known only by the goodness of her works. In 1785 she purchased a beautiful seat at Hillingdon, near Uxbridge, from the Talbot family, where she had constantly resided till the day of her dissolution, the 19th of December, 1804. Her death is an irreparable loss to her domesticks, her few highly-honoured friends, and the numerous and afflicted poor of her neighbourhood. Her Ladyship possessed a strong comprehensive mind; her judgment was solid, clear, and discriminative; and she possessed an uncommon faculty of quickly perceiving, and most justly appreciating, the characters of men. Her political principles were those of her Lord—they were founded on the genuine principles of the Constitution, from which she never swerved in the slightest degree. She held in abhorrence the modern doctrine of "existing circumstances," which she saw constantly prostituted to the worst of purposes; the temporizing plea for not doing what ought to be done, and for doing what ought not to be done; the pitiful pretence for the most shameful deviations from public principle, and for the most disgraceful breach of public professions; and it was her favourite maxim, that truth, honour, and integrity, were the best system of policy, both for nations and individuals. In Theology her ladyship was deeply read. The writer of this article has seldom met with any person of more extensive information, and more correct views on those subjects that are connected with the best interests of mankind. She was a firm friend to the Church of England, but without the slightest intolerance. She was a stedfast believer, but no bigot. Her piety was exalted, her devotion fervent, but a stranger to enthusiasm. Her humility was indeed lowly, bordering at times on despondency; but the evening of her days was cheered with the animating rays of Christian hope. Her charity was unbounded, and her loss will be most severely felt by the poor of Hillingdon. Her last moments, and her last words, were directed to the supply of their wants, and the augmentation of their comforts. Her liberal hand left her not much to dispose of at her death. In the disposition of her affairs, her first object was the poor, and her afflicted servants, to whom she has bequeathed liberal legacies or annuities. To a few friends she has left expressive tokens of her regard, and the residue of her property to her first and dearest friend, Mrs. Weddell. The titles of Marquis and Marchioness of Rockingham are extinct, but the memory of them will long survive; and long, very long, may the virtues that adorned their characters continue to adorn and dignify the present and future Representatives of the noble House of Wentworth.

Vol. LXXV. p. 81. By the late dreadful fire in Adam-street, wherein eight persons terminated their existence in the most deplorable manner, the survivors, Richard Barr and his wife, with their four children, and William Pearce and his daughter, have miraculously escaped, only to encounter the keenest poverty in this most trying season. Barr had been 13 years a tallow-chandler in the neighbourhood, and his stock, furniture, cloaths, &c. uninsured; seven in the house burnt down; and Pearce, his lodger, is the driver of a hackney-coach, and had saved some money. The wife of the latter, by jumping out of the two pair of stairs window, was killed on the spot. Of the other seven lodgers burnt to death, and dug out of the ruins, were a man, and his wife seven months pregnant, a widow, two of her sons, and two grand-children. Some benevolent gentlemen have undertaken to receive the smallest donations, and distribute them amongst the sufferers.

P. 81. The late Michael Huber died at Leipzig. He was born at Frontenhausen, in Bavaria; went to Paris very young, there became acquainted with many distinguished literary characters, and furnished a great number of articles on German literature for the Journal Etranger. In 1765, he was called to the university of Leipzig, to teach the French language. He there acquired the love and esteem of many of those who, for 40 years, have exercised a very great influence on the literature of their country. Gellert, Zollikofer, Weisse, and Garve, were his friends. His translations were the means of establishing the first literary communication

communication that existed between France and Germany. He was the first translator of Gesner's work into the French language, into which he likewise rendered many of the productions of the German Muse. To his talents M. Huber joined great frankness, sincerity, and good-nature. Few men have been more happy, more amiable, and more beloved.

Ibid. The celebrated musician, Haydn (says a letter from Vienna, dated Jan. 26), for whom a funeral service has been performed in France, is still living, and as hearty and well as a man of 75 can be expected to be.

P. 93, col. 2. Mr. Wilkinson had been a magistrate 42 years. He was qualified Jan. 19, 1763.

P. 95, col. 2. The Hon. Penisron Lamb died at Brocket-hall, in his 35th year, and was buried at Hatfield on the 31st of January. The troop of cavalry which he commanded at first intended to have paid him the military honours to which he was entitled; and his noble father had given orders that preparations should be made suitable to the grandeur and solemnity of the occasion. The will of the Hon. Gentleman, however, requested that his burial should be private; and it was so.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Limerick, in Ireland, the wife of Capt. Hawtrey, of the 25th Foot, a son.

In Merrion-square, Dublin, the wife of Robert Shaw, esq. M. P. a son.

At Eyewood, co. Hereford, the Countess of Oxford, a daughter.

At his Lordship's seat at Wretham, Lady Paget, a son.

At Wharton-place, in Kent, the lady of Sir John Head, bart. a son and heir.

At Midanbury, Southampton, the wife of T. Patlby, esq. a son.

In Old Broad-street, the wife of William Thornton, esq. a daughter.

In Weymouth-street, the lady of the Hon. Brigadier-gen. Stewart, a still-born child.

In Manchester-square, the wife of Tho. Grimstone Estcourt, esq. M.P. a daughter.

In Grenville-street, Lady Anne Maxwell, a daughter.

Lady King, a son and heir.

Jan. 20. In Grosvenor-square, the Marchioness of Bath, a son.

21. At Inveresk, in Scotland, the wife of Capt. Milne, R. N. a son.

27. At Rempstone, near Loughborough, the wife of Horace St. Paul, esq. a daugh.

28. At Limehouse, the wife of Joseph Goodhart, esq. a son.

30. At Walmer, in Kent, Viscountess Mahon, a son.

Feb. 5. The wife of Brigadier-general Crosbie, of Northlands, Sussex, a son.

13. At his Lordship's house in Curzon-street, Lady Henry Fitzroy, a daughter.

17. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of the Hon. George Villiers, a son.

21. Mrs. Colonel Francis Blackford, of Baker-street, Portman-square, a son.

MARRIAGES.

1804. *June* 25. AT Madras, Capt. Charles Farran, of the 14th regiment of Native Infantry, to Miss Elizabeth Oliver, daughter of Col. O. late governor of Amboyna.

Dec. .... At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Heaton, of that town, to Miss Anne Pocock, of Islington, co. Middlesex.

1805. *Jan.* ... Rev. James Lynn, minor canon of Rochester cathedral, and rector of Strood, in Kent, to the second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, dean of Rochester.

Jan. 9. At Bath, Robert Austen, LL.D. to Miss Matilda-Sophia Cockayne, of Rushton, co, Northampton.

At Thwing, Peter Acklom, esq. of Beverley, to Miss Maria Cowslip Topham, youngest daughter of Major T. of Wold cottage, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

12. At Moccas-court, co. Gloucester, Thomas Frankland Lewis, esq. of Harpton-court, high sheriff of the county of Radnor, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Sir George Cornewall, bart. M. P. for the county of Hereford.

14. At Buckland, Capt. Rolles, R. N. to the only daughter of the Rev. Dr. Rawbone, rector of Hatford, co. Oxford.

At Vogrie, in Scotland, Major-general Moncrieff, to Miss Dewar.

15. Mr. Richard Worswick, of Lancaster, banker, to Miss Margaret Buckle, third daughter of Thomas B. esq. of West Witton, in Wansley dale, Yorkshire.

17. Mr. George Almond, jun. of Nottingham, to Ellen, second daughter of Samuel Smith, esq. of Oak-hill, Manchester.

21. At Chelmsford, co. Essex, Thomas Stirling Edmonstoune, esq. captain in the Royal Lanarkshire Militia, to Miss Annabella Lockhart, sister to Alex. Macdonald L. esq. lieutenant-colonel of said militia.

A. May, esq. of Hale-house, Wilts, to Miss Diana Goodenough, of Bath.

23. Rev. John Glasse, rector of Burnham, Norfolk, to Anna-Maria, third daughter of Sir Mordaunt Martin, bart. of Long Melford, co. Suffolk.

24. At Easby, near Richmond, co. York, Robert Chaloner, esq. of Guisborough, to the Hon. Frances-Laura, third daughter of Lord Dundas.

27. At Dublin, the Hon. George Knox, son of Lord Viscount Northland, and M.P. for the University of Dublin, to Miss Anne Staples, daughter of Sir Robert S. of Donmore, in Queen's County.

29. Edward

29. Edward Morris, esq. barrister at law, and M.P. for the borough of Newport, in Cornwall, to Mary, youngest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

30. Mr. Davenport, surgeon, of Market-Harborough, co. Leicester, eldest son of the Rev. J. D. of Ratcliffe, co. Nottingham, to the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Allen, surgeon, of Market-Harboro'.

31. Thomas Hudson, esq. of Wadworth, captain in the third West York Militia, to Eleanor, second daughter of the late Tho. Duckitt, esq. of Thorpe, near Doncaster.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Lieut. Shewen, R. N. to Miss Parker, niece to Admiral Thornborough.

At Sculcoates, co. York, Mr. J. B. La Marche, merchant, of Hull, to the only daughter of the late Rev. G. Etherington, of Driffield.

Feb. 1. At Sunderland, George Goodwin, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Clerke, dau. of the late Dr. C. of Sunderld.

4. Anthony Buller, esq. son of the late John B. esq. of Morval, in Cornwall, and nephew of the late Judge B. to Miss Isabella Lemon, daughter of Sir William L. bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

5. At Camberwell, John Buxton, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington, to Miss Unwin, of Camberwell, Surrey.

7. Robert Wolseley, esq. second son of Sir William W. bart. and lieutenant-colonel of the second Staffordshire Militia, to the only daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon Hand.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, F. L. Austin, esq. of Shippington-park, Kent, to Miss P. Cholmeley, of Easton, co. Lincoln.

At Upchurch, near Chatham, Edward Sison, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Jane Hope, of Tenterden, Kent.

At Bathwick, the Rev. R. B. Nicholls, dean of Middleham, and rector of Stoney Stanton, co. Leicester, to the widow of Capt. R. L. Jones, of Falmouth.

9. By special licence, at her father's house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Earl of Clonmell, to Lady Harriet Greville, second dau. of the Earl of Warwick.

11. Mr. Parkinson, surgeon, of Quorn, to Miss Harriet Holmes, of Leicester.

14. Mr. George Snowden, surgeon, at Sandwich, co. Kent, to Miss Diana Grove, youngest daughter of the late Sylvanus G. esq. of Hackney.

John Horsey Waddington, esq. of Little park, Hants, to Emma-Philippa, 2d dau. of Tho. Grove, esq. of Fern-house, Wilts.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. Capt. Edward O'Brien, R. N. and nephew to the Marquis of Thomond, to the Hon. Miss Hotham, daughter of Lord H.

At St. Martin's church, Thomas Lightfoot, esq. of Crombe, co. Lincoln, to Miss Streatfield, only daughter of the late Thomas S. esq. of Sevenoaks, Kent.

16. At Brighthelmstone, —— Osborn esq. to Miss Ward, daughter of the Hon. Mr. and Lady Arabella Ward, and niece to the Earl of Glendore.

20. At West Ham, Dr. Lewin, of Liverpool, to Miss Kelsall, sister to the late Hon. John K.

Henry-James Barchard, esq. of Easthill, Wandsworth, Surrey, to the only daughter of Edward Fawkes, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

21. Capt. Bailey, of the first Wiltshire Militia, to Miss Charlotte Bishop, of Exeter.

DEATHS.*

1804. *Aug.* ... AT Kingston, St. Jago de la Vega, John Griffin Saville, esq. captain in the Royal Navy.

Sept. 29. At Bladensburg, in America, Alexander Mitchell, M.D. son of Mr. Ja. M. of the Excise, Ayr.

Nov. .... At Jamaica, of a bilious fever, much lamented by his relatives, and greatly regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, the Rev. Arthur Iredell, of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1782, M. A. 1786; rector of Newhaven and Southover, near Lewes, Sussex; both livings in the gift of the Chancellor.

Nov. 21. At Gibraltar, of the yellow fever, Dr. Wm. Burd, of the Naval hospital.

Dec. .... In his 21st year, a victim to the fever then raging in Gibraltar, Lieut. Edward Parker, of the 10th regiment of Foot, and nephew to the late Dr. Parker, rector of St. James's.

Dec. 2. At Ripley, in Surrey, in his 74th year, Mr. John Marter.

9. At Ockham, in Surrey, in her 77th year, Mrs. Sarah Freeland.

23. At Ripley, in her 33d year, Mrs. Anne Turner, wife of Mr. William T.

1805. *Jan.* ... J. Lyons, a person employed in Mr. Menzie's distillery at Glasgow, fell from the loft, in consequence of the floor giving way, into one of the boilers, and was scalded to death.

At Tenterden, in Kent, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of John Butler P. esq. of that place, and youngest daughter of Richard Curteis, esq. also of Tenterden.

At Northfleet, in Kent, Mr. Feltham, late of Fleet-street, hatter.

At Stopham-house, Sussex, Miss Sophia Smyth, youngest daughter of Walter S. esq. a very accomplished young lady.

Drowned, while passing along a plank from the quay to a vessel along-side, Mr. Mason, singer at St. Bride's chapel, Bristol.

At Shepeshed, co. Leicester, aged 35, much respected, Mr. Joseph Mills, one of the Yeomanry Cavalry in Capt. Phillips's troop thereof.

In Newman-street, Oxford-street, advanced in years, Mrs. Fenouilhet, sister of Mr. F. who died at her house last year.

Jan.

Jan. 2. At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 82d year, Mrs. Mary Fuller.

3. At Paris, M. Chappe, the inventor of the telegraph.

At his houfe in Park-ftreet, Weftminfter, aged 67, Charles Townley, efq. of Townley-hall, co. Lancafter, F.R.S. F.S.A. and one of the truftees of the Britifh Mufeum. He was the eldeft fon of William Townley, efq. and Cecilia his wife, daugh. and fole heirefs of Ralph Standifh, of Standifh, efq. by Lady Philippa Howard, daughter of Henry Duke of Norfolk. He has left by his will 4000l. to build at Standifh a mufeum to receive his valuable collection of antique ftatues, marbles, coins, and MSS.; which, if his bequeft is not complied with, are to go to the Britifh Mufeum, which muft be deemed the propereft depofitary for them. His houfe in Park-ftreet, Weftminfter was almoft entirely filled with rude and bulky fragments of Egyptian architecture, intermixed with fome of the moft beautiful fpecimens of Greek and Roman models. The fervants had directions to exhibit the collection to all individuals of refpectability who defired to fee them. His collection of antient medals was extremely valuable; and among his MSS. one of Homer was collated in a late edition. His Etrufcan antiquities have been illuftrated, in two vols. 4to, by a Frenchman of the name of D'Ancarville, who affixed to the mythological reprefentations a number of metaphyfical and hieroglyphic meanings.

5. At Purford, in Surrey, in her 87th year, Sarah Rofe, the oldeft inhabitant of that parifh.

9. At Frafenburgh, in North Britain, in his 84th year, Alex. Findlay, M.D.

11. At Hull, aged 75, Mr. Jof. Hyde, upwards of 30 years an officer in his Majefty's cuftoms at that port.

At Ripley, in Surrey, in her 23d year, Mifs Lydia Keene, late of Cobham court.

12. At St. Alban's, aged 60, Mr. Wm. Kinder. He was elected alderman in 1777 (upon the death of Mr. Clarke, of the Abbey Orchard), and twice ferved the office of mayor. He is fucceeded as alderman by his nephew, Thomas Kinder.

13. At Broxden, near Perth, aged 95, Mrs. Margaret Burden (Lady Shan).

14. At Farnsfield, co. Nottingham, aged 52, Mr. Gilbert Brown, attorney.

Aged 85, Henry C. Wife, efq. of the Priory at Warwick, which his father purchafed about 1730. He is fucceeded by his eldeft fon; and has left another fon, John, rector of Nevendon, Effex.

Unfortunately drowned, near the coaft of France, by the upfetting of his boat, Capt. Jervis, of the La Tonnant man of war, of 84 guns, a brave and excellent officer, nephew of Earl St. Vincent, and treafurer of Greenwich hofpital.

15. At Wymondley Magna, Herts, aged 58, Walter Adams, an extenfive farmer and maltfter. He bore his illnefs with great fortitude; and was ever careful to conceal his danger from his affectionate wife, whofe affiduous attention to him during his illnefs evidently increafed that love which had always fubfifted between them. He was a good hufband and an indulgent parent; and has left a family of nine fmall children.

16. At Raithby-hall, co. Lincoln (the feat of R. C. Brackenbury, efq.) aged 28, Mrs. Needham, wife of Mr. William N. merchant, of Lowth, in the fame county, and fourth daughter of Henry Holland, efq. late commander of the Loughborough Volunteers.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 80, Mr. Valentine Sayer, fenior jurat of that Corporation, and formerly in extenfive trade as a tallow-chandler and grocer, and likewife as a fhip-owner in that town, but had long lived retired from bufinefs. He had for many years been feverely afflicted with the gout, which, for a confiderable time before his death, had deprived him of the ufe of his lower limbs; but being a very ftout athletic man, and naturally endowed with a vigorous conftitution, he had in the courfe of the laft 30 years ftruggled through many fevere attacks of that difeafe. He was much efteemed as an honeft good-natured man by a numerous acquaintance; among whom he had been fo long and fo generally known and addreffed by the appellation of "the Alderman," that many perfons in the neighbouring country fuppofed it to be a real title.

At Sutton-in-Afhfield, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Thomas Curfham, M.A. many years conductor of a feminary which he had inftituted there.

After a long and painful decay, at her daughter's houfe at Stebbing park, near Dunmow, Effex, aged 88, Mrs. Clarance, relict of Mr. John C. formerly of Old Samford, who has left a numerous offfpring, 63 children and grandchildren.

In Leicefter-fquare, Mifs Reynolds, only fifter of Lieut.-col. Jenour's lady.

Mr. Gervas Storr, of Leeds, one of the people called Quakers. To delineate the character of this truly good man with juftice is not only difficult, but impoffible. With an income of feveral hundreds per annum, his perfonal expences, we are credibly informed, have not exceeded 30 pounds a year; the furplus he beftowed upon the poor, not through the medium of agents, but with his own hands miniftering to their neceffities. For this purpofe he performed weekly circuits of feveral miles extent through the adjacent villages, where he explored the wretched

abodes

abodes of misery, investigated their various necessities, and administered advice, bedding, cloathing, and money, in the most judicious manner; and during his last illness, he expressed his firm belief that the same Divine Power, which had stimulated him thus to alleviate the distresses of his fellow-creatures, would raise up some others to supply his place. His spare-habit, his venerable grey locks, his plain and rather coarse cloathing, with the sanctity of countenance and general appearance, produced in beholders the idea of one of the antient Prophets.

At Chester, Mr. William Fernyhough, drawing-master; a modest and ingenious young man.

17. Suddenly, aged 59, Mrs. Bygott, wife of Mr. T. B. shipping-agent, of Hull.

In her 58th year, the wife of Mr. Benedictus Norris, of Wells.

Henry Ellis Boates, esq. of Rosehill, in Denbighshire.

At Skibo, co. Sutherland, in Scotland, Major-gen. M'Kay Hugh Baillie, late colonel of the Reay Fencibles.

18. At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester, greatly esteemed for his moral conduct, Mr. Thomas Hatton, plumber.

At his seat at Scampston, co. York, in his 36th year, W. St. Quintin, esq.

Mr. George Macdonald, acting lieutenant on-board his Majesty's ship Lapwing, and eldest son of Thomas Macdonald, esq. of Drayton-green, Middlesex.

19. At Carrickmacross, in Ireland, after a lingering illness, aged 68, George Ward, esq. formerly lieutenant, adjutant, and pay-master of the 33d regiment of Foot, and afterwards captain of the Lyme Regis Volunteers, Dorsetshire.

At Woking, Surrey, Mr. Jn. Garment.

Mrs. Farrington, widow of the late, and mother of the present, Gen. Farrington, of the Royal Artillery.

The coachman of Mrs. Marshal, of Bruce grove, Tottenham, who had lived in her family 14 years, and was upwards of 60, having contracted a habit of drinking, on receiving from her a gentle reproof, assured her he would never do it again, nor leave her house till he was carried out of it. He went out, bought a strong cord, which he waxed well, and was found by the gardener hanging, early in the morning, from the rails of the stair.

20. Rev. Thomas Towerson Church, vicar of Telpham, Sussex, and late curate of St. Pancras. He was of Sidney college, Cambridge; B.A. 1773; M.A. 1776.

In Pall Mall, Mr. Richard Crawley, acting proprietor of the Union Club.

At her house in Baker-street, Portman-square, aged 86, Martha Baroness de Starck, relict of Charles Sigismund Baron de Starck, late of Mittle Hoff, in Prussian Silesia, and sister to the late Dean of Winchester, and to the present Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. of Worthy, Hants, and aunt to Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Whitbread, and Mrs. Sheridan.

At Grove-heath, near Ripley, in her 61st year, the wife of Mr. G. Johnson, of Ripley, in Surrey.

21. Mr. George Ellis, formerly an eminent cornfactor at Newark, Notts.

Unfortunately drowned in a drain, aged 29, Mr. John Gibson, of Saxilby, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At the Guild-hall of York, a few minutes after a verdict of guilty had been found against one Blackburn, for stealing, Mr. P. Brown, of York, one of the jurors, who suddenly dropped down in the jury-box and expired.

22. At Penton-house, co. Lincoln, aged 89, Edmund Turnor, esq. In 1753 he married Mary, only daughter of John Disney, esq. of Lincoln, by Frances daughter of George Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, co. Nottingham, by whom he has left issue, Edmund Turnor, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. and M.P. for Midhurst; George Turnor, rector of Penton, and vicar of Milton Ernis, co. Bedford; John Turnor, esq. barrister at law of the Inner Temple; and Charles Turnor, vicar of Wendover; and four daughters: Elizabeth-Frances, the wife of Samuel Smith, esq. of Woodhall-park, co. Hertford; Mary-Anne, relict of Sir William Foulis, bart.; Diana, wife of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart.; and Frances, unmarried. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Stoke-Rochford.

In Wells's-row, Islington, aged 82, Mrs. Arabella Townsley, a maiden lady.

23. At his house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, William Noble, esq.

Aged 28, the wife of Ralph Newton, esq. of Sawtry, Hants.

24. At his apartments in the South-Sea-house, John Tipp, esq. accountant to the South Sea Company.

In his 23d year, Mr. Robert Lloyd Lucas, third son of the Rev. Wm. L. rector of Peterstown, near Ross, co. Hereford.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 28, Mr. Robert White, printer.

Aged 66, the wife of Mr. Leak, auctioneer, of Fletton, near Peterborough.

25. Aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of Mr. Richard Minton, of Greenwich-road.

After a very short illness, Miss Hopkins, only daughter of Mr. H. a respectable hosier, of Pater-noster-row.

At Bath-Easton, Grace Lady Croft, daughter of —— Bramston, esq. and relict of Sir Archer C. bart. who died 1759, being the second who bore the title.

26. At

26. At his ſeat near Bideford, Devon, after a lingering illneſs, Henry Downe, eſq. formerly a captain in the Army, and late lieutenant-colonel-commandant of the North Devon Volunteers.

Of a bilious complaint, heightened to a fever by the alarming illneſs of his eldeſt ſon, in his 44th year, at Solihull, in the county of Warwick, of which place he had been curate about 20 years, and his father, the Rev. Richard Sutton Yates, D.D. (who died in January, 1789, and whoſe only ſon he was) rector for nearly the ſame period (when the living came to the preſent rector, Mr. Curtis), the Rev. Richard William Yates, M.A. of Queen's college, Oxford. The worthy ſon of a venerable ſire, he was an affectionate huſband, a tender father, a kind brother, a good maſter, and a ſteady friend. In attention to his pupils, unwearied; in communicating religious inſtruction to the younger poor, patient and perſevering; in promoting the ſpiritual and temporal welfare of thoſe of riper years, frequent and earneſt; in diſcharging the various duties of his ſacred office, regular, zealous, and even exemplary. The writer of this ſincere but imperfect tribute to departed worth has the ſatisfaction of knowing that, in the melancholy indulgence of his own feelings which gave riſe to it, he is only expreſſing the general ſentiment of the neighbourhood in which he lives. Of this, indeed, a moſt unequivocal proof was given on the Friday following, when nearly all the principal pariſhioners, dreſſed in black, attended their much-regretted Paſtor to the grave, notwithſtanding his expreſs deſire that his funeral ſhould be as private as poſſible. With difficulty the rector performed the funeral ſervice; and a pathetic expreſſive tribute was paid to his memory on the Sunday following by the Rev. Mr. Eyre, maſter of the free-ſchool. Mr. Y. after a long and early attachment, married the only child of the late Dr. Barnardiſton, maſter of Bene't college, Cambridge, by whom he has left two ſons and two daughters.

At Garnſtone, co. Hereford, John Peploe Birch, eſq.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Cory, mother of the Rev. Dr. C. maſter of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

Mr. Thomas Wood, of Stoke Golding, co. Leiceſter, hoſier.

Mr. Jones, cheeſemonger and grocer, in the Strand.

27. At Throwleigh, in Kent, in her 87th year, Mrs. Anne Parker, widow of the late Mr. John Parker, ſen. and ſiſter to the late Mrs. Sarah Hearnden, of Throwleigh. Her remains were interred at Oſpringe, in that county, near thoſe of her late huſband, on the 1ſt of February.

At Sidmouth, Devon, Chriſtopher Norris, eſq. of Harpur-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, late of Lincoln's-inn.

At Braywick-lodge, the ſeat of Colonel Richardſon, Miſs Charlotte-Grace Chamier, ſecond daughter of John C. eſq. a member of the Council at Madras.

A fine boy, about 13 years of age, a ſon of Mr. Fitchett, taylor, of Berwick-ſtreet, St. James's, while he was eating an orange, in company with ſome friends, and full of mirth, ſuddenly fell, and turned very black in the face: medical aſſiſtance was ſent for immediately, but before any could be procured he expired. He has ſince been opened by a ſurgeon, and it appears that his death was occaſioned by the ſwallowing of an orange-pip.

28. At Greenock, in his 88th year, Capt. Alexander Moriſon, of the late North Carolina Highlanders, well known for his zeal and activity in the ſuppreſſion of the Rebellion in 1745, as well as in the American Revolution. He aſſiſted Mr. M'Pherſon not only in collecting the traditions, but in digeſting, tranſlating, and editing Oſſian.

At Bath, aged 61, Thomas Jelf Powys, eſq. of Berwick-houſe, near Shrewſbury. He was interred in the family-vault at Berwick, on the 8th of February.

Mr. William Hanbury, of Elvaſton, near Derby. Returning home on foot from Borrowaſh, he miſſed his way, and, falling into a deep ditch, filled with water, was unfortunately drowned.

At French Drove, near Thorney, co. Lincoln, aged 75, Mr. Row, an eminent farmer and grazier in Norfolk.

At Crowle, aged 98, Mrs. Mary Thornton, widow of the late Mr. John T. of Burringham, co. Lincoln, and mother of Mrs. Hall, of Albion-ſtreet, Hull.

A young woman of the name of Swallow, going to the pariſh-church of Almondbury, near Huddersfield, with an intention to be married, complained of ſudden indiſpoſition on the road, fell down, and almoſt inſtantly expired.

At Little Bowden, co. Northampton, Mr. John Iliffe, late of Delborough, in the ſame county, and formerly an upholſterer in St. Paul's church-yard; a truly honeſt man, and a ſincere Chriſtian.

29. At his houſe the corner of Fleet-ſtreet, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. William W. one of the oldeſt common councilmen of the city of London. She was daughter of the late Mr. Deputy Jones.

At Warwick, in his 74th year, Mr. Fulk Weale, many years keeper of the county priſon.

After a few hours illneſs, much regretted, the wife of Mr. John Langdon, of Sherborne, co. Dorſet.

At Horndean, J. Franklin, eſq. He

was interred in the family-vault in Portsmouth church; Sir John Carter, and W. Garrett, esq. were the chief mourners.

At Synnot-place, George Hume, esq. eldest son of John Latouche H. esq. of the city of Dublin.

30. Mr. John King, coal-inspector of the port of Lynn, Norfolk.

At Basford, in Staffordshire, the seat of her son, George Blount, esq. the Hon. Lady Blount, widow of Sir Walter B. bart. of Mawley-hall, co. Salop. Her Ladyship going into the dining-room a few minutes before the rest of the family, her cloaths caught fire, and she was so terribly burnt before she could receive assistance that she expired almost immediately.

Mr. Isaac Woodley, captain of the brig Endeavour, lying in the river, left Deptford for Sydenham on horseback at the dusk of the evening, and at 8 o'clock was found dead in the middle of the Lewisham road in a mangled state. The horse, with his off-side durty, and the bridle-reins broken, was found next morning in a paddock at Lewisham. The animal had evidently fallen on the deceased, who had received some severe kicks.

At his father's house at Totteridge, Herts, aged 19, Charles Lewis, esq. of Brazenose college, Oxford, eldest son of James L. esq. of Powis-place.

At Lymington, Hants, aged 46, William Rose, esq.

At his house in Stroud, John Hollings, esq. in the commission of the peace and a deputy-lieutenant for the co. of Gloucester.

At Brereton, co. Stafford, aged 79, the Hon. Francis Chetwynd.

Mrs. Jane Wells, of Lincoln, the last survivor of four sisters who had lived together in one house many years, and are all buried in one grave; and whose united ages amount to 333 years.

On the medical staff at Sudbury, after a short illness, in the prime of life, Robert Allen, M.D. of University college, Oxford.

At Leicester, Mrs. Spencer, wife of Mr. S late of Red-hall, co. Leicester, and third daughter of the late Richard Barber, esq. of Erith-house.

At Horsham, Sussex, in his 28th year, Capt. Richard Marriott, in the East India Company's service at Madras, and son of Randolph M. esq. of Worcester.

In Pall Mall, Mrs. Shakespear, wife of Arthur S. esq. M. P. for Richmond, and sister to Sir Matthew White Ridley, bart.

Aged 74, Mr. Thomas Cannon, master of St. James's work-house, Westminster, to which he had been appointed this day 33 years ago.

31. At her mother's house in Great Queen-street, Miss Susannah Lisle, youngest daughter of the late Robert L. esq. of Acton, co. Northumberland.

At Exton, Rutland, Mr. [illegible]

At Haslingfield, aged 84, Mrs. D. Young, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Suddenly, at Sheerness, while dining with Capt. Manby at his apartments in the garrison, Capt. A. Renou, of the Zealand. His remains were interred, with military honours, in the parish-church of Minster in Kent, attended by Admiral Rowley, as chief mourner, and Captains Manby, Brown, Gregory, Milner, Charlton, and Steward, as pall-bearers. All the other officers at Sheerness attended the funeral, as the last respect due to a good man and brave officer.

Lately, in the West Indies, Captain Francis Rawson, of the ship Williamson, of Hull.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, aged 46, the Rev. Thomas Frost, rector of St. Philip's church. Never was man more justly, more universally lamented, than this amiable and excellent minister of the Gospel. He was born at Pulham, co. Norfolk, in this kingdom, where his sister, wife of Mr. Browne, surgeon, now lives, and went to America in 1785. His manners, his abilities, and, above all, the strong recommendations of his virtues from those who were best qualified to judge of them, could not fail to attract the notice of the intelligent vestry of St. Philip's church, and he was shortly after invited to become their minister. In the discharge of his professional duties he gave general satisfaction. From the pulpit he inculcated the principles of Christianity with the most persuasive eloquence; and his precepts were indelibly impressed on the minds of his admiring congregation. His exertions in the great cause of Religion were unremitted and generally successful. Often did the tear of sensibility start in his eye, expressive of the sympathy of his heart; for he felt the full force of the sentiments he delivered: no worldly concern ever prevented his hastening to the house of affliction, where he was received as a good angel, administering to the departing spirit the last consolations of religion. After the example of his great Master, he sought after and considered it as one important part of his honourable function, to find out objects of misery and woe; and the silent and grateful sighs of those who have lost the kind soother of their sorrows will ascend as a memorial before God. In justice to his memory, as well as to excite the imitation of others, it ought to be recorded, that his deportment in private life corresponded with his public; and that he daily exhibited before his family and friends the pious and amiable temper which he recommended to others. Such was his character as a husband, parent, and friend, that he w[illegible]g be remembered as one of those

those who excelled in performing the duties of such endearing and interesting relations. The tender and affectionate anxiety with which his domestics hung over him on the bed of sickness, and the loud burst of their grief when he had resigned his mortal breath, are the best proof of the kindness which accompanied his commands, and the fidelity which distinguished his conduct towards them. To record the talents and virtues of such a Minister of the Gospel, is a part of the duty which we owe to the publick and to Religion; and it is with no small pleasure we add, that the vast concourse of citizens of all ranks and denominations, which attended his funeral, and the lively sensibility with which they listened to an elegant discourse delivered on the solemn occasion, are the best eulogy on the life of the deceased.

In Canada, aged 102, Vtyenti Fohis, a native of China, and brought to America in early youth. He is said to have descended from the race of the antient Chinese Emperors; and, being of strong powers of mind and body, instituted in Canada a society by the name of "Rousticouche," in imitation of those of his native country, and in Europe; several branches of which are now in existence in the United States. Some of the objects of these societies are to obtain and preserve the curiosities of Nature, to forward the Arts and Sciences, and to practise Olympic Games, &c. It was in the act of attempting to throw an iron spear, weighing 60 pounds, at a mark 20 feet off (and which he effected) that he came by his death, having produced a violent hæmorrhage.

Suddenly, at Paris, Mr. Roser, painter. He was born in Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, in 1737. Nature herself had made him a painter. He first chose landscapes for the exercise of his art, and had Loutherberg for his master. At the age of 27 years he went to Paris, where he quitted landscape-painting, to devote his abilities to the repairing of pictures, in which he occupied himself with success till the end of his life. He has repaired pictures by Corregio, Titian, Raphael, and other great masters; and among the rest Raphael's Virgin of Foligno, which was in very bad condition when it arrived from Italy. He was equally modest and disinterested, and the only person who was ignorant of the value of his talents. He, for his amusement, made copies of several *chef-d'œuvres* [illegible] lish school, in which may be [illegible] e able imitator and not the [illegible]

Suddenly, in the island of Foulness, Essex, Mr. Francis B[illegible]ester, an opulent farmer, of Little [illegible]ring's land, a few hours afterwards, after a long and painful illness, his only son, Benjamin, in the parish of Great Wakering.

At Kirtlingbury, aged 90, Mrs. Anna-Maria Griffiths, widow of the Rev. Walter Griffiths, late rector of Gayton. The poor of the town and the vicinity of her residence, some of whom were daily objects of her munificence, have lost in her an active friend and benefactress. She has bequeathed 100l. to the charity, for the relief of widows, &c. of clergymen within the diocese of Peterborough; and 50l. to the general infirmary of Northampton.

At Burbach, co. Leicester, aged 85, Jonah Clarke, gent. If it could be said of any person, that, "he was an Israelite indeed in whom there was no guile," it surely may be applied to this worthy and venerable man. His whole life was exemplary, pious, and devout; and of a truth it may be said, that he had no enemy. The tongue of Calumny was never known to be raised against him. In religion he was a Dissenter; and, till within two or three years of his death, he constantly walked about three miles every Sunday to hear the minister of his choice. His advice and his purse were open to all; and the officiating clergyman of his parish has been known to say, he never applied to him for a subscription to briefs, charities, &c. in vain. In short, he studied to do good to all, to live peaceable with all men; and, if he heard of any misunderstanding amongst his neighbours, he rested not till he had brought about a reconciliation, and made them friends.

Mrs. Mary Follett, wife of the Rev. Mr. F. Dissenting-minister in Tiverton; a lady respected by the wise and good of every party and denomination of Christians.

Aged 76, Mrs. Catherine Bartlett, who with her late sister had kept a day-school in Sherborne for near 50 years, and was much respected for her uniform attention to the instruction of their pupils.

Mrs. Law, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Law, of Dublin.

At Bath, the Rev. G. Austen, rector of Steventon and Dean, in Hants. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, M. A. 1754, B. D. 1760.

Aged 78, Mr. J. Albion, sen. more than 50 years writing-master in Bath.

Mrs. Viner, wife of Mr. C. Viner, marble-mason, of Walcot.

Feb 1. At his house at Edwardstone, in Suffolk, aged 92, John Burman, esq.

At Ashborne, co. Derby, Mr[illegible] bookseller.

Aged 51, Mrs. Laverack, wife [illegible] of Hull. Having a party of friends and relations at supper the preceding evening, she sat down with them in good health, and, while carving a fowl, fell back in her chair, and never spoke afterwards.

In her 23d year, Miss Elizabeth Stowers, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Charter-house-square. She had passed the evening of the preceding day with a party of young friends at Mr. Montague's in Charter-house-square, and returned home between 12 and 1 in good health and spirits, and so continued the next day; but retired early in that evening to rest. Her sister slept with her; and was awakened about two o'clock by her groans. She alarmed the family; and Mr. Starr, of Smithfield-barrs, the family apothecary, was called in, but could render no assistance; she was struck with death, and lay in an insensible state till 11 o'clock, when she expired.

2. Aged 77, Henry Cordwell, esq. of Panton-street. Few have exercised more successfully those festive qualities, talents, and accomplishments, which promote the refined enjoyments of polished society; and no man has passed through life with a more happy experience of their advantages, or quitted them with less reluctance.

Aged 52, Mr. Charles Simpson, many years a respectable bacon-merchant of Newgate-street; whose death is severely felt by a numerous acquaintance, and by the poor, he being a liberal subscriber to several public charities.

Aged 70, Thomas Banks, esq. R. A.; whose abilities as a sculptor added lustre to the arts of his country, and whose character as a man reflected an honour on human nature.

At his house at Clapham, Surrey, aged 73, Robert Dent, esq. of Temple-bar.

At Ockham, Surrey, in his 91st year, Thomas Bonsey, the oldest inhabitant of that parish.

Mrs. Throsby, wife of Mr. John T. printer, of Leicester (son of the Historian).

Whilst on a visit, at Dunster, co. Somerset, Mrs. Sarah Sharp, relict of the late Wm. S. esq. of Newport, Isle of Wight.

At Northwood, Norfolk, aged 68, the Rev. William Hinton, D.D. rector of that place, and in the commission of the peace for Norfolk. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of Ely. Dr. H. communicated an account of the holy sepulchre in the chancel of his church, engraved in *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. III. pl. 31.

At Fingask, in Perthshire, aged 88, Sir Stuart Threipland, bart. senior member of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinb.

3. At Waltham-cross, Mr. Graves.

In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 68, John Spottiswoode, esq. of Spottiswoode, co. Berwick; a gentleman whose social disposition and affable manners endeared him to a very extensive circle of private friends, by whom he will be long regretted. He married the daughter of the late William Strahan, esq. M.P. his Majesty's printer, but has been some years a widower.

The Rev. Daniel Parslow, curate of St. Giles in the Fields, and late of Hampstead, while preaching a charity-sermon, in Welbeck chapel, was struck with an apoplectic fit, which, within a few hours, terminated in his death. Mr. P. was a clergyman of exemplary character, constant and zealous in the discharge of his ministerial duties, and much respected both by his parishioners, and by all who knew him; and, what is most melancholy to add, has left behind him, to mourn his irreparable loss, and destitute of all means of subsistence, a widow, pregnant, and ten young children. His friends, deeply affected by the truly pitiable situation of this helpless family, have very forcibly recommended this distressed case to the publick in general, by informing the benevolently-disposed, that donations, both for the immediate supply, and for the future provision of Mrs. Parslow and her children, would be thankfully accepted, and applied under the care of proper trustees, to be nominated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, the worthy rector of the parish, to their permanent advantage. Mr. Page, the undertaker, not only took upon himself the whole expence of the funeral, which was attended by a very respectable suite of carriages, but contributed his proportion to the subscription, which already amounts to near 2000l.

At Beccles, aged 72, the Rev. Mr. Safford, rector of Mettingham, Suffolk. He was of Trinity college, Camb.; B.A. 1755.

In his 59th year, Matthias Wright, esq. chief magistrate of Bury St. Edmund's.

In Winchester close, in the prime of life, Sir Thomas Rivers Gay, bart. He succeeded his father, the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, prebendary of Winchester, 1790.

4. At Newport, near Exeter, the Hon. Samuel Mitchell, president of his Majesty's Council at Grenada. He had spent the greatest part of his useful life in that island, which, during a period of dangerous revolt, the wisdom of his measures, and the promptitude with which they were executed, prevented from falling into the hands of the French. For this conduct, so highly honourable to his character, he received a vote of thanks from the Council, and the grateful tribute of all those who were interested in this important event. In private life he was a man whose mild virtues eminently endeared him to his family and his friends; and whose active benevolence diffused happiness through a widely-extended circle.

At Leicester, Mrs. Anne Heyrick, sister of John H. esq.; a maiden lady, most deservedly respected and regretted.

5. At his house on Ditton common, Capt. Thomas Geary, of the Royal Navy.

On-board

On-board the ill-fated Earl of Abergavenny East India-man, wrecked off Weymouth, outward-bound for Bengal, aged 16, Pynsent Lane, second son of the Rev. John Lane, vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts; a youth whose affectionate disposition and engaging manners tenderly endeared him to his relatives and all who knew him.

"Dead ere his prime;
He will not float upon his wat'ry bier
Unwept, and welter to the boist'rous wind
Without the meed of many a mournful [tear."

The names of the survivors are recorded p. 175.

Francis-David Pittonet, esq. for many years whitster to the Royal Institution of Chelsea-hospital. Mr. P. was remarkably regular in his mode of life; and, therefore, although he had reached his 80th year, none of his numerous friends anticipated the sorrow that all now experienced.

"Though he look'd old, yet he was strong and lusty:
For in his youth he never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors to his blood;
Nor did he with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore his age was as a lusty winter,
Frosty, but kindly."

Indeed, his fresh ruddy complexion, full sparkling eyes, firm upright gait, exuberant flow of good spirits, vivacity, retentive memory, and animated conversation, impressed all but intimates with the persuasion that this excellent old man had not yet reached his grand climacteric. It was Mr. P.'s constant custom, every morning, when he began to dress, to walk out to a pump before his door, and to bathe his whole head profusely with cold water; then he dried himself with a napkin, and compleated the little business of the toilette. On Tuesday morning, Jan. 29, it was very frosty; Mr. P. did not attend to the circumstance, but was advancing as usual to the pump, when his feet slipped upon some ice, and he fell with great force on the back part of his head. How long he lay motionless he knew not; he was quite alone; but, when he arose, he observed a considerable effusion of blood on the pavement. He retired to his parlour, and sent for Mr. North, the surgeon, who perceived no fracture of the skull, but evident tokens of a very severe concussion. Mr. Pittonet conversed with his friends chearfully the next day, and on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. On Sunday, a violent inflammation commenced, somewhat resembling St. Anthony's fire. On Monday Mr. P. fell into a dull lethargic stupor; and on Tuesday morning early,—*about the time of his morning ablution*, he expired, without a groan. By birth, he was a Swiss; his long residence in England, however, had familiarized him to our manners, customs, and habits. He was, to use his national expression, "a Swiss of the old school."

6. At Uffington, aged upwards of 70, Mrs. Watson.

Mr. Chapman, clothier and woollen-draper, of the Strand.

This evening Mrs. Lidderdel, many years a resident in Windsor castle, and sister to Dr. Jones, Bishop of Kildare, in the momentary absence of her servant, by some means set fire to her cloaths; by which means she was burnt in so dreadful a manner that she expired about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

7. At James-Deeping, co. Lincoln, Mr. William Harris, a reputable farmer.

Aged 76, George Kemeys, esq. of Malpas, co. Monmouth, and in the commission of the peace for that county.

At Wherstead-lodge, the dowager Lady Harland, relict of Vice-admiral Sir R. Harland, bart.

At his house in Bedford-place, Russel-square, Miss Susanna-Maria Heywood, second daughter of Mr. Serjeant H.

8. In North Audley-street, aged 48, Mrs. Eliz. Hallet, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John H.; and on the 15th her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Little Dunmow.

Aged 75, Mrs. Anne Barnes, of Duke-street, West Smithfield.

9. Suddenly, while walking on the road near Sevenoaks, Mr. Hart, blacksmith.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Samuel Foyster, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

After a long and continual illness, Miss Chapman, a reputable actress of Covent-garden theatre.

10. At Enfield, aged 78, Mrs. Young, relict of Mr. Y. baker there, and sister of Mr. Bellamy, door-keeper of the House of Commons.

In the New road, St. George's in the East, James Townson, esq.

11. At Rochester, aged 28, Mr. John Thomas Simmons, a clerk of the Ordnance-office, London; eldest son of John Simmons, esq. of Rochester, one of the coroners of the county of Kent; and nephew of Dr. Simmons, physician to his Majesty. He was a young man of great mildness and integrity of disposition; and supported the painful and lingering complaint which proved fatal to him with exemplary patience and resignation.

Of a decline, in her 17th year, Miss Charlotte Wood, daughter of the late Robert W. esq. flour-factor, Little Britain.

At Bristol Hot wells, where she had been some time for the benefit of her health,

health, Miss Georgina Hunloke, daughter of the late Sir Henry H. bart. who died Nov. 15, 1804 (LXXIV. 1082),

13. Much lamented by all who knew him, the Rev. Archer Thompson, alternate morning-preacher at Quebec chapel, Portman-square, afternoon-preacher at St. George's, Hanover-square, and evening-preacher at the Magdalen. He was son of Mr. T. preacher at Kensington-palace, and was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, A. B. 1791, A. M. 1794. This excellent young man has fallen a sacrifice to his unremitted professional exertions in the pulpit, which were too severe for his bodily strength.

At Hawksley, Northumberland, in her 23d year, Mrs. Ralph Clarke.

14. John Dunhill, esq. one of the aldermen of Doncaster, co. York, of which he had twice served the office of mayor.

At his house in Orchard-street, Portman-square, regretted by all who had the honour of his acquaintance, Gen. Stephenson.

15. At Aylesford, in Kent, Charlotte dowager Countess of Aylesford, youngest daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset. She was married to Heneage, late Earl of Aylesford, Oct. 6, 1750, and bore him eight sons.

At Stonehouse, after having repeatedly bled for, and faithfully served, his King and Country 48 years, Lieut. Philip Codd, of the 2d Veteran Battalion.

17. At Enfield, advanced in years, John Wardel, near 40 years letter-carrier to that extensive parish. He was a native of Morpeth, in Northumberland, butler to Capt. Haddesley, of Jenningsbury, and his nephew Robert, of Ware priory; at which last town he married a widow, who kept the Star public-house; which not answering, he came to Enfield, where he delivered the (then General Post) letters for a penny apiece, and collected the answers at the same rate. As he advanced in life, and infirmities came on both him and his wife, who died before him, and in consideration of the eldest of his three daughters being blind from her infancy, and one of his sons lost at sea, and the other unfortunate, the parish voted him one of the 10l. gifts. On the establishment of the Twopenny Post in the parish, he was allowed a handsome salary, part of which he gave to a deputy; but, as he had omitted originally to enrol himself on the Post-office list, it was as a matter of favour that they allowed him latterly 4 s. a week.

In his 78th year, Mr. William Stedman, of Frith-street, Soho, 60 years an inhabitant of St. Anne's parish.

20. At his house in Baker-street, Portman-square, John Belli, esq.

21. Suddenly, driving some cattle on the Kent road, Mr. Timmings, of Rotherhithe.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from January 22, to February 19, 1805.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	728	1369	Males	596	1166
Females	611		Females	570	

Whereof have died under 2 years old 335

Peck Loaf 5s. 3d.; 5s. 5d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 4d.

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	112	50 and 60	[illegible]
5 and 10	40	60 and 70	[illegible]
10 and 20	38	70 and 80	[illegible]
20 and 30	87	80 and 90	31
30 and 40	132	90 and 100	[illegible]
40 and 50	129	100	[illegible]

PRICES OF FLOUR, Feb. 18:

Fine 81s. to 88s.—Seconds 78s. to 84s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s. 6d.—Bran 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Feb. 2 to Feb. 8, from the Cocket Office:

Total 8503 Sacks. Average 95s. 4d. 1s. 9d.¾ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Feb. 9, 42s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Feb. 13, 1805, is 55s. 8d.½ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, Feb. 16:

Kent Bags	4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 6s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 18s. to 4l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 4s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 16:

St. James's—	Hay	3l. 0s. 0s. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 0d.
	Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Average 2l. 8s. 6d.
Whitechapel—	Hay	3l. 16s. 0d. to 4l. 12s. 0d.	Average 4l. 4s. 0d.
	Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.
	Straw	1l. 18s. 0d. to 2l. 8s. 0d.	Average 2l. 3s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 18. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0s. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 6d. to 7s. 4d.	Beasts, about 2000.	Sheep 11,000.

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 50s. 0d. Delivered 62s. 6d. Sunderland, 44s. 0d. Delivered 56s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 2d.½ Whitechapel 4s. 1d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchq Bills.	Sout. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28		61¼	61⅛	77¾	91⅞	100⅝	18	2¾	188½	1 a 2d	Par 1p							22 5 0	2d
29	179	61⅜	60⅝	78	91⅝	100½	17⅞		188½	1 a 2d	Par 2p						59½	22 5 0	2d
30	holiday																		
31	172½	61⅜	61	78⅛	91⅝	100⅞	18		188½	1 a 2d	Par 2p	66		60⅜			60⅜	23 5 0	2d
1	180½	91⅛	61	78⅛	91⅞	100¼	18		188¼	1 a 2d	2p						60⅝	23 5 0	2d
2	holiday																		
3	Sunday																		
4		60⅞	60⅜	77⅝	90⅞		17⅞		186¾	1 a 2d	2p						59¾	24 5 0	2d
5	179	59⅞	59⅜	76½	90½	100¾	17⅞			1 a 2d	2p	65						21 5 0	2d
6		59¾	59½	76½	90¾	100½	17¾	2¼	185	2 a 2d	1p						59⅛	24 5 0	2d
7	179	59⅝	58⅝	76⅛	89⅞	100⅜	17⅝		183¾	1 a 2d	1p	63¼					58½	24 5 0	2d
8	178½	59⅜	50	76¼	90	100¾	17¾	2¾		1 a 2d	1d	63¼					58¼	24 5 0	2d
9		59⅜	59	76½	90⅛	101	17¾	2¾		1 a 2d	1p							24 5 0	2d
10	Sunday																		
11	177	59¼	59	76¾	89¾	101½	179	2½	182½	1 a 2d	1d						588	24 5 0	2d
12	177	59⅜	58⅞	76⅞	89¼	101⅛	17¾		182¼	1 a 2d	1p							21 5 0	2d
13	176¾	59⅛	59⅛	76⅞	89¾	101¼	17⅝		182½	1 a 2d	1p						59⅜	21 5 0	2d
14	176¾	59⅞	58¾	76½	89⅞	101½	17⅞		183¾	1 a 2d	Par							21 5 0	2d
15	176½	59½	59½	76⅞	90	100¾	17¼	2¼	184	1 a 2d	1p						58½	21 5 0	2d
16		56⅞	59	70¾	89¾	100½	17⅜			1 a 2d	1d						58⅛	21 8 0	2d
17	Sunday																		
18		58⅞	58⅞	77	89		17¾	2¾	185	1 a 2d	1p						58¼	24 8 0	2d
19	177¼	59⅛	55¾	76⅞	89⅞	100⅛	17⅝	2¾	185½	2 a 4d	2 a 3d	63½						24 8 0	2d
20	Fast day																	21 6 0	2d
21	175½	58⅜	58¼	76¼	89⅜	100⅛	17½	2¾	194½	3d	2d						57⅞	30 10 0	2d
22	178	59	58¾	76⅝	89⅞	100½	17⅝	2½	194	3d	1d						58	30 10 0	2d

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St.James's Chron
Literary Journal
London Chron.
Brit.Prefs--Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
EnglifhChron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M.Poft—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai.Ad.&Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlifle—Chefter
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncafter
Dorcheft. Derby
Exeter, Glouceft.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipfwich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidftone
Manchefter 3
Newcaftle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portfmouth
Reading—Salifb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewfb.--Suffex
Staffordfhire
Stamford 2
Winchefter
Worcefter 2
York 3

MARCH, 1805.

CONTAINING

Embellifhed with neat Perfpective Views of Axbridge, Wiltshire; and Markeaton Church, Derbyshire; an antient Gold Ring; and a fcarce Elizabethan Medal.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paffage, Fleet-ftreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are defired to be addreffed, Post-paid. 1805.

Meteorological Table for March, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Feb.	°	°	°		
23	41	49	44	30,04	fair
24	46	48	40	29,78	rain
25	38	47	44	,76	fair
26	44	51	44	,82	fair
27	43	51	43	,60	cloudy
28	44	49	36	,16	fair with wind
M. 1	36	42	37	,50	hail ſhow. ſn.
2	33	42	37	,95	fair [in night
3	37	46	41	30,14	fair
4	47	51	45	,01	ſmall rain
5	46	52	37	29,92	fair
6	38	51	37	30,00	fair
7	37	43	36	,22	cloudy
8	35	42	32	29,98	fair
9	30	39	33	,60	fair
10	32	40	32	,52	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Mar.	°	°	°		
11	30	47	38	29,90	fair
12	49	59	49	,98	fair
13	48	60	49	30,01	fair
14	49	59	48	29,70	fair
15	14	53	40	,84	cloudy
16	38	53	44	,93	fair
17	45	51	44	,82	fair
18	46	47	42	,98	rain
19	38	51	14	30,18	fair
20	40	13	40	,10	rain
21	39	47	40	,05	fair
22	40	46	41	29,93	fair
23	38	47	40	30,05	fair
24	38	47	33	,20	fair
25	31	47	34	,01	fair
26	32	48	34	29,86	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 10, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middleſ.	98	5	60	0	48	0	30	3	47	7
Surrey	112	8	54	0	46	4	32	6	50	6
Hertford	92	4	40	6	50	0	29	8	36	3
Bedford	97	5	80	0	50	4	28	11	41	11
Huntingd.	93	6	00	0	49	8	24	10	41	2
Northam.	91	0	67	0	48	4	24	10	43	4
Rutland	95	0	00	0	54	0	27	6	45	0
Leiceſter	00	5	00	0	51	10	26	4	45	2
Nottingh.	103	7	70	0	56	7	30	4	47	8
Derby	92	0	00	0	54	10	32	0	49	9
Stafford	92	8	00	0	55	9	31	4	53	8
Salop	94	10	64	0	53	4	27	4	00	0
Hereford	85	0	51	2	50	4	27	1	52	3
Worceſter	91	6	00	0	53	1	31	7	51	6
Warwick	90	10	00	0	56	11	31	9	54	10
Wilts	91	4	00	0	49	4	28	6	55	8
Berks	100	10	00	0	47	0	28	0	51	0
Oxford	96	1	00	0	48	8	29	5	47	1
Bucks	102	2	00	0	48	7	30	2	46	5
Brecon	84	9	51	2	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	87	3	00	0	43	2	21	4	00	0
Radnor	80	4	00	0	48	11	24	10	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
93	0	60	7	48	5	27	6	47	8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	105	0	57	0	47	8	33	10	46	3
Kent	100	8	00	0	47	4	34	6	48	6
Suſſex	109	0	00	0	49	0	36	10	00	0
Suffolk	98	3	00	0	45	10	28	3	41	9
Cambrid.	92	6	00	0	44	5	22	4	40	6
Norfolk	101	9	00	0	44	9	25	0	41	11
Lincoln	90	3	65	6	50	11	25	3	45	2
York	84	9	72	3	48	4	26	8	42	[illegible]
Durham	90	11	00	0	43	0	25	8	00	0
Northum.	91	7	64	0	41	10	26	5	36	0
Cumberl.	91	5	58	9	41	10	29	6	00	0
Weſtmor.	94	10	55	2	36	4	28	1	00	0
Lancaſter	95	11	00	0	48	2	28	9	45	10
Cheſter	89	0	00	0	52	10	31	1	54	0
Flint	75	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	98	8	00	0	48	7	28	6	51	3
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	44	0	21	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	42	8	22	6	00	0
Merioneth	87	9	00	0	47	0	24	6	00	0
Cardigan	75	4	00	0	42	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	76	7	00	0	43	8	20	8	00	0
Carmarth.	83	4	00	0	52	10	20	10	00	0
Glamorg.	86	7	00	0	52	0	23	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	91	8	00	0	52	11	29	10	[illegible]	7
Somerſet	93	3	00	0	51	2	25	3	50	4
Monmo.	90	4	00	0	51	2	24	2	00	0
Devon	97	9	00	0	46	3	26	2	00	0
Cornwall	96	3	00	0	45	8	26	1	00	0
Dorſet	101	6	00	0	49	6	35	4	60	0
Hants	105	0	00	0	48	10	31	9	54	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	101	3	64	1	47	8	28	4	45	5
2	96	4	60	0	45	5	26	5	41	5
3	101	9	60	7	44	9	25	0	41	11
4	86	11	65	6	49	0	28	8	43	5
5	91	3	64	0	42	1	26	0	36	0
6	92	6	57	0	40	6	26	8	47	8
7	94	2	60	7	49	9	29	9	48	7
8	88	7	60	7	46	0	25	0	54	3
9	81	2	60	7	46	4	21	1	47	8
10	91	11	60	7	51	7	26	8	50	5
11	97	0	60	7	45	11	26	1	47	8
12	103	9	60	7	49	2	33	3	57	3

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1805.

LETTER XVI. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, March 2.*

IN the Moral World, approximation conduces to similarity both in principle and sentiment: in Nature, likewise, it forms a thousand varied and beautiful attractions. In private life, local and partial improvements excite general imitation; and thus the comforts and ornaments of domestic enjoyment are extended. Hence it might have been expected that the excellent management of the *Castle Prison* in *Lincoln*, under the humane and religious attention of the County Magistrates, would have produced a salutary influence throughout the whole City; but, unhappily, like the more violent elements in nature, approximation here seems to have produced only repulsive agencies in the government of the *Stone Bow-gate* prison. In one we contemplate with pleasure a Magistracy, by the exercise of humanity to the prisoners in the *Castle Prison*, elevated to a dignified rank; in the other, the incarcerated objects, by the *misrule* and neglect of the managers, are degraded beneath the character of rational beings. This neighbouring contrast, great as it is, might have appeared in the prophetic vision of the Poet's eye, thus discriminated:

"Of all God's workes, which doe this worlde adorne,
There is no one more faire and excellent
Then is man's body, both for powre and form,
Whiles it is kept in sober government;
But none then is more fowle and indecent, [bace;
Distempered through *misrule* and passions
It grows a monster, and incontinent
Doth lose his dignity and native grace.
Behold, who list, *both* ONE *and* OTHER *in* THIS PLACE."

SPENCER's Faery Queene, b. II. c. 9.

In the preceding Number I had been led to hope that the *acmé* of *misrule* and misery was passed, and that the dreary desert had been at length traversed; but, in perusing the following letter, it will appear that the smaller pyramids only have been seen, and that the greater are now presented to view. In these stupendous works of labour the excavations and chambers were formed for the sepulture of the dead, to whom the Egyptians devoted religious obsequies; but the chambers of the *Stone Bow-gate* are made the sepultures of the living, to whom are denied the benefits of religion, and the services of a chaplain; and thus Pagan superstition was more piously exercised in Egypt than is Christian benevolence now in Lincoln! The gloominess of one might be relieved by appropriate hieroglyphicks, the other by intoxication! The resemblance in both was alone preserved by the exclusion of light and air; but the former was free from humidity, whilst the *Stone Bow-gate* and the NEWARK *Town-gaol* might afford reflections to Armstrong, where he observes,

"It is not air, but floats a nauseous mass
Of all obscene, corrupt, offensive things.
Much moisture hurts; but here a sordid bath,
With oily rancour fraught, relaxes more
The solid frame than simple moisture can."

Well might my friend, after examining a dark and dank chamber in NEWARK *Town-gaol* 14 steps under-ground, occasionally overflowed with 13 inches depth of water, indeed exclaim, "an horrid dungeon!" That his pathetic delineations

nications of human woe, and appeals to commiseration, may rouse more effectually the publick to ameliorate the unhappy condition of their fellow-creatures, is the apology offered for these additional remarks of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

My dear Sir, *Newark upon Trent, Aug.* 13, 1802.

IT gives me great pleasure in finding you the following account of Lincoln Castle; and it is increased by the assurances I have received that the *City* is going to build a new prison, and the hopes I entertain that the same humane and religious attention will be paid to their prisoners as are shewn to those in the Castle by the *County* Magistrates.

It always gives me pleasure to approve, and pain to censure: but truth obliges me to narrate facts as I find them. That the prison of the Stone Bow-gate is one of the worst in the kingdom; that its long neglect and scanty allowance (not 2d.) *per* day) are a disgrace to the city, and shocking to humanity, will be obvious to every one who peruses my remarks. The prisoners *here*, half famished, half suffocated, and in a continual state of intoxication, present such a combination of miseries as it is difficult for imagination to form an idea of; whilst those confined in the *Castle* have every comfort which can attend incarceration. It is not easy to reconcile such different treatment in prisons so near each other; but that I may soon inform you of the one at the *Stone Bow-gate* being abolished is the ardent wish of, dear Sir, your much obliged friend and humble servant, JAMES NEILD.

P.S. I got up earlier than usual this morning, but left Lincoln without finishing my letter, which you will receive from Newark. People were flocking from all parts to see two men suffer (one of whom had long been a terror to the country); and I was glad to decamp for the same reason. To-morrow I set out for Doncaster; and in a few days you may expect remarks on the Yorkshire prisons.

The Gaol for the county of Lincoln is situate in the Castle-yard, containing about seven acres of land inclosed by a high wall. The premises are held by lease of the Dutchy Court of Lancaster for a term of 30 years, at an annual rent of 10s. The new Gaol has been built about 14 years; is a good brick building with stone facings. The front (which contains the gaoler's and debtors' apartments) is about 46 yards long, with near two acres of grass plot fenced off in the front of it for the debtors, who have the privilege of walking there during the day: with a well of good water in it. The sexes are completely separated by day and night.

One-half of this building is occupied by the male debtors, having three day-rooms for master's side debtors, average size 20 feet by 15 feet 6 inches, and 12 feet 9 inches high; and one for common-side debtors, 21 feet by 16, and 12 feet 9 high. On the first floor are five lodging-rooms with an airy passage communicating to them; average size 17 feet by 15 feet 6, and 11 feet high. On the second-floor are five other lodging-rooms of the same dimensions, with a similar passage, one of which is for common-side debtors. The other half of the building is the gaoler's house, excepting two Attic rooms for female debtors, one a day-room, the other a night-room; size, 16 feet 9 inches by 16 feet, and 10 feet high, each.

The common prison is built from the centre of the above building on the South side, to have the benefit of the sun in the court-yard. The passage down it, is in a line with the front entrance-door, is arched above, and is 5 feet wide by 10 feet high. The lower end of it is made with an iron-grating, by which the ventilation cannot be obstructed. It contains on the ground-floor—first, a strong room for refractory debtors; opposite, one with a bath and oven in it: next, three night-cells for two prisoners each, size, 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches, and 11 feet high, with wood bedsteads fastened on the floor.

There are four day-rooms, with fire-places in them, for the different description of prisoners as under:

No. 1, 20 feet by 11, and 11 feet high, for male prisoners for trial.

No. 2, 11 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for female prisoners for trial.

No. 3, 17 feet by 9, and 11 feet high, for male convicts under sentence of transportation.

No 4, 12 feet by 10, and 11 feet high, for convicts for lesser offences.

These rooms have each a court communicating to them, 15 yards by 10; are all private with respect to each other, being separated by walls 24 feet high.

high. The court-yard of No. 2 has hard and soft-water pumps, from which a supply of excellent water is at all times accessible to the prisoners. There is a wash house in the centre of it, with a copper, washing-tubs, &c. &c. Next, are six night-cells for single men, size, 9 feet by 5 feet 9, and 11 feet high, with bedsteads as before. The night-cells on the ground-floor are arched above Strong oak boarding on the walls and floor; and the windows, which are double-barred, and look into the day-yards, have wood shutters, which make them warm and close at night The prison is perfectly dry. Adjoining to the building already described there have since been built four solitary cells, two on each side the passage, with fire places and glass windows; size, 18 feet 8 inches by 8 feet 9, and 11 feet high, communicating each to a court-yard 23 feet by 12. Over these four cells is the chapel; size, 31 feet by 28, and 15 feet 3 inches high; it is neatly pewed; has a high framing to prevent debtors and felons from seeing each other. The women's seat is framed high, that they cannot be seen during divine service There is no communication at any time between debtors and felons. The county furnishes no employment *here*; but such as are of handicraft trades are allowed to work on their own account, and generally get work out of the town. There is a house of correction in each division of the county, where work is furnished. That at Kirton, for the division of *Lindsay* (which comprizes half the county), is a newly-erected and convenient building, under very good regulation; the employ in the wool-line. The others are at Falkingham for the parts of *Kesteven*, and at Spalding for the parts of *Holland*.

Male convicts wear a county clothing of drab and blue coloured cloth. Debtors and felons are all obliged to attend chapel. The whole of the prison is whitewashed once a year, and the day-rooms twice, or oftener if they require it. Two guineas are paid annually by the clerk of the peace, to the poor prisoners in the King's Bench and Marshalsea.

Officers and salaries.—Gaoler, John Merryweather 300l. *per annum*; chaplain, Rev. George Davies Kent. 50l. *per annum*; surgeons, Messrs. Parnel and Franklyn, 30l. *per annum*.

The gaoler has no fees on the discharge of either debtors or felons; but the under-sheriff demands a fee of 6s. 8d. for his *liberate* from every debtor, except those discharged by proclamation, or under the Lords Act, who pay no fee. Garnish is abolished.

The gaoler is required out of the above salary to find three turnkeys and a caterer, who attend every day at nine o'clock and three, to purchase in the town whatever prisoners may want (liquor excepted), also eight chaldron of coals a year, and straw, mops, tubs, buckets, &c. for the use of the prison. The chaplain is required to do duty three times a week, one of which is to be on the Sunday with a sermon; also to attend daily those under sentence of death. The worthy magistrates of this division are not only very humanely, but very religiously attentive to the comforts of the prisoners; having ordered any sum, not exceeding 5l. a year, at the discretion of the chaplain, to be laid out in the purchase of religious tracts for the use of all the prisoners. They are numbered and entered into a book when delivered out, are called in once a week, and then re-delivered in the same manner; by which they get a change of reading, and their being lost or destroyed is prevented by the regularity with which it is done.

The surgeon is required to attend all the felons and *certificated* debtors.

County allowance.—Debtors obtaining a *certificate*, of their having no visible estate or effects, under the hands of the minister, churchwarden, and overseers of the parish they last lived in, are allowed by the county a pound and a half of good household bread *per* day, and one pound of good beef without bone *per* week. The bread is delivered three times in the week in loaves of three pounds and a half each. The whole furnished by contract. Also four chaldron of coals every year, which are distributed half quarterly.

N.B. Those debtors who receive their sixpences have no county allowance of food.

When it is considered that, out of 175 felons committed in seven years, not one has died in the gaol, and that a great proportion of them were almost eaten up with filth and disease, it affords a striking proof not only of the salubrity of its situation, and the healthiness of the prison, but of the great care and attention of those excellent magistrates who superintend the prison concerns.

Benefactions.—From a farm at Ripham, near Lincoln, in the tenure of William Glossop, *per annum*, 5l. From a house in Lincoln in the occupation of Mrs. Mary Cullen, *per annum*, 3l. Sundry benefactions from sheriff, grand juries, &c 8l.—Number of debtors, Aug. 12, 1802, eleven.

Allowance to felons.—The same allowance of food to all the felons as to the certificated debtors; also four chaldron of coals a year quarterly. Each felon has a rug, three blankets, and straw for bedding. In case of illness, the surgeon, when it is necessary, takes off the county allowance, and orders, at the charge of the county, such diet and nursing as he shall think proper. The gaoler is allowed 1s *per* mile for the removal of transports and other convicts. Number of felons, Aug. 12, 1802, nine.

Assize convicts under sentence of transportation have the king's allowance of 2s 6d. instead of the usual county allowance. The number of felons committed to the Castle in the last seven years, 175, of whom 38 were capitally convicted, and 11 executed, including the two who are to suffer this morning, and whom I was pleased to see yesterday intent on their devotions, and diligently preparing for the awful change they were so soon to undergo. The cell in which they were confined was spacious and airy, and opened into a court-yard I can form a tolerable good judgment of a gaoler from the countenances of his prisoners. Complacency, submission, and good order, were visible in every part of this well-regulated prison; a sure proof that the keeper is intelligent, active, and humane.

The county does not allow bedding to the poor or certificated debtors; but has set apart a large day-room and a large night-room, free of rent or any charge whatever, for the use of those who chuse to find their own bedding.

Master-side debtors, or those who can afford it, may go into rooms furnished by the gaoler, for which they pay, if two sleep together, 1s 3d. *per* week each; if a debtor has a bed to himself, 2s. 6d. *per* week. The number of debtors committed to Lincoln Castle in the last seven years, 365; of which 122 were for sums from 10l. to 20l.; and, of the whole number, 119 were discharged without the plaintiff's obtaining one farthing of either debt or costs; a proof of the exceeding folly of being so stimulated by their passions as to go to law with fellow-creatures too poor and miserable to afford any prospect of payment; for such those must be who are *certificated*.

Lincoln City and County Gaol.—Samuel Tuke, jun. gaoler; salary, 40l; fees on discharge of debtors and felons, 6s. 8d.; Garnish abolished. No regular surgeon; when one is wanted, he is sent by the City, and makes a bill. The City likewise pays the felon's fees; but the debtor is required to pay his own fees, or be detained. Divine service has never been performed by any one to the prisoners. Allowance to poor debtors and felons, 1s. 6d. a week. the city furnishes no employment, but allows straw on the floor, a blanket and a rug, to each prisoner.

This gaol at the *Stone Bow-gate* has one room, about 13 feet square, for men debtors, and one, about 8 feet square, for women, both up-stairs; in each a fire-place. The rooms for criminals are two dungeons down three steps; one has a flagged, the other a damp earth floor. In one of them (13 feet 4 inches by 12 feet 2 inches) is a cage, in which the sickly woman felon was locked up at night; the other room is about 9 feet square; both dark and very offensive, having neither light nor air but what is received through a small iron-grated window to each room, about 2 feet square: and even this small portion of light and air is almost totally excluded by the numbers of people continually at the windows talking with the prisoners, frequently giving them liquor to excess, and which the utmost vigilance of the keeper cannot prevent. The bars of the small iron-grated window are wide enough apart to admit a pot of beer, with which publicans supply them at all hours; and spirituous liquors are conveyed to the prisoners in the same manner by vagrants. The gaoler told me that, in July, 1801, he had nearly lost his life by four intoxicated felons, to whom a soldier's musket had been conveyed through the grating; that, in order to put a stop to the introduction of spirits, he had a perforated tin-plate put over the window; but this he was soon obliged to remove for fear of suffocating his prisoners: and even this plate did not prevent the prisoners from receiving spirituous liquors conveyed through a tobacco-pipe. No court-yard. No water accessible to the prisoner. A half-tub in each room serves the

the purpofe of a neceffary. In the cage abovementioned the keeper told me he has had five perfons locked up at night for a month. Number of prifoners, Auguft 12, 1802, one debtor, one felon; Aug. 13, 1804, one debtor, feven felons. The prifoners have *now* good water and a privy: and, as the City has purchafed a piece of ground, and are going to build a new gaol, it may be fairly prefumed they will imitate the County in acts of humanity.

Lincoln Houfe of Correction is in the Sheep-market, and confifts of two rooms about 15 feet fquare, and a fmall court-yard. Employment, fpinning and carding wool. Thofe who are committed to *hard labour* receive two-pence in a fhilling of their earnings, the reft is accounted for to the city; other prifoners receive one-half their earnings, and the keeper the other half. The Act for the prefervation of health, and claufes againft fpirituous liquors, both hung up. Whitewafhed about two years ago. No divine fervice or any religious attentions whatever. Allowance, 4d ½ a day. Surgeon from the city when wanted. Plank bedfteads with ftraw, two blankets and a rug, to each prifoner. Keeper, Samuel Tuke, fen.; falary, 10l. Prifoners, Auguft 12, 1802, two men, one woman.

Newark upon Trent Town-gaol and Bridewell.—William Cropper, gaoler; falary, 10l. out of which he finds ftraw for the prifoners. Fees; debtors, 4s.; felons, 13s. 4d. No chaplain, nor any religious attentions. Surgeon, when wanted, from the workhoufe. Allowance, 3d a day. No employment. This prifon adjoins the workhoufe, has two rooms above and [illegible] below, about 22 feet by [illegible], with [illegible] roofs, flag floors, and a fire-place. Each room has one double-bar iron-grated window for light and ventilation. There is a fmall court, 20 feet by 10, with a pump in it, but no fewer, a half-tub in each room being fubftituted for that purpofe. The rooms and ftaircafes were very dirty, not having been whitewafhed for five years. Below, is a horrid dungeon, down 14 fteps, about 22 feet by 12, totally dark; the only light or ventilation it ever receives is from an aperture in the door, about 6 inches by 4, which is opened to give the prifoner his food: damp mud-floor. The keeper informed me, that in the winter the water was 16 inches deep in it. There is one room without the prifon-wall, about 15 feet by 8, in which women are occafionally put, and for the admiffion of light and air there is a circular grating over the door. Prifoner, Aug. 18, 1803, one.

Mr. Urban, *March* 13.

As the Gentleman's Magazine is often confulted as a book of reference by writers of Biography, any miftakes which may appear in fo valuable a work fhould be corrected as foon as they are difcovered.

In laft month's Magazine your correfpondent W. S. has been led into an error, by confounding together two gentlemen of the fame name, but not at all related to each other; Mr. Samuel Martin, whofe portrait is given in p. 113, and Mr. Martin the banker.

The firft part of the notice is correct. Mr Samuel Martin was fecretary to the Treafury (and alfo treafurer to the late Princefs Dowager of Wales); he fought Wilkes in 1763; reprefented the boroughs of Camelford and of Haftings for many years; and was member for the latter place in the parliament which was diffolved in the year 1774, the laft in which Mr. Samuel Martin ever fat. He then retired from public life, and died in 1788; confequently, he could not have been "a frequent fpeaker in the Houfe of Commons between 1782 and 1786," as your correfpondent W. S. mentions; nor did he ever refufe, what never could have been offered to him, "an alderman's gown," for he had no connexion whatever with the Corporation of London. In thefe inftances your correfpondent muft have alluded to Mr. Martin the banker, and member for Tewkefbury. W. Tho. F-G.

*** We are very much obliged to our Correfpondent for having pointed out this very palpable error. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *March* 17.

In the wide range of your intelligent readers, I would flatter myfelf that fome information may be obtained refpecting the verfes mentioned in the following extract from the Talbot Papers, in the College

lege of Arms, as published by Mr. Lodge in his valuable "Illustrations of British History." I have not met with any other instance of Mr. Secretary Cecil's being a Poet, nor is he noticed in that capacity in the "Royal and Noble Authors;" neither does Sir John Hawkins mention *Hales* as a Composer. The letter is addressed from Mr. William Browne to the Earl of Shrewsbury, Sept. 18, 1602. I much regret the not being able to trace the verses to their hiding-place. It is possible, however, that they may still be preserved either at Harefield or Burghley. In an indorsement at the back of the letter they are called "The Verses of the Picture taken from Dianae's Nymph."

"I send your Lo. here inclosed some verses compounded by Mr. Secretary, who gott Hales to frame a ditty unto itt. The occasion was, as I hear, y[t] the young Lady of Darby wearing about her neck, in her bosom, a picture, which was in a dainty tablet; the Queen, espying itt, asked, what fyne jewell that was? The Lady Darby was curious to excuse the shewing of it; but the Queen wold have it, and, opening it, and finding it to be Mr. Secretary's, snatcht itt away, and tyed itt upon her shoe, and walked long with it there; then took it thence, and pinned itt on her elbow, and wore it there som time also; which Mr. Secretary being told of, made these verses, and had Hales to sing them in his chamber. It was told her Ma[ty], that Mr. Secretary had rare musick, and songs: she would needes hear them; and so this ditty was soung which you see first written. More verses there be lykewise, whereof som, or all, were lykewyse soung. I do boldly send these things to your Lo. w[ch] I wold not do to any els, for I heare they are very secrett. Some of the verses argew, that he repynes not, thoghe her Ma[ty] please to grace others, and contents himself w[th] the favour he hath." J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE Rev. Mr. Bishop was not rector of St. Ethelburga (as stated by Mr. Roberdeau in p. 209) but of St. Martin Outwich. I inclose a small unpublished specimen of his poetry; to explain which, it may be necessary to observe, that the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy was usually a holiday at Merchant-Taylors.

"*To the Rev.* MOSES PORTER, Clapham.

"Dear MOSES, *Merchant Taylor's School, Tuesday, Ap.* 23, 1776.

"At *Sion-hill* (for *Is mus* treats),
On Tuesday next, the Priesthood eats;
Where I (whose Taste for Crowds and Show,
Whose Giant-Appetite you know,)
With half a Pigeon and a Jelly
Should cram that Parson's-barn, my belly.
"But, since sheer Luxury's the word,
A richer Feast shall be preferr'd.
"So, if you'll season some plain Dish
(Pye, Pudding, Pulse, Flesh, Fowl, or Fish)
With quantum-suff of Gossip-sauce,
With you the Holiday I'll pass.
"Then, while the Tribe of *Men-divine*
Because they're stuffing think they dine,
I, from your Converse and your Meat
Shall have, in all its forms, a Treat;
And, in each sense the words will bear,
Secure a *perfect* Glutton's share.
"For, if to eat for eating's sake
Of *simple* Gluttony partake,
To eat for Friendship's sake appears
Indulging over head and ears.
Yours ever, S. BISHOP."

They who knew him best will readily own that these lines afford a genuine portrait of his character.

Yours, &c. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 23

LATELY as a boy was ploughing a field at Pottern, in Wilts, the share took up on its point a fine old ring of the purest gold, weighing 18 dwts. 19 grs. on an estate belonging to Mr. Gregory Clement, temp. Cha. I. and was said to have once belonged to Bp. Bonner; but, upon applying to Mr. Townsend, of the Heralds office, we find it is of much earlier date, and, excepting a crescent for difference, corresponds exactly with an entry made in the Visitation of Wilts, *anno* 1566, for George Burley, of Whistley, in the parish of Pottern, esq. whose great grandmother was a co-heir of Bonham. Some of that family may be still living; and, if desirous of obtaining the seal, may have it for a trifle more than the weight of the gold, by applying to Mr. Basnet, Bond-street, Bath.

1 and 4. *Burley*, three boars heads.
2. *Bonham*, a chevron wavy between three crosses formée fitchée.
3. Three spears erect in fess. (*See Plate I. fig.* 3).

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. March 1805. Pl. I. p.

The Market Place of AXBRIDGE, from a Painting in 1756.

Geo. Bennett del. 1804. — J. Cary sculp.



Fig. 1.





Fig. 2.

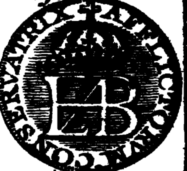


Fig. 3.



Mr. URBAN, *Axbridge, Jan.* 1.

ACCIDENTALLY meeting the other day with a painting of the market-place, part of the church, and old market-cross of this town, I could not resist the temptation of attempting a sketch of it; and, with all its imperfections, I now send it to you. If you think it worthy to be preserved in the Gentleman's Magazine, it is much at your service. From what I can discover, the picture from which the inclosed drawing is taken was painted about fifty years ago, but by whom I know not. It is, however, very correct, as I can myself perfectly recollect when every house represented in the drawing appeared as you see them therein delineated; but within a few years several of the houses have been taken down and rebuilt, which renders the drawing the more worthy of attention. I cannot say so much of the market-cross as of other parts of the picture, it having been taken down long before my recollection; but, from the very just representation of the other parts of the market-place, we have fair grounds for believing it as correct a view of the market-cross also, now (in consequence of the superior taste of corporators, parish officers, and others, over that of their ancestors) demolished and gone for ever; and, but for the picture above alluded to, it is highly probable that it would not now be known such a venerable remain ever had place in the town of Axbridge. This cross was taken down many years ago, and a modern octagon market-house, supported by eight plain columns, erected on its site.

Axbridge is about ten miles from Wells, eighteen from Bristol, about the same distance from Bridgwater, and 135 from London. It is situate on the Southern side of the Mendip hills; and the spectator may, from the summit of those hills just above the town, enjoy the most extensive and picturesque prospects, over the Bristol Channel, to Monmouthshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, and Pembrokeshire; and, in another point of view, over a most rich and fertile track of land extending to the Quantock hills, including the bay of Bridgwater and the Severn sea, or mouth of the Bristol Channel. And the valetudinary may inhale from the tops of those delightful Mendip hills the most salubrious and invigorating air any where to be met with in the West of England.

With respect to the antient state of this town I am not prepared to say much: the few observations following, however, are from a literary gentleman in the neighbourhood; and I have no doubt of their authenticity. "The name of this place was antiently spelt *Axbrigge*. It was formerly a borough, and in many respects of much greater importance than at present. It antiently belonged to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, together with Congersbury and Cheddar; out of which three manors was paid yearly into the king's Exchequer a rent of 54l.; but, as this was deemed a large sum in the 13th century, they were resigned to King Edward the Second, who, in the 18th year of his reign, granted these manors *(inter alia)* in tail general to Edmund de Woodstock, Earl of Kent, his brother, in whose posterity they remained till the reign of Edward the Fourth. Being forfeited to that King, he gave them to his brother George Duke of Clarence, who is said to have been drowned in a butt of malmsey in the Tower, by the king his brother's order, at the instigation of his other brother, the execrable Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. Edward Earl of Warwick, son of the Duke of Clarence, then became seised of them; and from him to Margaret his sister, wife of Sir Richard Pole, afterwards the famous Countess of Salisbury; but, she being beheaded May 27, 1640, it again devolved to the Crown. The manor of Axbridge hath long since been dismembered; and the presentation to the rectory is in the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The town at present consists of one principal street, which is about a quarter of a mile in length, and in some places very narrow. The houses in general are old and meanly built, many of them with timber, lath, and plaster, somewhat in the manner of old London before the great fire. Here is a tolerably spacious market-place, together with a market house and shambles, the latter well supplied on the market-day with butchers meat."

The market, however, is of much less consequence than it was some years ago; and, following the example of the neighbouring town Wrington, appears to be fast tending towards annihilation; in fact, this seems to be the case

case with a great many of the smaller markets in the kingdom in general; from what cause arising I shall not intrude upon the limits of your Magazine to discuss. In every book (such as Gazetteers, Tourists, &c.) that I have met with, giving any account of Axbridge, it is said that the market at this place is held on *Thursday*; but, with due deference and respect for these authorities, I beg to observe, that the market is at present, and hath been from time immemorial, held on Saturday; and there is no record that I can discover which points out its ever having been held on a Thursday*. I presume that it must have been a mistake originating with the author of some early account of the town, and that it has been copied by all subsequent compilers of the topography of this place. If this conjecture is without foundation, I shall be obliged to any of your correspondents to set me right.

Two fairs are held annually in this town, the one at Candlemas, and the other at Lady-day; the former principally for cattle; the latter for cattle, cloth, cutlery, jewelery, and a great variety of other merchandize and toys. Lady-day being the usual time of the year in this neighbourhood for hiring servants, this fair is generally attended by an immense concourse of servants of both sexes. The fair usually continues two or three days, ; and many of the fair filles-de-chambres, dairy-maids, and even fat cooks and greasy scullion wenches, are so civilly greeted by their amorous swains, that this fair is productive of much business for the country justices and their clerks, parish-officers, and midwives, for many miles round.

Another fair was formerly held here on the 11th of June, and called St. St. Barnabas fair, which had been discontinued for many years; the Corporation, however, attempted to revive it about 12 years ago, but without effect, as it is now totally laid aside. There was also a fair held here formerly on the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude. The warm situation of this place renders it peculiarly adapted for the cultivation of early vegetables; the town and parish being situate, as it were, in a dell, which forms a kind of amphitheatre, backed towards the North by the Mendip hills, and by projecting promontories or head-lands on the East and West, whereby the winds most prejudicial to vegetation are excluded. Green peas in particular are here to be had as early in the season as at any place in the kingdom; and they are frequently sent to Bristol and Bath, and sold at 16s. and 18s. *per* peck; and the premium given by the Corporation of Bristol for the most early peas brought to that market is generally carried by the Axbridge gardeners.

The walks near the town in the Spring season are rendered very pleasant, from the variety of the crops which are raised in the fields adjoining by the gardeners (or, as they are here called, *cropers)*; where may be seen at one view a great variety of culinary plants, proper for the kitchen-garden, disposed in large beds and ridges, interspersed with ridges of wheat, barley, beans, peas, oats, &c. These fields are of considerable extent, and are divided by mere-stones, or land-marks, only; and the pleasing contrast, arising from this varied and patch-work scene, can only be appreciated by those who have seen it when clothed in the rich and beautiful tints of vegetative nature, about the months of April and May.

The church here is an handsome Gothic edifice, and, from its appearance, of considerable antiquity. It is cruciform, consisting of a nave and chancel with side-ailes to each, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, whose statue appears on the East and West sides of the tower, but much defaced by the iron hand of that ruthless and unrelenting destroyer Time.

The tower contains a peal of six very musical bells (most of them, I believe, new-cast about seven or eight years since); also a clock and chimes, the latter playing a grand and solemn tune every four hours. One of the bells is rung every evening from Michaelmas-day to Shrove Tuesday, and called curfew*. In the floor of the North transept is a curious monumental brass, with an inscription bearing date about the time of King Richard III. Of this

* There is still extant a charter of Queen Elizabeth, which permits two markets to be held in the week, namely, *Tuesday* and Saturday.

* But, instead of going at eight o'clock, the hour appointed by William the Norman for that purpose, the bell called curfew is here rung at seven.

brass,

brass, and some of the monuments in the church, I intend making drawings, which shall be sent you at some future period. The church is kept in excellent repair, and the interior part particularly neat and decent; and its decorations are very handsome and appropriate. It contains a neat and fine-toned organ of rather small dimensions, and also several good monuments of the Prowse and other families; likewise a superb and elegant cloth for the altar, richly embroidered by one of the ladies of the Prowse family (if I mistake not, Mrs. Abigail Prowse, daughter of George Hooper, bishop of Bath and Wells).

The present incumbent of the rectory is the Rev. R. I. R. Jenkins, of Bridgwater; and divine service is regularly and solemnly performed twice on Sundays and on saints days and holidays by the present worthy and most deservedly-respected curate, the Rev. B. Cattle, of whom it may truly be said, that

"At church, with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorn the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail with double sway,
And fools who come to scoff remain to pray."

The body corporate consists of a mayor, alderman, eight capital burgesses, a recorder, a common or town-clerk and other officers, and 24 inferior burgesses. The most antient document that I can discover relative to this place, is a grant by King John, in the 5th year of his reign, to Hugh de Wells, archdeacon of Wells, afterwards lord chancellor and bishop of Lincoln. The original grant is still to be seen among the records in the chapel of the Rolls.

By the annexed *token* (*fig.* 1) it appears, that a person of the name of *John Tuthill* was formerly proprietor and occupier, and probably the builder, of the Angel inn represented in the plate, as the initials on the coin and those on the Angel inn are exactly similar. The date of the former is 1669, and that of the latter 1672.

The Tuthills were an antient and respectable family of this place, and several branches of it still live here. The Rev. —— Tuthill was rector some years ago. Mr. Richard and Mr. James Tuthill, his sons, are both respectable surgeons and apothecaries; and the former was one of the coroners for the county till the time of his death, in or about 1790.

Axbridge is the birth-place of two very great geniuses in the art of painting, Mr. William and Mr. John Naish. The former, to the irreparable loss of the Polite Arts, is lately dead; and the latter (who, I understand, was patronised by, and lost an invaluable friend in the death of, the late Sir Joshua Reynolds,) resides in or near London. The following lines, addressed to Mr. William Naish (by a friend, on the discovery of his extraordinary genius for painting), lately fell into my hands: and, as they may not be totally uninteresting to some of your readers, I beg to be indulged with a place for them in your much-admired Miscellany.

"*To Mr.* WILLIAM NAISH, *Limner.*

"Full oft, friend William, do I see
The force of genius shine in thee
When I thy portraits scan,
When I in each performance trace
The softer tints of beauty's face,
Or stronger lines of man.

"Instructed by no master's hand,
Still thou thy pencil dost command
To own a master's force;
And it no otherwise appears,
Or whether 'twas the work of years,
Or whether Nature's course.

"In ev'ry beauteous miniature
How sweet thy tints, thy traits how pure
My wond'ring eyes behold!
Thy colours in each piece express
Form, likeness, symmetry, and dress
Of azure, green, and gold!

"When beauty in its native charms
Before you sits, your fancy warms:
Your blended colours prove
The force of animated youth
In elegance, design, and truth,
Which when we see we love."

I know not the author of these lines; and have only to observe that, whatever the merits or demerits of them may be, they certainly possess one very great excellence, namely, that of strict veracity.

To the disgrace of this town, the abominable practice of bull-baiting, or rather bull-beating, with all its concomitant horrors, is still continued annually on the 5th of November. Notwithstanding all Mr. Wyndham's eloquence on the subject, I still remain a sceptic to his reasoning; and sincerely wish that such an horrid sport, so inconsistent with, and so disgraceful to, the generous and noble character of Englishmen,

Englifhmen, were, by an act of the Legiflature, prohibited and abolifhed for ever.

We have here a refpectable corps of Volunteer infantry, commanded by Capt. Parker, both the officers and privates of which are highly diftinguifhed in the Weft Mendip legion (of which it forms a part) for their very progreffive abilities in military fcience.

Yours, &c. G. B.

*** The Roman coin which accompanied this communication is of no value whatever.

Mr. Urban, Feb. 20.

HAVING feen, in your vol. LXXIV. p 20, fome hints concerning hedges, and timber-trees in hedge-rows, will you allow me to offer a few thoughts on the fame fubject, with the hope, that, if nothing better fhould occur, you may fpare them a page in a future month?

Your readers muft excufe my fignature, for I have no wifh to fhew myfelf to the world: what I have to fay is to fpeak for itfelf. And the Author of the Hints will, I hope, forgive me, if my thoughts do not quite coincide with his. When we prefent them to the publick, we have equal claim to have it fuppofed that we equally believe them to be right: but that publick is to decide for itfelf, whofe featiments it fhall prefer.

Where the hedges are feen fpreading over the grounds, or wherefoever brakes and bufhes are occupying the fields or meadows, it may well be prefumed that on that farm, or in that country, there is not any high degree of cultivation to be looked for.

To every gentleman who truly regards either the beauty or value of his eftate, there feems not to be any thing much more deferving of his early and ftrict attention, than to have it divided by good quick-hedges, well-planted, and well-preferved, without which his demefnes will never be elegant or convenient, nor will his farms be well-conducted, or lett to advantage; one of the firft things a good hufbandman looks at, upon viewing a farm, being the ftate of the fences.

How, and with what materials, thefe are beft made and preferved, is then the fubject of our prefent enquiry. For a perfect hedge, there is not, in my opinion, any Englifh plant fo perfectly well-adapted as the common whitethorn, or hawthorn*; none other that is capable of making fo good a fence, nor fo *truly* impregnable; none more elegant, more eafily kept in its full perfection, and in its proper line. How beautiful and fragrant is its bloom in the fpring! and no fhrub is more eafily propagated, from the feeds or by layers, and probably from cuttings. If the berries are gathered in Autumn, buried deep in the ground in pans, until February, then rubbed out, and fown in beds, as garden-feeds, they will foon come up by thoufands; to be tranfplanted the next Autumn into nurfery-rows. I believe that this plant will flourifh in almoft any fituation, having often feen it growing plentifully and freely, felf-fown, upon very high mountains, and in low and moift lands; it only requires to be planted on a good bank, raifed on purpofe. For I think no practical farmer has ever found any inconvenience from the general cuftom, ufed as I apprehend in all well-inclofed lands in England, of placing the hedges upon banks, thrown up from the ditches made by their fides, as well to affift and defend, as to drain them, if the foil is wet. Your Correfpondent makes not any mention of the laying or plafhing of his hedges; which is the practice of the beft of our tillage-countries; and which every attentive hufbandman conftantly repeats once in eight or ten years, particularly next his fields of corn. A hawthorn-hedge thus managed is not to be exceeded by any others, either as to efficacy or duration; for if this method is perfevered in, it may be maintained in perfection for many generations, while well-built walls of equal age may be tumbled into ruin. The berries that are yearly dropping in the hedge will produce young plants to fupply the places of fuch old ones as go to decay; and the cutting out of the over-grown wood, and plafhing down the reft every time it is layed, always throws up from the ftubs a plentiful ftock of young fhoots to keep the hedge full and flourifhing.

I fuppofe that Mr. Lo[...]n will not readily perfuade any hu[...]ovices to depend upon the cul[...]e of his *light hedge-knife*, for the [...]raining of thei[r] hedges. I confefs [...] do not fee how this can effectua[...] be done, but furely not by a far[...]. Will not the wood in the middl[e] [...] the hedge be very dif-ficult

* Mefpilu[s] [...]ii folio fylveftris opinofa. Ray.

ficult to come at with the knife? Will not much of this soon grow too strong for it? Some persons prefer the method of shearing their hedges, to keep them of the form they like: but this is not so effectual as laying. An hedge that is kept shorn soon becomes too thick in the upper part; and so thin in the bottom as to be no fence at all against pigs.

As to the timber for hedge-rows, I think I may appeal to the best judges of those gentlemen who reside in such of our English counties where the growth of the Elm is encouraged, whether we have any other timber-tree so fit to be raised in, or along the sides of hedges; and this for the best of reasons; namely, that its value, to the proprietor, is not inferior even to the Oak, but exceeds it, as it grows to very great height and bulk, and this sooner than the Oak; that it requires pruning in order to gain its due length; and if this is skilfully done, before the limbs are grown too large, the wounds soon heal, and no injury follows to the timber; that thus raised, and not allowed to spread its boughs, but high in the air, its perfection of beauty and use is obtained; and no hedge under its shade will be injured by it; and that hedge-rows of this timber, once planted, are, with due attention, planted for ever, as young trees will be always springing up from the roots to succeed the old ones, and this without any detriment to the land, for the suckers which come up from it in the open ground are presently bitten up close by cattle, and come to nothing.

A gentleman of honour and veracity in Herefordshire has assured me that, more than once in his life, he had sold lots of Elm-timber, grown in the hedges of his fine meadows, which he shewed me, for more money than the fee simple of the lands themselves was worth.

Far be it from the thoughts of every Englishman who loves his country to depreciate the value of the Oak, or to discourage its propagation, upon which the safety of our posterity must always depend. It is the duty of English gentlemen to rear as many of them as they can with propriety:—but not in hedges, where they are mischievous, and hardly ever grow to great height. If an Oak is shrouded, I always consider it as directly murdered; and if left with its limbs spreading, (as they will spread), no quick-hedge can live under the drip of it. In groves, and large clumps, they shroud themselves without injury; and reach the perfection of their growth, if judiciously thinned at proper intervals of time; by which such plantations will pay the planter for his trouble, though he leaves the most valuable part for his children.

As to the Ash, a Correspondent has told you, very truly, that no timber-tree is more unfit to be permitted in hedges; and that none more impoverishes the soil, or obstructs the work of the husbandman. But, in general, the growing of timber in hedges is what should only be done with caution, and particular consideration. By the sides of large pastures, rows of Elms, as well as clumps of Oak thrown over them, are very ornamental and profitable, and afford a comfortable shade for cattle. But on the South, South-east, and South-west sides of tillage-fields, or even of rich meadows, they are injurious to the farmer, especially in the time of harvest, when the full benefit of the Sun's rays is of great importance.

When I read the direction to plant hedges of Alderwood, it brings to my recollection a writer, who, twenty years ago, recommended, as a great improvement and worthy of general imitation, to construct all our hedges of Briars and Brambles. This advice was, I think, first given in the Gentleman's Magazine, and from thence taken into some of the Weekly Country Papers; in one of which, I remember somebody had the confidence to maintain that Brambles and Briars were the natural weeds of hedges; and that they ought to be extirpated from every good one with as much care as Docks and Thistles from a good garden. If it were not for the fear of being charged with a like presumption, I might be tempted to rank the Alder (as applicable to hedges) amongst this class of weeds. But I certainly think that there is no tree less eligible to grow there; as it is quite unfurnished with the weapons of defence, with which all hedges ought to be guarded: and no tree is more disposed to fill the grounds about it, both with suckers and seedlings, which spread without interruption from any cattle; for none will ever bite them unless impelled by hunger.

I might, perhaps, add somewhat more

more as to the planting of the Oak, but that I fear I may have already been too free with the room in your pages.

Yours, &c. SIMPLICIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 27.

IN opposition to the opinion of Bishop Lowth, I have ventured to suggest, that, with respect to the inaccuracies which so frequently appear in the pages of English writers, the language itself, as well as the practice, is sometimes in fault. Of the matter of our language no complaint can justly be made; our Vocabulary is luxuriant; we have terms in abundance for almost every possible subject: but in the use of this matter, if we may judge from what daily issues from the press, we are yet extremely inexpert. Like every other tongue, it must be learnt from masters, with the assistance of Grammars, Dictionaries, and proper authorities. Of masters I shall only say, that, except they themselves have good Grammars and Dictionaries, and well-selected authorities, much proficiency is not fairly to be expected in the learner. As the country abounds so much in Grammar schools, it is to be lamented, that attention is paid to Latin and Greek, to the almost total neglect of English.

Of Grammars we have plenty; but a competent one, in my opinion, is even yet a desideratum. Bishop Lowth's, which is perhaps still the best, is quite elementary. Johnson's is rather an abridgment of what others had wrote upon the subject, than the result of his own thinking. The Hermes applies philosophically to *universal* Grammar. And the Diversions of Purley, as far as I have seen of it, goes only to the significancy of particles, in opposition to Harris and others. Not one of these, nor any other that I have yet seen, has the most distant resemblance to Chambaud's French Grammar, which, I think, would be an excellent pattern. There is scarcely an observation in any one of them on the construction of the language, or the *regimen* of words in connexion.

Dictionaries are also plentiful; but, as a Noble Writer has observed, they are more properly what the Dutch and the Germans call theirs, Word-books, than Dictionaries in the superior sense of that title. Not one of them is at all upon the plan of Boyer's, which generally points out the proper preposition, and gives examples.

Our last and principal resource must be sought in well-selected authorities. It is peculiarly hard, however, that either native or foreigner should be obliged to search volume after volume for what is perhaps not to be found: and, what is still more perplexing, cases may occur, in which authorities of equal weight are in direct opposition, and of course destroy each other.

If, in our search, we enquire after the classical age of this country, we are referred to the early part of the 18th century. Few names stand higher in our language than those of Swift, Dryden, Bentley, Bolingbroke, Pope, and Addison. I cannot help including Dryden, though rather of an earlier date. We may therefore reasonably expect that the writings of these eminent men will afford a standard of propriety. Swift wrote upon the subject of the English Tongue, and was remarkably attentive to grammatical precision. Dryden was the first Poet, English Critic, and Prose-writer of his time. Bentley's literary character was well known through Europe. Bolingbroke and Pope were both very elegant, and generally very correct writers. And Johnson concludes Addison's Life with saying, that, "whoever wishes to attain an English style, must give his days and nights to the volumes of Addison." But, what would the antagonist of the great Boyle have said, had he discovered, in any of the learned languages, expressions equivalent to those mentioned by Bishop Lowth, in a note of his Grammar? Verily he would have roared, not like Bottom the Weaver, "as gently as a sucking dove," but as loudly as Perillus, when roasting in Phalaris' bul[l].

It appears then, that these aut[h]orities, though classical, might [l]ead a Writer into many gross errors[.] They are all guilty of faults (an[o]malies I will not call them, for t[h]ey had no rule to direct them), tha[t a]re rather a disgrace to the langu[ag]e than themselves. The inaccu[rac]ies mentioned are all in the use [of] the preposition. Swift writes: "[v]alue themselves *by* drawing your ch[ar]acter;" "Bestow favour *to* the [mos]t deserving;" "Fell *into* their co[gni]zance;" "Factions *into* which w[e a]re engaged." Dryden: "[...] *to* the good graces;" "Re[...] luxuriancy;" "Accused [...]" "May congratulate

gratulate *to* themselves." Bolingbroke: "Reproached *to* Tacitus;" "Swerve *out* of the path." Bentley: "Resolved *of* going;" "Made much *on.*" Addison: "Policy prevail *upon* force;" "Dissent *with* the Examiner." Pope: "And virgins smiled at what they blush'd (at) before."

The Grammarian adds one rule (the only one I have seen upon the subject) respecting the government of nouns, viz. that nouns generally require after them the same preposition as the verb from which they are formed. I exceedingly lament that he did not give us a chapter upon the use of the preposition after the verb itself.

If it be said, that these errors might have been avoided, I ask, through what means? Had these Authors ever been told, that the prepositions, they thus made use of, were improper? Or had it ever been settled, that the regimen of such words as were naturalized should follow that of the parent language? I grant, that we are not likely again to fall into the *same* errors, because the Bishop has pointed out the impropriety. But I assert, that there are many similar ones, to which we are still liable, without suspecting that we are wrong; or rather, I should say, that two writers, of equal ability and attention, may still make use of different prepositions with the same word, to express the same meaning, where one of them must necessarily be incorrect.

Take the word aversion: the Bishop and the accurate Johnson used the preposition *from*; and yet their authority can scarcely reconcile us to the usage; we frequently hear and read of aversion *to*, and *for*, but seldom *from*, an object. Aversion, with the Latins, was not disgust itself, but the *effect* of it: our want of precision has converted the one into the other: by aversion we generally express the sentiment we feel, and not the effect of the sentiment. Had either Lowth or Johnson laid down a rule, we should probably have adopted it. Though the former has not done so *totidem verbis*, I conceive that he intended to recommend the government of the parent language as our guide, by his observation on this word aversion, and his use of *to* with *apposition*: he says, "Put in apposition *to*;" while most Schoolmasters, I believe, still retain the old expression, "in apposition *with.*"

As all the six writers I have mentioned have been dead more than fifty years, it may be thought that their authority is of little weight. I readily grant, that our language has undergone many alterations since the death of Bolingbroke (the last of them) in 1751, and in some respects for the better: but still few will deny, that the period from Dryden's death to Bolingbroke's may fairly be considered as the classical age of England. Though not meaning to enter generally into the subject of the English language, I may venture to assert, that the productions of the present day, with all our improvements and refinements, are no more entitled to a comparison, in respect to vigour, real elegance, and effect, with the writings of the early part of the 18th century, than the Pharsalia of Lucan with Virgil's Æneid. What has been said of the Pharsalia may be applied, with almost equal justice, to the present manner of writing. "The style is too pompous; it runs so much into the brilliant and the bombast, that it should by no means be put into young people's hand, for fear of spoiling their taste."

The writer of Junius' Letters (whoever he be) has much to answer for; his epigrammatic point, and the smoothness of his periods, dazzled his readers. In consequence of an injudicious imitation of this dangerous model; we have run into a sort of Della Crusca Prose, and pay more attention to the expression than the sentiment.

I cannot forbear here quoting a passage which I found in a Sermon (lately preached to a numerous congregation, and printed at their particular request) as a fair specimen of modern style. Speaking of the Pope, the Preacher says;

"After perhaps being permitted to exist some time a parasite and a pensioner on this Corsican Slave Driver, he (Buonaparte) in the true study of stage effect, in the character of Ballet Master on the great stage of Europe, introduces a pantomime trick, by which the pontifical chair is threatened to be transformed, with a whistle and a touch of wand of this motley hero, into a mock throne for his brother; and his supreme, infallible Highness and Holiness into a miserable, abject outcast, the disgrace and scorn of all true Catholics, and the pitiful engine of the Usurper's blasphemous pretensions, without any ostensible inclination, much less means

means of extricating himself from the web which this crafty and blood-thirsty spider has with too much success wound round him."

I dare not hazard a comment upon this sentence, as it is rather beyond the ken of my intellectual vision. I shall therefore prudently reserve my opinion till I know that of Messrs. the Reviewers, in the full expectation that they will at least think it very fine. The stage effect (to use his own language) must have been wonderfully great. *Ex pede Herculem.*

I do not mean to assert that we have no correct models among our present writers: we have many, which might easily be pointed out; but, I think, few will contradict me in saying, that, generally speaking, we are extremely inaccurate in our language, and that we are likely to remain so, till our Grammars and Dictionaries are upon a much more extended plan, particuly on the article of prepositions, or the government of our words.

It would not be difficult to quote from living Authors, of great ability and classical education, inaccuracies as gross as those mentioned in the Bishop's note, which, I conceive, can arise only from the want of some rule or standard of acknowledged authority. This, however, I shall decline doing; though I will venture to notice a few expressions, which to me appear incorrect, in Johnson, Harris, and others of the same date: "Turned their thoughts *upon* the modes of virtue;" "Consisted *in* the unrestrained gratification;" "Johnson expatiates freely *into* whatever is collateral:" "Formed merely *upon* sentiments;" "Satisfied *in* the works;" Preface to the Hermes. "Censured *of* vanity;" Shenstone. "Contrasted *to*;" Warton. "Compliance *to*; More. "Congenial *to*;" "Antipathy *at*; "Eloquent *of*; Mackenzie. In many other phrases prepositions are used, of at least doubtful propriety; such as, "Antidote *against*;" Goldsmith. "Foreign *to*;" Shenstone. "Affinity *with*"; Hawkesworth. "Conformity *to*;" Warton. "Conversant *in*;" Sir Joshua Reynolds.

These writers are all of considerable authority: and the expressions are taken from short Essays, a species of literary production, in which perspicuity, accuracy, and expression, are more particularly attended to. I have no hesitation in saying, that, according to my opinion, the wrong preposition is introduced in every instance. Others may entertain a very different opinion, and perhaps on much better grounds. It is, I think, a disgrace to this nation, that any person of decent education should yet feel a doubt upon the subject. Though Johnson observes, that our language, not being very analogical, gives but few opportunities for grammatical researches, the difficulty arising from the use of prepositions may, I conceive, easily be obviated.

Half a century ago, Lord Chesterfield lamented, that we had no lawful standard of our language set up, for those to resort to who might chuse to speak and write it grammatically and correctly. With respect to the point I have mentioned, we have yet made no progress. I cordially agree with him in wishing, that either some one person of distinguished abilities would undertake the work singly, or that a certain number of gentlemen would form themselves, or be formed by the Government, into a Society for that purpose.

I must beg your indulgence, Mr. Urban, while I add a few words upon the subject of punctuation. Bishop Lowth observes, "The doctrine of punctuation must needs be very imperfect; few precise rules can be given, which will hold without exception in all cases; but much must be left to the judgment and taste of the writer."

Our writers seem to have availed themselves of this concession: infected with the dashing mania of Sterne, many of them appear even to have given up this modern art in despair, and to have considered it as already obsolete, or at least uncertain.

I cannot help thinking, that a little attention to this art, however imperfect it may be, would much conduce to the intelligibility of some of our elegant authors. In most of them we indeed meet with commas, semicolons, colons, and periods; but in such confusion, that the old Roman manner *continuo ductu* would be much more comprehensible. The practice is here in fault, and deserves severe reprehension. The arbitrary usage of the 14th century is not creditable in a writer of the 19th.

I have lately met with a facetious anecdote in Mercier's Tableau de Paris, upon this subject:

"Un nomme Ledru a fait sa fortune avec l'inscription de son Enseigne, laquelle partoit

partoit *Ledru pose des sonnettes dans le Cul de Sac.*" L'écrivain avoit mis un gros point après le mot *Cul*, et avoit repetté *de Sac* à l'autre ligne, ce qui parut facétieux: et tout le monde voulut employer le Sieur Ledru, qui *posuit des sonnettes dans le Cul.*

Another French sign-board, according to Mercier, bore the following inscription, equally ridiculous, and for the same reason:

"Thomas tend les Chiens et sa femme; vat en ville."

The other day I heard a warm debate, upon the meaning of a clause of an Act of Parliament. It arose from the insertion of a comma; and the question was, whether the comma was, or was not, in its proper place. "*In nostrâ lege*," says Ignoramus, "*una comma evertit totum placitum.*" It is said, that there are no points upon the Parliamentary Roll: Query, by whom, or by what authority, are the Statutes pointed? S. M.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you a drawing (*Plate* I. *fig.* 2.) of a curious and scarce medal of Queen Elizabeth, by which it appeared she touched for the Evil. The reverse has a cypher, crowned, of her name, with the motto *Conservatrix afflictorum*, and a date, 1601; but the inscription round her effigies on the other side puzzles me to make out the meaning of it, and I shall be obliged to any of your numerous correspondents who can explain the meaning of it, *Unum a Deo duobus sustineo.* H. W.

*** This jetton is engraved in the "Medallic History of England," Plate IX. fig. 10, with this explanation: On the jetton the head of Elizabeth, UNUM A DEO DUOBUS SUSTINEO; "One from God I sustain with two;" an obscure and unclassical legend. Does it imply that the kingdom she had from God she sustains both by peace and war? Reverse, the monogram of Elizabeth under a crown, 1601. AFFLICTORUM CONSERVATRIX, "Preserver of the Afflicted,"

If the first legend refers to *kingdoms*, *unum* is England exposed to rebellion in Ireland, under Lord Tyrone, supported by the Spaniards, *duobus*, against both which she preserved her afflicted subjects. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Islington, Feb.* 23.

IN a note subjoined to my cautions against the introduction of pestilence, vol. LXXIV. p. 1204, you state, that my alarm makes me over-rate the danger; and that you would willingly insert an authentic contradiction of my statement: I subscribe implicitly to your impartiality, and shall feel much pleasure in finding my *data* to be erroneous; at the same time I beg leave to observe, that the notes annexed to my text are merely the substance of two paragraphs in the Observer, of the 16th of December, and a column on the subject in the Star; the one a respectable Sunday Paper, and the other a well-informed Evening Print; and as the information conveyed on this momentous subject through the medium of those two papers relative to the deviation from the established laws of quarantine, in some late instances, has never been contradicted, either officially or in any other shape, I take it for granted that the information is authentic. Moreover, a little time since, a Rt. Hon. Member, on his Motion for an Amendment to the Quarantine Laws, conveyed to the House some additional information, which not only corroborates the articles in the Papers alluded to, but certainly gives room for additional alarms; and it appears, that the persons to whom the superintendance of those laws were entrusted, seem not to be free from apprehensions; as, owing to the heavy responsibility attached to the duty, and the laxity abovementioned, they are anxious to exonerate themselves by a Bill of Indemnity. On a revision of this very serious subject, it must appear evident, from what has transpired since you inserted my desultory ideas in your Supplement, that I by no means over-rated the danger; and my Essay appears to be merely an anticipation of the measures since adopted by Government, to prevent the contagion from reaching us from the shores of the Mediterranean; and from the tenor of the Proclamation, to prevent, if possible, its introduction, the Amendments suggested by Mr. Rose, in the Quarantine Laws Bill, and the application of Mr. Bosanquet to Government, in consequence of having a ship laden with cotton plundered while performing Quarantine, you must candidly acknowledge, Mr. Urban, that I did not over-rate the danger, or sound the trumpet of alarm.

I must mention, that the epidemy might be imported during the continuance of cold weather, and remain in a state

a state of inertion till the Summer or Autumn, when the latent sparks might burst forth and spread the contagion, perhaps so suddenly as to (at least for a time) baffle some of our Medical men to prescribe a remedy or antidote against the malignancy of its poison, as at Gibraltar; for, it is a well-known fact, that the majority of the faculty there were wrong in the first instance of the pestilence making its appearance in the town. Under the possibility of such circumstances ever existing here, I think it the bounden, incumbent, the sacred duty of every member of the community to communicate his ideas, if he imagines that the information either will tend to prevent the contagion from reaching us, or to eradicate it, if we are so peculiarly unfortunate as to be afflicted by this most dreadful visitation. Under this impression, I beg leave, through the focus of your Publication, to state some curious particulars, which, at the present moment, deserve to be generally known, with respect to the process of fumigations; and the publick may form an opinion of the efficacy of the mineral acids in destroying the contagion, and purifying the rooms of a house. In 1800, when the epidemic fever broke out in Genoa, Dr. Majon employed the nitric and muriatic fumigations according to the method of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, with complete success; and the extinction of the poison was chiefly owing to those fumigations, both as an antidote and a remedy: it was generally remarked, that the families who adopted this practice entirely escaped the epidemy.

Dr. Miguel Cabanellas, one of the Physicians employed by the Court of Spain during the epidemy at Seville, gives some very curious details of the properties of the acids. He tells us, that he placed some putrid meat in three apartments, which were immediately filled with a most putrid stench; he then made fumigations with the acids in the three rooms; in the first he used the nitric acid, in the second the sulphuric, and in the third the muriatic acid gas. He repeated those fumigations frequently during sixteen days, when the *fœtor* was banished from the three rooms; and during the continuance of the experiment, the Doctor relates, that he inhabited the apartment where the nitric fumigation was employed, without any inconvenience from the smell, or suffering any bad consequence.—He pursues the subject; and relates, that, not satisfied with this trial, he determined to make an experiment on himself;—that he took the riding-coat of a Dr. Sarrais, who died the second day of his arrival at Seville, of the epidemy. Previous to his death he had worn this coat, and at the height of his disorder was wrapt up in it; had sweated, vomited, and in fact had expired with it upon him. Having placed it in a small room, he burnt an ounce of sulphur under it, having first shut close the door: next morning the coat was fumigated a second time, with the nitric acid*; the coat thus purified, he spread upon his bed, and slept under it from eleven at night till half an hour after six the next morning; he then got up, and put on the riding-coat, which remained in constant contact with his body till eight o'clock, when he dressed himself and went out with the riding-coat above his other cloaths; he walked through the city during the morning till he was in a profuse sweat; he then sat down, and remained quiet till one o'clock, when he returned home, looking upon this experiment as complete; he afterward gave the coat to a beggar in good health, who wore it constantly in the day, and made use of it as a covering for his bed at night, without suffering any alteration in health †.

Yours, &c. A. SINNOT.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 5.

WILL any of your clerical correspondents, or others, who may be acquainted with the six volumes of Sermons, which were published by the Rev. Dr. *John Conant*, have the goodness to make known what character they have sustained in the literary world; whether they are become scarce;

* This narrative is highly interesting; but I have heard some of the Faculty say, that the Doctor's experiments were by no means a sufficient proof of the acid's being an infallible remedy for, or an antidote against, the contagion: they state, that some constitutions are not so susceptible to the *virus* of the infection as others; and therefore escape, while those who are immediately in the same dwelling are attacked. I hope to see some investigation of this subject in your next.

† The nitric fumigation is, in general, considered as the most effectual by the Faculty.

and any other particulars respecting them they may be pleased to communicate? My reason for the enquiry is, having lately seen fifteen volumes in MS. of Sermons, Visitation Charges, &c. which were composed by that learned Divine, which remain in the possession of his descendant, and contain much local and general information respecting the troublesome times in which he lived.

He was son of *Robert Conant*, and was born at *Yeatenton*, in Devonshire, Oct. 18, 1608; entered of Exeter coll. Oxon. 1626; admitted to the rectory of that coll. 7th June, 1649, and, in consequence of that preferment, had the vicarage of Kidlington near Oxford; D. D. 29th May 1654; Divinity Professor in the University of Oxford, Dec. 1654; accepted the impropriate rectory of Abergely near St. Asaph, in Denbighshire 1657; admitted Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, Oct. 9, 1657; appointed one of the Commissioners for the review of the Book of Common Prayer, 25th March, 1661, and assisted at the Savoy conferences; elected Minister of the church of St. Mary Aldermanbury, in London, 18th Dec. 1670; instituted Vicar of All-Saints, Northampton, 15th Feb. 1670, and Archdeacon of Norwich 7th June, 1676; presented by the King to a Prebend in the cathedral church of Worcester, 1681, and died 12th March 1694. He married in 1651, *Elizabeth Reynolds*, daughter of Dr. *Edward Reynolds*, afterward Bishop of Norwich; by whom he had six sons and six daughters.

In the church of All-Saints, at Northampton, is the following Epitaph to his memory:

"Hic juxta requiescit.
JOHANNES CONANT, S. T. P.
E Devoniâ ortus,
apud Oxonienses enutritus:
ibidem
Collegii Exoniensis Rector,
Academiæ Professor Regius,
et tertio Vice-cancellarius;
Collegio valedixit anno 1662:
postea
Archidiaconus Norvicensis,
Ecclesiæ Vigorniensis Prebendarius,
et hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarius.
Vir omnibus hisce muneribus
(quorum nullum ambivit, plura refugit)
par et superior.
Doctrinâ, Moribus, Pietate, non minus
quam annis,
consummatus, obiit
anno ætatis LXXXVI, dom. 1693,
mensis Martii, die 12mo.
Elizabetha uxor mœstiss. viro charissimo
hoc marmor, amoris et observantiæ ergô,
posuit."

In answer to your Reviewer, p. 155, I inform you, from *Hasted's* Kent, 8vo, vol. X. p. 66, that *Eythorne Court* was in the possession of *Richard Sherbrooke*, Esq. of London, who devised it to his sister married to *William Mead*, by whom she left an only daughter, who marrying *John Wilkes*, esq. entitled him to the possession of it; and his only daughter, Miss Mary Wilkes, of consequence, became owner of it by his decease. The house is very large and ancient; it is built with stone; the walls are very thick and strong; they are covered with venerable ivy, the stems of which are of the greatest magnitude. In the windows are several coats of arms.

Yours, &c. T. MOTT, F.S.M.

⁎ It is not improbable that the descendant of Dr. Conant above alluded to, is possessed of memoirs of his life, and a collection of his letters in MS. all which it is in his power to gratify the learned world with. EDIT.

MR. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

PERHAPS you may think the following inscriptions in the North aile of the church of Catterick, in Yorkshire, relative to the families of Burgh or Brough, and Lawson of Brough, in the parish of Catterick, deserving of a place in your Magazine. The pedigree which accompanies them, so far as it is marked *(a)*, is to be found amongst the Harleian MSS. No. 1487, fo. 40, except that all the names of the Burgh family (saving Roger and Anthony his father) are written *Borough* in the Harleian MS. and except that Sir Ralph Lawson is named *Robert* in the MS. which is without dates.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

On a brass inlaid in a dark marble stone, on the floor:

Hic jacent Joh'es de Burgh, armig' & Katerina ux. ejus qui Joh'es obiit x° die mensis Januar', anno D'ni. mill'mo cccc° xii° quor' a'i'ab' p'picier' D's. Amen.

At each corner of this stone was inlaid a shield of arms, of which one only now remains, viz. . . . . a saltire . . .

On another marble stone on the floor

floor are inlaid in brass the effigies of two men in armour, and at each corner of the stone was a shield of arms, of which the two at the head are lost, and those at the feet are ...... on a saltire .... five swans ...... quartered with .... a fess ingrailed .... between six fleurs de lis ......; and at the feet of the men this inscription:

Hic jacent Will's Burgh, armiger, filius & heres Joh'is Burgh, qui obiit quarto die Nove'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°XLII°. Et Matilda uxor ejus, que obiit xii° die Novembr. anno D'ni M°CCCC°XXXII°. Et Will's Burgh, armiger, filius & heres p'd'c'i Will'i, qui obiit ultimo die me's Dece'br' a° D'ni M°CCCC°LXV°, et Elena uxor ip'i' Will'i filii Will'i p'd'c'i, que obiit xx° die me's Junii, a° D'ni M° CCCC°XLVI° q'or' o'n'u' a'i'ab; p'piciet' o'ipotens De'. Ame'.

On another marble stone on the floor are laid the effigies of a man and woman, the man in armour; and at each corner was inlaid a shield of arms, now lost. At the feet of the effigies is this inscription:

"Hic jacet Will'm's Burgh, unus fundator' istius Cantarie q'i obiit xvii° die Augusti, anno D'ni M°CCCCLXXXXII° cuj. a'i'e p'piciet' De'. Et orate p' bono statu Elizabeth. ux'is ejus."

On a mural monument:

"Hic jacent reliquiæ Johannis Lawson de Burgh, baronetti, & Catharinæ charissimæ ejus conjugis, filiæ Gulielmi Howard de Naworth Castello, in comit. Cumberlandiæ, equitis aurat.

Obiit { ille 26 Oct. 1698.
 { hæc 4 Jul. 1668.

Ibidem hic reponitur Cor. Johan'is filii supradicti Johannis Lawson, baronetti.

Requiescant in pace.

Johannes Lawson, bar'tus, obiit Oct. 19, 1739, æt. 53."

On another mural monument:

"In this aile are deposited the remains of Sir Henry Lawson, of Brough-hall, bart. who died on the 1st of October, 1781, aged 69; and of Dame Anastasia, his wife, the third daughter of Thomas Maire, of Lartington, esq. who died on the 2d of November, 1764, aged 54. To whose memory this monument was erected by their eldest son.

R. I. P."

Arms. Arg. a chevron between 3 martlets Sa. impaling Arg. a ship Sa in a sea proper.

John de Burgh, esq. ob. 10 Jan. 1412.

- William Burgh, esq. son and heir, ob. 4 Nov. 1442. = Matilda, wife of William Burgh, ob. 12 Nov. 1432.
  - *(a)* William Burgh, esq. son and heir, ob. Dec. 31, 1465. = Elen, daughter of John Pickering, *(a)* ob. 20 Junii, 1446.
    - *(a)* William Burgh, ob. 17 Aug. 1492. = Elizabeth, *(a)* daughter of Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, living 1492.
      - *(a)* Christopher.
        - *(a)* Giles = Elizabeth *(a)*, daughter of John Medcalfe, of the Stubbe.
          - Clare *(a)*, married .... Layton, of Dalmayne, in *Westmorland**.
      - *(a)* William.
        - Anne, *(a)* wife of Henry Evers.
        - Elizabeth, *(a)* wife of Sir Robert Tempest.
    - *(a)* George = ... *(a)* daugh. of Sir Wm. Pirton, of Calés.
      - *(a)* Anthony, merchant of the Staple.
        - *(a)* Roger Burgh, esq. = Elizabeth, *(a)* dau. and co-heir of Roger Chambers, of Burton on Trent, co. Stafford.
          - Elizabeth *(a)*, daughter and heir, married Sir Ralph Lawson, knt. and was great-grandmother of Sir John John Lawson, bart.
      - *(a)* John.

P. S. Under an arch in the church is an old monument of one of the Lords Scrope of Marham, who probably had a seat at Scotton, in the parish of Catterick, as I find that Henry Lord Scrope of Marham died seised of the manor of Scotton in the 15th year of Richard II. There are some other inscriptions in the church of Catterick, which I will endeavour to send to you at another opportunity.

S.

* Cumberland.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLII.

"Qui fit, Mæcenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem
Seu ratio dederit, seu sors objecerit, illa
Contentus vivat?" HORAT. SAT.

FOR some weeks past the conversation of the Town, that is, such part of it as could conveniently be spared from political affairs, has turned principally on the fate of the adventurers in the BOYDELL LOTTERY. This, except in the case of the fortunate persons to whose lot the 62 high prizes fell, appears to have differed very much from the common issue of lotteries, and has been the subject of much curious speculation, and of some complaint. Few of my readers need be told, that those tickets which, by the scheme of any other lottery, would be termed *blanks*, were in this entitled to a print, or prints, worth one-third of the original price of the ticket. By this singular arrangement, each purchaser had an opportunity of preserving a memorial of so extraordinary a lottery, and that not only of his individual share, but of the liberality and spirit of the Nation, which stood forward with alacrity, and without importunity, in support and for the honour of a veteran, who had been so eminent a reviver, encourager, and patron of the Arts.

Never, certainly, did an opportunity of the kind happen in which all ranks were more eager to advance their contributions, that it might no longer be said that foreigners only had the spirit to promote national taste. Hence the term "adventurer in the lottery" became for once a term of honour, and a proof of taste. This was, indeed, a lottery to which none of the objections usually advanced against that financial measure in general could with any propriety be applied. It endangered no man's morals, and encouraged no dreams of avarice in low minds. We have heard of no labourers who have pawned their tools or their cloaths that they might have a chance to possess paintings or prints. No mechanick has starved his children, and no wife has defrauded her husband, to illustrate their hovels with scenes of Shakspeare or of Milton; and no footman has robbed his master, or taken to the highway, that he might decorate his garret with the Houghton collection or the works of Hogarth. Money was so entirely out of consideration, that, except in the solitary instance of the Gallery, it entered into no man's head that he could purchase the means of any gratification but what was connected with taste and liberality. For once, therefore, we have seen a lottery of 22,000 tickets begun and ended without any advantage accruing to pawnbrokers, thief-takers, or gaolers, almost the only persons who are said to be gainers by a mode of raising money to which, upon these accounts, let us hope, Government has recourse rather from necessity than choice.

A lottery attended with so many honourable circumstances might well deserve to be handed down to posterity with respect, even if the simple facts now related were all that had rendered the BOYDELL LOTTERY a matter of much conversation for some time past. But this is not all; for it has so happened that this lottery, originally granted by Parliament in support of the Arts, and especially the art of engraving, has turned out to be a vast fund of moral satire and ingenious raillery at the expences of the follies and vices of the times. Of this result the publick, I believe, had no expectation, at least I cannot find that it entered at all into the contemplation even of most liberal purchasers. For my own part, however, being naturally inclined, and bound by the duties of my profession, to catch at such matters, and being ever disposed and willing to derive moral instruction from public events, I was not very much surprized when I first discovered that the late worthy Alderman designed to bring into view, if not practice, those excellent principles of integrity and industry which had governed his own conduct during his very long, active, and useful life. We Projectors are enabled to penetrate through obscurities much sooner than any other class of men, except, perhaps, news-writers and conjurors; and, therefore, from the first glance of the printed scheme, I foresaw that something more would happen than the publick expected, and that, in this lottery at least, there would be "wheels within wheels." I even went so far as to assure some confidential friends that "they little knew what their tickets would produce;" but I am sorry to add that they heard me with an air of obstinate incredulity.

But this was no discouragement, for time

time has ratified my conjectures. It now appears that the venerable magistrate just mentioned had, during the latter weeks of his life, been arranging the *blank prizes*, as some have called them, in such a judicious manner, that their effect upon the publick in general has been either moral or satirical; and by this means he has conferred great obligations on the present generation whether they be willing to allow them or not. Dame Fortune, likewise, catching a hint, or rather imbibing the spirit of the worthy Alderman, has disposed of these guineas-worths of prints with an attention rather to the *wants* than the *wishes* of her votaries, which they well know is not her usual practice. I do not, therefore, wonder at being told in every company I visit, that some purchasers have got prints which have afforded a broad hint, and that others have been so strikingly depicted in their prizes as to be either very much ashamed or very much offended.

The complaints and reports, indeed, which I have heard on this subject, are so numerous and various in kind and degree, that I might fill my whole paper with them, and yet not exhaust my recollections. But a few specimens may suffice to shew the waggish disposition of the wheel, or rather the very accurate knowledge the Projector of the scheme had of what the publick wanted for instruction and reproof. What, indeed, but an intelligent acquaintance with the characteristicks of the age could have suggested a plan by which so many young gentlemen about town have got the print of "The Prodigal Son?" With equal attention to the sources of evil, the mothers of several of these hopeful youths have become possessed of "The Card-players." And these two prints, with a propriety so minute as even to extend to *place* as well as person, have fallen to the lot principally of the inhabitants of St. George's and St. James's parishes, although a few, I am sorry to say it, have been conveyed into the City. The last, however, were indifferent impressions, and mere copies of the former; and, therefore, to make up the stipulated value, a fine "prospect of the King's Bench prison" was added.

But while these have been dispersed among the publick with so much liberality, I find that the "Cardinal Virtues" have been very scanty in the same proportion; and I could have wished that "Faith, Hope, and Charity," had been more extensively diffused, especially among controversial writers; and I yet more heartily could have wished that fewer families of the middling class had been enabled to display impressions, equal to proofs, of "Modern Midnight Conversation," and "Marriage Alamode."

I may next remark, that some purchasers of tickets are highly gratified by their acquisitions, and therefore I am uncharitable enough to suspect that they did not much stand in need of what they have got. The mothers of some large families, and the governesses of some young ladies boarding-schools, have been enabled to boast of a very elegant set of "Virgins," and "Angels". and "Venus's;" and yet this might be forgiven as pictures of prejudice, if, as *companions*, these engravings had not been accompanied by "Adonis's," and scenes of "Pyramus and Thisbe," "Romeo and Juliet in the garden," "The Power of Beauty," and other hints and suggestions which appear to me to be wholly superfluous. In a very gay family in the West end of the town I observed Collett's four prints of "Courtship—The Elopement—The Honeymoon—and Discordant Matrimony," which seem equally unnecessary, but might have been as proper to decorate the rooms of a Proctor in the Commons as "Views in Calcutta" would be to ornament the saloon of an East India director.

It must, however, be remarked, that in some of these prizes there is a sort of waggish propriety of allotment which it is not easy to be offended with. Some of the gentlemen, for example, who lately negociated a loan with the Minister, have got prints of "The Wise Men of the East," executed in the *dotted* manner; and a well-known member of parliament has been seen to chuckle over his prize of the "Rat-catcher." "The Ruins of Rome" are said to have fallen to the lot of the agent of a distinguished personage in France; and the fine print of "Dividing the Booty" is thought to have fallen into the same hands. I was better pleased, however, with the brag of an honest inn-keeper, who said he had got "The Traveller's Repose;" and, perhaps, "The Good Samaritan" and "Raising the Widow's Son" could not have been better allotted than

to

to two principal agents in a certain *humane* society. Nor must I omit the characteristic propriety which adjudged Tintoret's "Blind leading the Blind" to certain modern philosophers, as it throws great light on them and their disciples in the pursuit of *perfectibility* Two or three ladies of quality, likewise, whose nerves used to be very much disturbed by the lectures and hints of the late Lord Kenyon, have been again remarkably agitated and fluttered by their money returning in the shape of "Circes," and "Cleopatras," and "Messalinas;" and their husbands have been equally disturbed by receiving "Bacchanalians," and "Timons:" they could scarcely have been more alarmed had it been possible to send them "views of mortgages" and "prospects of suicide." In other cases there seems a waggish allusion which will be more easily forgiven. It is to this frolicksome disposal of Fortune's favours that we must ascribe so many duplicates of Teniers's "Larder," "The Kitchen," "The Smokers," "The Topers," &c. which have been very liberally dispersed among the members of the Corporation; but some have been better pleased with "Whittington and his Cat," "The industrious Apprentice," and "The Roast Beef of Old England."

But, in the distribution of so many thousand articles of this kind, we are not to wonder if many persons complain that Dame Fortune has made her usual mistake in sending them what they did not want, and in disappointing them in their fondest wishes; and the clamours of these ladies and gentlemen were to be heard in every company for some weeks, until an ingenious dealer in prints in the West end of the town gave public notice that he would, on certain easy terms, exchange their lots for other prints from his own collection which they might prefer. The success of this scheme corresponded with its wisdom and liberality: all the malcontents flocked to the shop, and endeavoured, however difficult the attempt, to please themselves. Curiosity, or rather the duty of my profession, led me to attend this contrivance for correcting Fortune's blunders, and rectifying her judgment; and I must confess I was frequently struck with the whimsical exchange which some of the parties thought proper to make, and really in a few instances they appeared to understand their own characters rather better than the fickle goddess. Some, for instance, who had "Conjugal Felicity," were bartering it for "The inside of a stable" and others, to whom Messrs Boydell had given "Simplicity" and "Meditation," were wonderfully eager to exchange them for "The Rake's Progress" and "The Race-ground at Newmarket." One grave-looking gentleman, who, I was told, was a member of parliament for a Cornish borough, slyly unfolded "Contentment and Independence," and begged to have a "Perspective of the Treasury in St. James's park;" while another very eloquent member of the Opposition, who had got "Patience, and Hope," complained that the impressions were worn out, and too long for the only *frame* he had, and begged to have a proof of the "Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes."

But what vexed me most was the strange caprice displayed in the exchange of portraits. Some very pious prelates were given up for fox-hunters and noted game-keepers; learned judges were exchanged for jockies and blood-horses, and not a few wealthy merchants and patriotic citizens were bartered for players, dancers, and opera-singers. The clergy, however, acted with a prudence highly characteristic, and pregnant with foresight. Those of them who had got the "Welch Curate" exchanged it for the "Rectory house," and those who had the "Rectory house" generally commuted it either for a view of the "Deanry" or "The elevation of a Cathedral;" and some wished to have "A view of Lambeth from the top of the House of Lords," which, I think, shewed that their taste was not confined. In general, indeed, I observed, much to the honour of their predilection for Gothic architecture, that they uniformly esteemed the outside of the oldest Cathedral more ornamental than the inside of the newest Church.

With respect to many country gentlemen of good families and great estates, I was sorry to witness an eagerness to exchange "The farm yard" for "The drawing room;" and some even gave the fine print of "The happy peasants" for the disgusting subject of the "Welch main at the Cockpit" Military gentlemen, I know not why, but I hope it is a sign of peace, seemed very generally tired of "War's alarms."

Several

Several Volunteer officers exchanged Foote's "Major Sturgeon" for "Views of the Royal Exchange;" and not a few Officers of the line were glad to procure "Country seats" in lieu of "Battle pieces."

In general there appeared but little taste for Scripture-prints. "Holy Families" were in no repute. "The woman taken in adultery," however, seemed to suit some gentlemen; and the "Golden Calf" was too great a favourite to be parted with. I may also mention that the large print of "Ananias and Sapphira," which fell to the lot of one of the commissioners of income, has been by him hung up in the office of appeals.

But while this ingenious course of exchange is going on, it has been announced that persons who, by accident, have got duplicate prints may have them exchanged from the proprietor's vast collection. This will, no doubt, afford another opportunity of displaying characteristic taste; but, as the display will not be publick, I shall not have it in my power to entertain my readers with the result. All I know is, that many persons have got more "Innocence," "Temperance," and "Domestic Happiness," than they incline to keep; and I am sadly afraid the worthy Alderman mistook the taste of the times very much in wishing to give the publick so many excellent impressions of "Conjugal Felicity."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

YOUR correspondent J. O.'s observation on the power and duty of Archdeacons (p. 105) gives me an opportunity of stating what I have long wished to state respecting the condition of two parsonage-houses in the county of Hertford. The one repeatedly presented by the churchwardens to the bishop's visitation, without other answer than an acknowledgment of the fees being paid, though the house has been inhabited near 80 years only by a labourer, since it became unfit for the residence of a decent rector and his family, and now is almost a ruin; and the clergyman, who comes from a distant parish to do the duty for the rector, resident in London, obliged to lodge at a farm-house adjoining. The present rector, I understand, proposes to re-build and reside; but that is no apology for former neglect of the Visitor. The other case is, that a rector obtained considerable dilapidations from his predecessor, and spent them before he died, leaving the house fit only for a labourer, though inhabited by the clergyman several years ago. A rectory might be named in Essex, where the house is become uninhabitable, and two years produce of the living, calculated by the actual receipts, including presents, compliments, &c. which cannot in strictness be demanded, will not re-build it. F. F.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

SHOULD we not have been told, p. 106, the subject of the Debate and the Address on which Mr. Pitt spoke so ably?

P. 113. The present possessor of the MS Life of Laurentius Valla, which he purchased at the sale of the author's library, not meeting with encouragement in his offer of it to respectable booksellers, will doubtless be obliged to Mr. Toulmin for his hint of proposing it to Foreign Literati —if they have not productions enough of their own, or do not prefer them to foreign ones. The Clarendon press republishes works of known reputation; but the Life of Valla is an untried subject; and the same may be said of the London booksellers, not to mention that the public taste, the sudden unprovoked rise of the price of paper, and the combinations of printers journeymen, is a bad prospect of success in publication.

Let Dr. Priestley's neighbours answer the supposed calumny; and let his own charges on the administration of public justice in his case at the assizes at Warwick, and other petulant subsequent publications, be vindicated if they can. The man that could thus arraign the justice of his country, could not be fit for an English subject. O.

Mr. URAAN, *March* 9.

IS not *prist feme,* 115, "took a wife?"

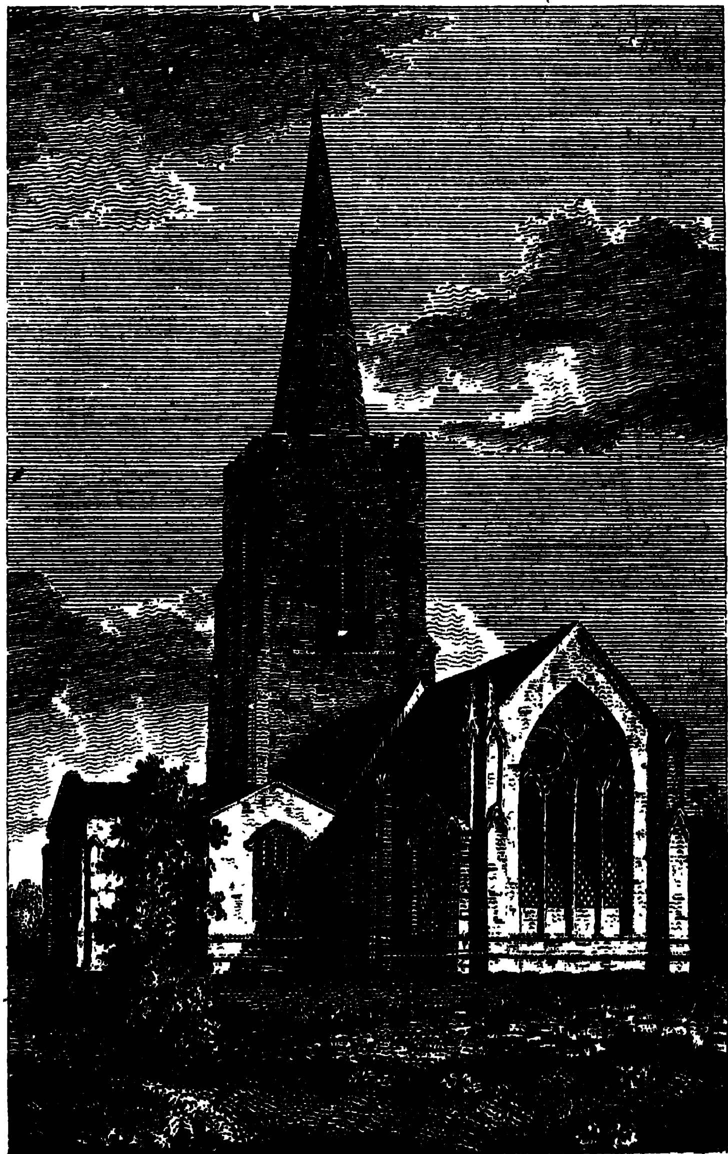
P. 122. Have the Dean and Chapter of Ely been persuaded to substitute *slate* to *lead* on the roof of their cathedral?

P. 127. Should we not read LLAUGHARN?

P. 128. The *Roch castle tradition* passes my comprehension. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

I AM happy to find that the letter which your kindness inserted in your



IPM del et sc. 1792.

MARKEATON Church, DERBYSHIRE.

your Magazine of last November, was thought worthy of the attention which it has received; and I willingly confess, that I like the emendation of your correspondent B. much more than any which I have yet seen, though I am not quite satisfied. Where MSS. afford no light or assistance, conjecture seldom amounts to any thing better than *probability*.

I should feel obliged to your correspondent if he could inform me of the collections and preparations which, doubtless, Dr. Askew must have made for his projected edition?—Were they sold at the sale of his MSS. and books with MS notes?

T. W. G.

Mr Urban, *March* 1.

I SEND you (*Plate II.*) a view of *Markeaton* church, in Derbyshire; for a brief description of which your readers are referred to a letter of mine in vol LXII. p. 306.

Yours, &c. J. P. M.

Mr. Urban, *March* 9.

AS the letters which I have addressed to the Author of the "*Pursuits of Architectural Innovation*" have met with more attention from the gentleman than they, perhaps, deserved, at any rate more than I expected, I shall beg leave to correct him in one or two particular points;—and as it is generally understood that Mr. Carter is the Author, and as he has never denied them, I shall address my letter to him.—When, through your kindness, my first letter made its appearance last July, the reasons which induced me to write were, to persuade Mr Carter not to insert in his letters matter totally irrelative to his subject, and which occupied pages which might be so much better filled; we wanted plain matter of fact; sensible, pertinent observations; measurements, and correct descriptions; we had nothing to do with the wanderings of Pilgrims, nor the prophecies of Wizards; we expected the entertainment and information to be found in an Architect's Commonplace book; we wanted reality; and he ha[illegible] flights of fancy, and puerility of imagination. We did not wish to read descriptions, as fanciful as the "ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS," but accounts as accurate as time and circumstances would allow; in short, we wished Mr. Carter to write like an Architect, which he is fully able to do, and not to attempt writing like "Mrs. Ratcliffe," or the Authoress of the "Children of the Abbey." But, unfortunately, Mr. Carter would not be persuaded by us; he thought he had fine talents for the sublime and beautiful in description; and still went on *rhapsodizing*; and, frequently writing incorrectly, he wished, to use the words of Sir William Jones, to soar, before he had learned to fly.

At our remarks also he waxed exceedingly wrath; talked of knowing us full well; and of etching our portrait. As to his threat, I beg leave to recommend to his notice the anecdote which is told of Dr Johnson, when he heard that Foote purposed ridiculing him on the stage of the Haymarket Theatre. Mr. Carter's sagacity is, doubtless, excessive; and the powers of his pencil admirable; but I know not how he is to etch the portrait of a man, whom to my certain knowledge he never saw; nay, he knows not whether this letter was written by Man, Woman, or Child; he thinks me an Antiquary; doubts whether I am not an Architect; feels convinced that I am the humble servant of Mr. Wyatt; talks of my destroying monuments and shrines; roars about my unfair votes "on a certain night," in the Apartments of the Society of Antiquaries. These are shrewd conjectures; but let Mr. Carter be assured, that I am not of age sufficient to be elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries; that I am pursuing a profession totally distinct from that of an Architect; that I have certainly *seen*, but never had *conversation* with, Mr. Wyatt; that I never had the means, even supposing I had the inclination, of destroying any remains of Antiquity; and that I have only been three times in my life in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries; only one of which was a ballot-night; still Mr. Carter knows me, and knows me well!—Shrewd observer!—In one thing, however, he is right, "*he knows his friend H. A. U. as well as H. A. U. knows him.*" H. A. U. never saw Mr. Carter in his life; but these trifles ought not to hinder the Artist from finishing the portrait, which, if he succeeds in, may bring him practice in the art; and who knows but that he may be called-in to paint a likeness of the "*Invisible Girl!*" But the gentleman's letters

letters will not have any effect on me until he writes with more temper, and with more good manners. H. A. U.

Mr. URBAN, *Swaledale, Feb.* 10.

AS you have lately favoured your readers with some letters, and extracts from letters, written by the late celebrated Mrs. Montagu, I apprehend you will have no objection to lay before the publick some specimens of the epistolary correspondence of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Scott, who died about nine years ago, and who was, I believe, the author of two or three Novels, which have acquired some reputation; but, as I am not a reader of Novels, I do not recollect their names. Her husband was George Lewis Scott, Esq. some time tutor to his present Majesty; a gentleman well known as a Mathematician, and a man of science, during a considerable portion of the last century.

If you think the extracts I now send you be worth printing, you will probably soon receive several more; for a great number of Mrs. Scott's letters are now in my possession; most of them are addressed to a "*Mrs. Clayton, with Thomas Metcalf, Esq. Nappa, Yorkshire;*" others are directed to Mrs. C. "*at John Yorke's, Esq. Richmond.*" Who Mrs. Clayton was I know not; and I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who can give me any information respecting her, as she appears to have been a very amiable, accomplished woman. M. F.

Jan. 20 (*year not given, but supposed to be* 1750-1).

My dear Mrs. Clayton,

I HAVE no right to think any one unsociable for not loving much company; indeed, no one ought to pass that censure till there is more society in numbers; but I am more especially disqualified, standing fair myself for that imputation, of which, however, I shall deny the justness, as I find no objection to large companies, except the want of society in them; this all people will allow to be the case in crowds; and to me it is in smaller numbers, as I have not the natural requisite for their society,—the love of cards, upon which I build much freedom, for I excuse myself from card-parties by declaring that I have a great dislike to sitting by a card-table, which no one can pretend is unreasonable, and I find nothing is so useful as asserting one's liberty in those ceremonious points; it gives little offence, and without it one may remain all one's life the suffering slave of a painful civility. I am glad, by the bye, that there are such things as cards in the world, for otherwise one would be teazed with eternal *conversation* parties, which are often terrible things. I seldom venture into a Sunday-night circle, and I quite disclaimed them a year before I left London; the principal speakers are always those to whom one is least inclined to attend: every day in the week would be as much taken up with these parties, if cards did not conquer even the love of talking.

I have read the "Essay on the Employment of Time," since you mentioned it; I hope the writing it was an innocent employment of the author's, who, some say, is Mr. Philip Yorke, the eldest son to the Lord Chancellor; and I am apt to believe it, as I think no one who was not strongly influenced by fraternal love could look on lady Anson, or even Colonel Yorke, as such wonderful examples of perfection, as to give receipts *to make* them, as he does, in repeating Emilia's instructions, which had worked these wonders. Some mention the Dean of Carlisle as the Author of it. The Marchioness De Grey is very far gone with child, which was the only thing wanting to complete the apparent felicity of the Chancellor, who must be happy if Fortune's smiles can make a man so, and that is a point I shall not undertake to settle. * * * * * *

(*From another letter, dated April* 16*th.*)

* * * The Night Thoughts, I believe, are certainly Dr. Young's; he does not deny them now. The Narcissa you enquire after is reckoned the worst of all, and most obscure: people seem to think his Nights grow so dark, that nothing less bright than the Sun can enlighten them. Narcissa is his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Temple, who died a good many years ago; there is inserted in it a compliment to the Duchess of Portland, which, considering the grave subject of the Poem, one would imagine, *should* have been on the greatest quality he could have found in her; but, behold the strange flights of a Poet's fancy! he makes a nimble transition from the most melancholy philosophy to a masquerade dress, wherein her Grace was dressed like

like Night, and he makes Diana and her play at bo-peep throughout the compliment in the most curious manner imaginable; he makes such a pretty medley of them that he wants but a third to have equalled Bayes's Dance of the Hags. I have not the last, nor have I heard much of it. Philosophy travels slower in town than in the country; people have less time to read it, and their heads are less ready for its reception; Sense and Philosophy are two things so new to the ears of those that live in the hurry of London, that they enter with difficulty; while you, who live and speak by the dictates of sober reason, have a quick conception of them; it is as difficult to change the manner of speaking and acting, as to leave off any other trick we have acquired, which makes me doubt whether those who spend part of the year in London, and part in the country, must not make an unfashionable appearance in both. ....

I have had a severe cold, and was *dumb* for a few days, but I trusted to the *nature of woman-kind* that *that* could not last long with *me*, accordingly I have recovered the faculty of speaking. ....

(From a third letter, no date.)

.... Mr. Mallet, whom you enquire after, is a Scotchman, a little genius, and a small Poet, but great in conceit. He wrote Mustapha, Alfred, The Hermit, some more dramatic and poetical works, and Lord Bacon's Life. He was one of the men to whom the Duchess of Marlborough bequeathed 500l. on condition of writing the Duke's Life, and the legacy and trouble are now doubled; Glover and the other person having given the attempt up to him. He, likewise, was in the list of geniuses to whom the late Prince of Wales gave 100*l. per annum*. He lived near lord Bolingbroke; has but a small fortune; and is so obnoxious to most people, especially to those about the Court, that I suppose he thought him more likely than any other to publish his works without amputation, as he would scarcely have any interest to bias him; this, and the desire of giving him the profit I imagine, influenced lord B. when he left his writings to him, for he had no esteem for his capacity. This Mallet married the youngest Miss Elstob, daughter to the late lord Carlisle's steward, perhaps you may have seen her at Ripon,—an odious conceited pedant. ....

Mr. Urban, Feb. 28.

IT is the opinion of many observers, that the bad reading of our Clergy is the means of driving away its hearers from the Established Church. I willingly admit, that the illiterate utterance of some Preachers, the dull, monotonous tones of many, and the indifferent, hasty habits of the generality, are disgusting to the congregations, and disgraceful to the profession. These are blemishes and faults which might, however, be guarded against by our bishops, who ought to constitute good reading of plain English an essential, an indispensable qualification in every candidate for Holy Orders; the edification of the multitude not being effected by the quantity of Hebrew, Greek, or Latin, reposed in our reading-desks and pulpits.

But, Mr. Urban, I am most sincerely grieved to remark, that these deplorable desertions from the mother church are more attributable to the indecent practices of her preachers *without* her walls, than to their indecent modes of delivery *within* them.

It is not idleness and illiteracy, it is vice and profligacy, which, ulcerating the bosom of our Church, renders her repulsive instead of attractive; and, unless our bishops summon resolution to extirpate them with proper caustics, instead of being attended with delight, she will be abandoned with aversion. It can be no matter of surprize to their lordships, nor to the rest of society, that seceders from the Church of England should abound in those various unfortunate situations, where neither abilities, diligence, fidelity, purity of doctrine, holiness of life, nor even plain morality of conduct, are found in the parish-priest.

Yours, &c. MELANCTHON.

Mr Urban, Feb. 28.

HAVING seen a Portrait in your Magazine this month, concerning which some information is desired; I feel it incumbent upon me to offer what little may be in my power.

An exact resemblance of the Portrait said to be in the possession of C. B. Robinson, Esq. of Hill Ridware, near Litchfield, I have often seen in a volume of prints belonging to my family; which volume contains likenesses of most

most of the great characters of Henry the Eighth's reign, as also of that Monarch, with those of his wives. The Portrait in question is there styled that of Seymour Duke of Somerset, whose name is printed, to the best of my recollection, round the Medallion. Should this information prove satisfactory to your Correspondent, I shall feel great pleasure in having been enabled to give it.

MELANCTHON.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, March* 4.

"Truditur dies die
Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ."
HOR. Od. xviii. Lib. 2.

IT is so much easier to indulge in Fancy, than to adhere to reason, that it is no wonder, that works of imagination are more popular, than those of argument. The form of a Didactic Piece alarms the mind. There is something formidable, in a chain of inference, deduced from remote Premises; and leading to some abstract truth. In this case, we must stop to examine the conclusions offered to our judgment; and to do this effectually, we must withdraw our attention from surrounding objects.

These things are difficult, especially to those, who have never been in the habit of attending to the operations of their own minds. But in works of imagination, the Intellect is exonerated from all labour of this nature. The mind is transported into the regions of Fancy; and it dwells there, with a pleasure proportionate, to the novelty, and beauty of the scene.

Hence it arises, I presume, that Poets have generally been read with more avidity than Philosophers; although the gravity of the latter, seems often requisite, to correct the levity of the former.

But, with every reasonable allowance for the dignity of Philosophy, there are some subjects of Imagination, that are admissible into the Schools themselves; nay, that are particularly connected with the love of learning. Such, for instance, are the pleasures of literary refinements, and a dignified retirement, from the cares of life. And, I call that, "a dignified retirement," of which the chief object is, to attain to higher degrees of moral, and religious excellence; gradually approximating to that state of perfection, in which the Soul will delight, when delivered from the impediments of the Body.

When retirement is thus improved, it is generally the parent of the most elevated sentiments. But besides these pleasures of retirement, which are directed principally towards the future, there is also in the mind, a mixture of Fancy, and recollection, which it is difficult to analize, but which can scarcely fail to excite the most lively interest. This operation of the Intellect, is an act of Retrospect, heightened by the Imagination.

Few persons can reflect upon early scenes of life; or the innocent pleasures of youth, without being affected with great delight. To look back, "*In dies præteritos*," has always been a source of exquisite gratification, to unsullied, and enlightened minds. Former friendships, and honourable pursuits; have also great influence, in exciting this sensation. With these we associate ideas of time, and place, and scenery; the imagination here is busy, as well as the recollection. Even places, and things, that have in reality little to recommend them, become important, when seen through this medium.

There is something, in retirement extremely captivating to a cultivated mind; perhaps too much so, for the interests of society. This propensity is so strong, that men, in some countries, at a very early period of their days; combining this principle, with *excessive* zeal, renounce the world for God, and a life of contemplation: exchanging hurry, for the calmness of religious joy; and pleasure, for the practice of holy severities.

But to enjoy retirement as an *elegant indulgence*, we must call in the aid of letters.

Classical Literature, in particular, gives a beautiful turn to the mind; fitting it, either for conversation, or reflection. To have the stores of antient Greece, and Rome, laid open to us in early life, is an inestimable advantage, and affords a fund of rich materials for our future benefit. The mind of a well-instructed classical scholar, possesses many resources unknown to others. His conceptions are more vigorous; his expressions are more select; his fancy more elevated; his judgment more solid, than theirs; and he brings a greater variety of information to bear upon his subject; searching, as it were, through the world of Antiquity,

tiquity, for allusions to illustrate, and enforce his argument.

This advantage is very evident in Milton. His works of Fancy, exhibit strong proofs, of the most beautiful allusion to classic mythology; and yet his highest flights of imagination, are restrained by the authority of a sound judgment. Indeed not only his criticism, and his learning; but his views, and his wishes; appear to have been regulated by his intimacy with the Classics. As it was said of Socrates, that he was by Nature vicious, but that Philosophy had taught him, to subdue his passions so it may be said of Milton, that he was by Nature restless; but that Literature taught him, to love retirement. In his Il Penseroso, he expresses this passion, in a manner romantic, and refined, but not very practicable in the world. After praising the awful solemnities of Religion, he says,

"And may at last my weary age
"Find out the peaceful Hermitage,
"The hairy gown, and mossy cell
"Where I may sit, and rightly spell
"Of every Star that Heaven doth shew,
"And every herb that sips the dew;
"Till old experience do attain
"To something like Prophetic strain."

The love of retirement then, is a passion, associated with the love of a Country life; and of rural scenes. This disposition arises principally, from the permanence, and tranquillity of that state; and from its congeniality to our nature. In the moral world, persons, and things, to which we are attached, are continually dropping away from us; without any prospect of their being restored. In the natural world, the case is otherwise. Those things retire indeed from the scene; but they return again, at stated intervals. There is a constant renovation. Nothing dies entirely.

The year has its youth, and manhood; so have the trees, and plants; and with that youth, and manhood, we associate ideas of those seasons in our own lives. This association of ideas, may also be one reason, why parents derive such inexpressible delight, from the endearments of their children. They behold their own youth revive, in the person of the child; and they fondly hope, by this renovation, to survive the tyranny of oblivion.

"*Non omnis moriar,*" is a thought, that never fails to present itself, to the intelligent, discursive mind, on the approach of death. And, although the bent of the expression, applies principally to the happiness of another life; yet may the sense of it, without perversion, be extended to the virtuous connexions of this; from which we are unwilling to be finally divided, even by a change of being.

Whence then arise those feelings of anxiety, to which the contemplation of the *Last*, invariably leads? How is it, that we cannot part, *for ever*, even from persons, or things, that are unpleasant to us, if we have been long accustomed to them, without sensations of tenderness, and regret?

Is not this feature of the soul, an impression stamped upon it by Nature, that it may be filled with the awful idea of Eternity; and that it may learn to admire, and adore, that Great Being, who is liable to no *change*; but is the same yesterday, to-day, and *for ever?* "This secret horror" of the mind, at the contemplation of the last, is, I think, an intimation, that it is made for Duration, not extinction.

Under this head of serious investigation, few things are more applicable to our purpose, than the general tendency of Dr. Johnson's writings. That great Moralist possessed the art, of treating grave subjects, without being dull. His concluding Rambler, is written in a fine spirit of piety, and manly feeling. Some parts of it, are very affecting. Particularly that, wherein he says, "whatever shall be the final sentence of mankind, I have, at least, endeavoured to deserve their kindness."

But if we would enjoy the touches of Nature, in perfection, we must consult the Holy Scriptures themselves. What can be more interesting, than the history of Joseph, and his Brethren; or more sublime, than the Song of Deborah? They have each of them very justly been admired by all ages.

The Song of Deborah exhibits the most lofty flights of Eastern Poetry; and the history of Joseph, and his Brethren, is a narrative of an important event, delivered in terms plain and simple, but at the same time, extremely energetic; and such as can scarcely fail to find the avenues to the human heart.

This, I suppose, is true Eloquence.

The scene, in which Joseph discovers himself to his Brethren, is very touching.

touching. So is that, where old Jacob is carried, by his sons, out of Egypt, in great funeral solemnity, to be buried in the land of Canaan. Here the ideas are all derived from Nature, with very little assistance from Art; and the occasion is such as "comes home to every man's bosom."

Similar to this perhaps, but in a manner much inferior, was the idea of our Edward the First, when, on his death-bed, he commanded his Son, to transmit his heart into the Holy Land, attended by seven score Knights: unless any reader more intelligent, shall contend, that the injunction related to War, rather than Religion.

This Paper has already transgressed the bounds allotted to such speculations. I am therefore only permitted, further to remark, that on some occasions, silence is more eloquent, than words. When Joseph could neither restrain his feelings, nor yet express them properly, he burst into tears. The same thing did Dido, deserted by Æneas, upon beholding the bed on which he lay.

But here, the action of the Patriarch is more impressive, than that of the Queen. Dido only shed tears; "*paullum lacrymis et mente morata.*" Virg. Whereas, the Scripture informs us, that Joseph "wept aloud."

Having, Mr. Urban, just observed, "that upon some occasions, silence is more eloquent than words;" I shall not violate my own rule, by becoming verbose. At a future period, I may possibly resume the subject; in the mean time, I am &c.

WENMAN LANGTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, March 15.*

"—— Had not God, for some strong purpose, steel'd
The hearts of men, they must perforce have melted;
And Barbarism itself have pitied ——"
SHAKSPEARE, Rich. II.

A WRITER under the signature of *Clericus Londinensis*, vol. LXXIV. p. 1189, introduces his letter with complaining of the *painful sensations* he has experienced in perusing the account of prisons, occasionally published in your Miscellany; but, lest it might have been imagined that his sufferings originated from contemplating the miseries of his unfortunate fellow creatures, and the neglect of pastoral instruction, he deduces them from the circumstance of the evils having been made public; and not from the existence of the evils themselves! Another Clergyman might hence have queried,

"*Clericus!* hast thou ever weigh'd a sigh?
Or studied the philosophy of tears?
Hast thou descended deep into the breast,
And seen their source?"
YOUNG, Nt. 5. l. 416.

Many other respectable characters have also felt *painful sensations* on the perusal of the same account of prisons, but from a very different cause, and which they have endeavoured to remove, by removing those evils of suffering humanity which excited them; hence numerous have been the letters of approbation received, from distinguished legal and political characters; and highly beneficial to the prisoner has been the result, in the amelioration of his treatment, and in the improved condition of his confinement. In the last letter I received from Neild, he assures me, that in consequence alone of the letters on prisons, some hundreds of pounds have been transmitted to him for the benefit of prisoners, and hence it may be candidly concluded that Clericus Londinensis is not supported in his assertion that, "the way Dr. Lettsom has done, is not a proper mode of turning the attention of the publick towards this important point." He adds, what the labours of Howard and Neild can controvert, that "information of this kind coming from an individual is liable to error, and therefore *never to be depended on*; and consequently no *thinking man* will pay any great attention to it." Are not the lords Buckingham, Romney, Sir H. Mildmay, Pitt, Wilberforce, and other great characters, who have adopted the ideas of Howard and Neild, *thinking men?*

Will Clericus Londinensis so far confirm his own assertion, and support his own veracity, by any instance of the Magistrates, or any public managers of prisons, having collectively exerted themselves in their improvement, independently of being first excited by individuals? If not, with what justice or propriety can he impeach the veracity of individuals, and publicly declare, that "they are never to be depended upon, being unworthy of the attention of any thinking man."

To follow C. L. in his various other insinuations

insinuations would require more leisure than I can command, and more pages than could be allowed in a publication designed for miscellaneous reading, as he introduces the prolific topics of Church and State in support of them; but whilst I would avoid unprofitable political and polemical discussions, I shall endeavour to condense the charges into certain leading points, and, adding cursory observations, leave the reader to deduce his own conclusions.

1. "The publick by knowing the truth, as it respects the state of prisons, will *swell the aggregate estimate of vice.*"

Howard, Neild, and others, for the space of 33 years, have been engaged in describing the miserable state of prisons, but the aggregate estimate of vice has not increased. The evils that have been partially removed may be ascribed in great measure to the exertions of such individuals. The knowledge of the existence of these evils must necessarily precede the very attempt to remove them *.

2. "The neglect of religious attention to prisons will induce fanatics *to intrude themselves into those places, for the purpose of forwarding proselytism.*"

Does not this convey a severe censure on the Established Clergy? In my letters I have ascribed the neglect of pastoral care to the managers of the prisons, in not engaging the Clergy. Does C. L. mean to say, that where no chaplain is appointed the prisoners should not be allowed the performance of any religious duties? If, however, he would take the trouble of visiting the prisons, even of the Metropolis, he would find less spiritual than spirituous fanaticism. But C. L. cannot be ignorant, that the progress of the proselytism he alludes to is owing to very different causes; one of the most prominent of which is in the system of the places for worship, which do not admit of adequate accommodation for the poor; a circumstance much lamented by many orthodox and distinguished clergymen. Will C. L. be so communicative as to name the prisons he may have piously visited, in order to prevent the impious intrusion of fanatics? As he is thus publicly importuned, he will entail no censure of vanity, or impeachment of modesty, in his making a public avowal, after having exhibited a public charge of fanaticism, and stigmatized it with severity.

3. "In a political point of view, exciting the clamours of a factious mob, and furnishing instruments for discontent; while our forefathers were more secret in state affairs than their posterity, and their policy was more judicious."

The loyalty of the people is, I believe, more general than was ever previously known in this kingdom; nor do I conceive that political discontent can be excited by a candid account of prisons; which exhibits the improved state of some of them, whilst it points out the evils of others, with the means of correction; and which, if attended to, would prevent rather than produce political anarchy.

As to the secrecy of our forefathers, recommended by C. L. does it refer to the Star-chamber, or to prisons with *oubliettes*, one or two of which still exist, though not now appropriated to any oblivious act! Nor do I admit that the present is worse than the preceding age, although this species of censure was even anterior to Horace, who observes,

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies?
Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiorem †.

4. "To individuals it belongs not to take cognizance of things out of their own sphere."

This has been the language adopted to oppose improvements or reformation, as long as history has existed. Had it been always successfully acted upon, Paganism would still have excluded Christianity; and with similar exclama-

* Hence the propriety of introducing the subject of privies. If the mere recital of the evils pointed out has given so much uneasiness to C. L. what must the poor prisoner who lives and breathes in the midst of them sustain! Happily, however, for their health and comfort, by the remonstrances of Neild, these disgusting objects have been in great measure removed, but not till they were exposed and reprobated. The greatest lawgiver that ever existed, Moses, introduces subjects, which must appear much more indelicate to the tender feelings of C. L. although they were designed for the perusal of both sexes. Compare also Isaiah ch. xxxvi. ver. 12, which, perhaps, exceeds the language of Moses.

† Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours: next age will see
A race more profligate than we.
ROSCOMMON.

exclamation to the Jews of Thessalonica, the reforming voice of Luther had been thus silenced: "These that have been every where the disturbers of the public peace (turned the world upside down), are come hither also." Acts, ch. xvi ver. 6.

The narrative pathetically described by our Saviour, of a Priest and a Samaritan, is likewise applicable here. The latter, though engaged in a journey, when he saw even a stranger in a state of distress; stopped, went up to him, and afforded him every relief in his power; but "a certain priest (not *Clericus Londinensis*), who happened to be travelling that way, looked upon him, and (not being disposed to go out his of own sphere) unfeelingly passed on." Luke x. 31.

To descend to our own times: Sewell, late of Cornhill, a bookseller, took cognizance of things out of his own sphere, and founded the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. Clark, a private gentleman, who, perhaps, had never seen a navy, or even the sea, suggested the plan of breaking the enemy's line of battle. Herschell, a Musician, had the boldness to raise his daring eye to the Georgium Sidus. Indeed it would fill a volume to enumerate the names of those illustrious benefactors of mankind who have ventured to take cognizance of things out of their own sphere: however they might be reprobated by the ignorant and petulant.

5. "A formal exordium by another should not precede a simple narrative of facts."

It does not become my pen to state the utility of the exordia alluded. My friend Neild has, however, repeatedly assured me, that without them his recent observations on prisons would have remained as little noticed as his publication in 1800; and to their influence on the publick has he politely ascribed, as I have already intimated, the receipt of pecuniary gratuities to prisoners, to a considerable amount; to such encouragement it is owing that the reader is troubled with the signature of J. C. Lettsom.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

It is a pity that your new correspondent, R. U. B. p. 123, who may be called the "Second," or "Double," to the self-created Censor H. A. U. over the *innumerable* slips of the pen in the "Pursuits of Architectural Innovation," had not qualified himself to judge whether the "repair" or *restoration* of the West front of Ely cathedral was strictly done after the original front itself. It is but little satisfaction indeed to know about the supposed durability of a composition, which, if we judge from factitious make-shifts of the like nature, stuck about the Metropolis and other parts of the kingdom, have miserably failed. Stucco and cement! Must our antient magnificent structures be forced to submit to such a disguise thrown over their august beauties? It may not be foreign to the present purpose to hint, that a certain Architect, more known for preserving our Cathedrals than by disfiguring them, was applied to some 8 or 9 years back, by a Dignitary of this devoted church, to have his opinion about taking away the double arched entrance into the West porch (one of the strong characters of the Architecture marking the style of the building); nay the porch itself, as being considered contradictory to the rules of Roman and Grecian Architecture projecting in the way it did, was wished to be taken down also; and several other parts of the said front were held to be alike objectionable, they requiring the *improving* hand of modern *Taste*. It is almost needless to say the application was treated in a way not *exactly* conformable to the above suggestions, and of course the Architect alluded to was not employed. Others have been found, it seems, if any of the above changes have taken place, whose feelings are not so nice, and have given a specimen of their abilities with their Roman cement; and how long the composition will endure, whether the "Test of ages," or the lapse of our own time, no one but the Messrs. themselves will venture to predict. As there seems to be some hidden virtue in three initials, I subscribe myself, Yours, &c. W. I. P.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, March* 1.

Having observed, in p. 36, a misstatement respecting my degree, in which F. Statute states, the University having denied me that honour; I have to request you will consult the Cambridge Paper of March 2, 1805, where you will find that my degree has been conferred. J. Cope.

*** It is almost needless to state, that the letter-writer in December 1804 could not possibly have seen the Cambridge Paper of March 2, 1805. Edit.

Meteoro-

Meteorological Diary for February 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 8'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.42	R	31	28		4			R.B.	29.48	St	32	30	1	3			L.	
2	.58	R	27	19	2			2	No.	.59	S	29	31.5				4	No.	☽ in Eq. A.
3	.76	R	27	26				4	V.L.	.74	S	32	35	1			3	V.L.	
4	.54	S	35	35			3	1	V.L.	.24	S	36	39			3	1	V.L.	
5	28.69	S	39	42.5			3	1	V.L.	28.62	R	41	40	1			3	B.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
6	29.46	R	32	27.5	3			1	V.L.	29.55	R	33	34	2			2	L.	
7	.63	S	33	31			2	2	L.	.53	S	34	37			3	1	R.B.	☽
8	.32	R	37	39				4	V.L.	.41	R	43	47			1	3	L.	
9	.51	R	47	49			1	3	R.B.	.57	St	50	52			2	2	L.	☽ gr. dec. N.
10	.54	S	46	46			2	2	No.	.51	S	47	50			2	2	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
11	.44	S	45	41	2	2			No.	.52	R	44	41	2	2			V.L.	☽ in ☋
12	.66	R	37	31.5	4				V.L.	.72	R	38	38	2	2			L.	☌ ☽ ♂
13	.92	R	37	33	3			1	V.L.	.92	S	37	36.5	2			2	L.	○
14	.78	S	31	27				4	No.	.72	S	38	38			2	2	V.L.	
15	.76	St	37	34				4	No.	.80	R	37	37	4				No.	☽ in Eq. D.
16	.85	St	36	32		2	2		V.L.	.84	S	39	38			3	1	V.L.	
17	.66	S	31	26		2	2		No.	.64	S	35	37		2	2		V.L.	☌ ☽ ♄
18	.59	St	33	29		4			V.L.	.59	St	35	36		4			L.	☽ gr. L. S.
19	.66	R	32	26		4			No.	.71	St	33	38		1	3		V.L.	
20	.75	S	32	28			4		No.	.72	S	39	41			3	1	L.	
21	.61	S	40	40			3	1	V.L.	.44	S	13	48			4		R B.	☾, ☌ ☽ ♃
22	.42	R	43	40			3	1	V.L.	.46	R	17	48			1	3	L.	☽ gr. Dec. S. ☽ in [apogee.
23	.66	R	41	38				4	R.B.	.78	R	45	6.5	2			2	R.B.	
24	.67	S	45	46.5			2	2	B.	.50	S	47	49			3	1	R.B.	
25	.53	R	42	39			2	2	L.	.53	St	46	48			2	2	R.B.	☽ in ☊
26	.51	St	43	42				4	R.B.	.57	R	16	47.5	1			3	B.	
27	.45	St	43	42			1	3	No.	.40	S	46	19			2	2	V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ♀
28	.31	S	42	40			3	1	R.B.	.21	S	48	45			2	2	B	
	29.56		37.28	34.89	14	18	33	17		29.55		40.17	41.32	18	14	39	42		

On the 2nd of this month a cluster of very small spots was seen near the Western limb; at the same time a pretty large oblong and a round spot was also visible. On the sixth was observed a fine chain of spots near the Western limb, and a well-defined one to Eastward. Some *faculæ* near the Western limb; the *maculæ* have pretty large *penumbra*. The 8th afforded little or no alteration in the *maculæ* since the 6th; scarcely any *faculæ* to be seen. Some little undulations about the Sun's periphery; great quantity of *cirri*, Sun in the atmosphere at this time. From this time to the 20th or 23d, we had several well-defined spots; but, near the end of the month, none, or very small ones, could be found, which was followed, as might be expected, with cold and rough weather.

The solar appearances, from which we may expect fine weather, are, when the *maculæ* are large and well-defined, with very extensive *penumbræ* surrounding them, and the *faculæ* very visible; but, often, while a well-defined *penumbral* spot is traversing the interior disk, its *umbra* and *penumbra* will gradually fade and disappear, or else break out into several smaller ones, and so makes its exit, leaving *faculæ* in their places, which seldom continue long; this I have mostly found to be followed by a change in the weather, though the most certain sign of foul weather from solar observations is, when there are few or no *maculæ*, and *those* having no *penumbræ*, but appear like black dots, with the absence of *faculæ*. Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 28.)

I FIND in my Journal some sketches of the history of Ghent, which I now present to your readers. Ghent in the middle ages was by far the largest and most populous city in the Netherlands, and was conspicuous by its grandeur, elegance, and wealth, long before the metropolis of the British empire had raised its head.

"Nondum Ilium et arces
Pergameæ steterant, habitabant vallibus imis."

The citizens of Ghent were also distinguished in those ages by their martial ardour, their love of liberty, and the fierce and desperate valour with which they fought in defence of their privileges and immunities. Ghent is said to have contained at one time not less than 50,000 fighting men within her own walls; and a poet of the 14th century * thus describes the succour which Ferrand, Count of Flanders, derived from this city in a war which he had the boldness to wage with Philip Augustus, king of France:

"Communia Gandavorum
Turritis domibus, gazis et gente superba,
Instructas armis, acies bis millia dena,
Et plures, propriis expensis donat eidem."

There was much intercourse between Ghent and the Court of England in the reign of our King Edward the Third. That monarch married Philippa, daughter of the Count of Hainault, by whom he had John of Gaunt, so called from his having been born in Ghent. Edward and his queen used frequently to visit Flanders. He courted the alliance of the Flemings with unwearied assiduity; and, to engage them effectually in his interest against France, he supplied them plentifully with the wool of England, the most valuable benefit he could bestow upon them. So that, to use the words of a writer† whom I have often quoted, "in those ages the English, 'shepherds only to Flanders and Brabant,' unskilled in arts, and insensible of the riches which their island possessed in the fleeces of her flocks, were contented to be supplied by the looms of Flanders with that drapery and those woollen webs of which themselves had furnished the materials."

The bold republican spirit, by which Ghent was animated in the middle ages, often broke out into formidable insurrections against their antient native princes, the Counts of Flanders. Two remarkable instances of this sort occurred in the 14th century, when James Arteveldė, a brewer, of Ghent, and his son Philip, at the head of numerous well-disciplined troops, erected the standard of revolt against Louis de Nevers and Louis de Male, the two last princes of the House of Flanders. Under the sway of the still more powerful princes of the House of Burgundy, Ghent more than once displayed her daring spirit of mutiny, which was never effectually humbled until the reign of the third prince of the Austrian line, the Emperor Charles V. This extraordinary man, whose ambition for many years disturbed the repose of Europe, was born at Ghent in 1500. He received his education in Flanders, the government of which he assumed in the 16th year of his age, and was more attached to it than to any other part of his extensive dominions, notwithstanding the trouble he experienced from the turbulent and refractory spirit of his native place. In the early part of Charles's reign, Ghent was unquestionably the finest city in Europe; and the Emperor, proud of its superiority to Paris, the capital of his rival Francis I. used to say jocularly, that he could put Paris into his *Gand**. The celebrated Erasmus, who frequently visited Flanders, "a country which (as Gibbon said of Switzerland) he had known and loved from his early youth," in a letter written at this period to Charles Uttenhovius, a learned patrician of Ghent, thus celebrates the praise of that flourishing city: "Neque enim arbitror, quaqua patet Christiana ditio, civitatem ullam reperiri, quæ cum hac conferri queat sive spectes amplitudinem urbis, ac potentiam, sive polititiam sive gentis indolem, nec enim aliunde feliciora prodeunt ingenia, nec expressiora priscæ virtutis exempla."

After a quiet submission to the government of Charles for upwards of 20 years, the citizens of Ghent became not only impatient of the delegated power

* William the Briton.

† Shaw's Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands.

* Gand is the French name for Ghent, and also for a glove.

power of a regent, but complained of the exactions of their sovereign as burdensome, and unconstitutional; and their murmurs at length* broke out into open rebellion. The queen dowager of Hungary, the Emperor's sister, was then governess of the Netherlands, and Charles himself was in Spain. The people of Ghent, sensible of the weight of his arm, and dreading the effects of his vengeance, threw themselves into the arms of the French king, whom they offered to acknowledge as their sovereign, to put in possession of their city, and to assist in the recovery of some provinces in the Low Countries which had formerly belonged to France. Francis, however, for various reasons which proved him to be a short-sighted politician, not only lent a deaf ear to the proposals of the citizens of Ghent, but communicated all their schemes to Charles, who on this occasion took a very base advantage of the generous and unsuspecting temper of Francis. Charles, in order the more effectually to establish his authority in the Low Countries, having gulled Francis with promises he never meant to perform, and amused him with hopes which he never meant to realize, posted from Spain through the heart of France, breathing revenge against the ill-fated citizens of Ghent. When he advanced towards the city, the most humiliating offers of submission were made, which Charles rejected in the most haughty manner, declaring that he would enter the city upon his own terms. Accordingly he marched forward at the head of a formidable body of troops; "and though," to use the words of a celebrated historian †, "he chose to enter the city on his birth-day, he was touched with nothing of that tenderness or indulgence which was natural towards the place of his nativity." He punished the city with unrelenting severity. He made the magistrates parade the streets with ropes about their necks; a humiliating scene to the pride of a place which had long been distinguished by the appellation of Ghent *the Great*. He condemned 26 of the principal inhabitants to die by the hands of the common executioner; sent a great number of them into banishment, and confiscated their effects; new-modelled their form of government; built a strong citadel to overawe their turbulent spirit; and imposed a heavy tax upon them for the support of that formidable badge of their subjugation. This unhappy business gave a fatal blow to the commercial prosperity of Ghent, from which it never afterwards recovered. About 16 years afterwards, Charles, when he resigned the Netherlands to his son Philip, before he set out for the place of his retirement in Spain, could not forbear taking leave of Ghent, through which he passed on his way to the port whence he took ship; and there he stopped a few days (I borrow the words of Dr. Robertson) "to indulge that tender and pleasing melancholy, which arises in the mind of every man in the decline of life, on visiting the place of his nativity, and viewing the scenes and objects familiar to him in his early youth." It is to be hoped he felt some remorse for the cruelty with which he had punished the revolt of his townsmen. The tyranny of Philip II. brought fresh calamities upon Ghent, from which, however, it enjoyed a temporary repose in consequence of the famous treaty of pacification concluded there in 1576, wherein provision was made for the deliverance of the city from the intolerable yoke of the Spanish soldiery. Soon after the ratification of that treaty, the Duke D'Arschot was nominated to the government of Flanders, and in that capacity made a most splendid entry into Ghent; but his triumph was of very short duration, for in the space of three days the citizens assembled in a tumultuary manner, and loudly insisted upon the restoration of all the immunities they had enjoyed under the sway of the Burgundian princes. Irritated by the refusal of their demands, they actually seized the person of the Governor, and imprisoned him with other distinguished personages; and, moreover, made a common cause with the Northern provinces, by swearing allegiance to the Prince of Orange, and acceding to the confederacy of Utrecht. But that connexion was dissolved in 1584, when they once more returned to the obedience of their Spanish sovereign. When Louis XIV. carried his arms into the Low Countries*, he made himself master of Ghent after sitting before it six days; but by the treaty of Nimeguen it reverted to its former sovereign. After the battle of Ramilies, Ghent opened its gates to the

* In the year 1539.

† Robertson's Charles the Fifth.

* In 1678.

the Allied army without striking a blow. Within two years after, however, the French got possession of it by stratagem, and retained it about half a year, when the Allies under Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough forced them to capitulate. In 1745, a detachment of the Allies, who had been ordered to throw themselves into Ghent, were attacked and routed by a body of French troops at the village of Melle, near Ghent. A few days after this action, the French General Count de Lowendal took Ghent; and shortly after, the French King Louis XV. accompanied by the Dauphin, made a magnificent entry into this city, and lodged in the Episcopal palace. Ghent was evacuated by the French in 1749, by virtue of the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; since which period it enjoyed unmolested repose until the commotions that took place through the ill-judged policy of the Emperor Joseph, which paved the way for its subjugation by revolutionized France; who, by virtue of the *fraternal hug*, conferred upon Ghent that *liberty and equality* for which she had so eagerly panted, but which have proved to the poor people a greater curse than the proud cruelty of Charles V. the tyrannical bigotry of Philip II. or the romantic folly of the Emperor Joseph. It was my intention in this letter to have taken leave of Ghent, and set out for Bruges; but this must be reserved for a future communication.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

IT is with regret that I find your publication is made a vehicle for diffusing doubts on the subject of Vaccination *. But, as I attribute this circumstance to a wish on your part to maintain your usual candour in admitting observations on both sides of the question, rather than to any distrust which you feel of the preventive powers of the Vaccine Inoculation; I am confident you will readily allow the following remarks a place in the ensuing number of your Work.

A Paper, which bears the signature of Mr. Birch, acquaints the publick that this gentleman firmly maintains the opinion, that the Cow Pox is not a preservative against the Small Pox. It contains also the reasons which induce Mr. B. to maintain this opinion, and the maxim which he has thought proper to observe on the present occasion. There are three things then to which I would call the attention of your readers,

Mr. Birch's maxim.
Mr. Birch's reasons.
Mr. Birch's opinion.

Mr. B's maxim, which he thinks proper to observe on the present occasion is, "Never to sacrifice experience to experiment."

Now I contend that this maxim in its rational meaning is altogether inapplicable to Vaccination, as it now stands. It is only intended to caution the medical student against departing from a mode of treatment which has proved successful, and adopting a new one whose issue is uncertain. Upon this principle, if, during the universal practice of Small Pox inoculation, any one had come forward, and declared it to be his opinion that a fluid taken from the nipple of a Cow might probably, upon trial, secure the human constitution from the variolous infection, Mr. B. might with great propriety have replied, "I shall not abandon the Small Pox Inoculation, because it is my constant rule never to give up a method which has been approved, for the sake of trying another of uncertain consequence;" in other words, "I never sacrifice experience to experiment."

But they who recommend the Vaccine Inoculation do not advise a new mode of uncertain issue. They do not recommend sacrificing experience to experiment: they do not say, "We wish you to try whether Vaccination be a security against Small Pox infection;" but, "we positively declare it is a security. The trial is already made upon hundreds of thousands in every quarter of the Globe. It is found, when properly conducted, to be as good a security against the Small Pox as Variolous Inoculation itself. We, therefore, only advise to sacrifice experience to experience; that is, the experience of a disease dangerous, infectious, loathsome, destructive to Health, to Beauty, and Life, for the experience of an affection safe, not infectious, not loathsome, neither destructive to Health, to Beauty, nor Life, and a certain security against the Small Pox." I conceive, then, that every reader will agree with

* If it had not, the publick would have lost this truly valuable vindication. EDIT.

with me, that Mr. B's maxim is entirely irrevelant to the present subject. I come now to

Mr. Birch's reasons.

1. "That time and observation have laid down a rule of successful practice for the Small Pox; therefore he is cautious how he exchanges this for new opinious."

I suppose the word "successful" in the above sentence must be comparative. It is probably meant that they who are inoculated for the Small Pox have generally a milder disease than they who take the variolous infection casually. But I must confess it is rather unusual to apply the term "Successful" in such a manner as this. For the inoculated Small Pox sometimes kills, often disfigures the countenance, and undermines the health; and, if it saves an individual, spreads a destructive pestilence through a whole district. Mr. Ring, whose merit as a promoter of the Jennerian system is above all praise, tells us*, that a late inoculation at the Small Pox Hospital spread the Small Pox from Clapham to the Metropolis.

2. Mr. B. adduces a few cases, which he witnessed, as adverse to Vaccination. But whoever takes the trouble to read the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on Dr. Jenner's petition, will see plainly that Mr B. did not investigate these cases properly, or that he was partial in his decision. Dr. Lister and Mr. Cline gave a very different account of them, and did not consider them as adverse to Vaccination. With regard to the Fullwood Rents cases, I would recommend those who are alarmed by them to attend to the opinion of the Editors of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, on a few cases of Small Pox occurring after Vaccination:

"As these bear no proportion to the immense number of instances in which Vaccination has proved unquestionably preventive of Small Pox, they do not militate in the smallest degree against the propriety of the practice, but on the contrary, by corroborating the analogy between Vaccina and Small Pox, which also in some particular constitutions does not secure the patient from having the disease a second time; it in reality ought to increase our confidence in its antivariolous powers. As the two best authenticated cases (those of Fullwood's Rents), in which Vaccina did not prevent Small Pox, were sisters, it would appear that it depends on some hereditary idiosyncracy."

A third reason which supports Mr. B's singular opinion is, that "he was countenanced by Messrs. Slater of Wycomb, Grosvenor of Oxford, Nooth of Bath, and Dr. Hope of Haslar Hospital."

I would inform or remind Mr. Birch, but more particularly my readers in general; for I address myself to them more than to him; that the two first of these gentlemen, Grosvenor and Slater, are become proselytes to Vaccination; and it is highly probable the others are, but, as I am not confident, I will not assert it.

Mr. B. only mentions one reason more, "that he is become acquainted with new eruptions and abscesses which he had not before observed." It is impossible to reply to a general assertion of this nature. If such things are, they ought to be circumstantially detailed. It is a fact that these eruptions and abscesses have never happened to any medical man of my acquaintance, though many of them are eminent as Vaccinists. I would also ask Mr. B. whether they are worse than the abscess he met with on the little relative of a Member of Parliament, which was absolutely forming at the time he gave his evidence of the harmless nature of the Small Pox Inoculation? If he does not clearly understand me, Mr. Cline can assist his memory, who was called in to this variolated patient of Mr. B's.

On reading over Mr. B's Paper, I do not find any other argument than those I have mentioned; namely, 1. the successful practice of Small Pox Inoculation; 2. a few cases which he considers as adverse; 3. the countenance of a few medical men; 4. new eruptions and abscesses. It is true, Mr. B. has not detailed them in this regular, arithmetical manner; but, as they are scattered in different parts of his Letter, I do not know that I do him any injustice in exhibiting them in the above form, for the sake of replying to them more easily.

As these four reasons, then, when properly sifted, amount to nothing, it only remains to make an observation or two on

* Medical and Physical Journal, March 1805.

Mr. Birch's opinion, as it stands supported by no argument, or, what is the same thing, by arguments of no weight.

Mr. Birch thinks that "the Cow Pox is not a preservative against the Small Pox;"—and who are they who think that it is a preservative?

1. The Legislature of Great Britain, who voted Dr. Jenner a reward for the discovery.

2. The whole Royal Family, the greatest part of the Nobility and Gentry of the kingdom, who have patronized a public Institution for the diffusion of Vaccina.

3. The most respectable Physicians in Europe and all over the World.

4. By far the majority of the Publick.

Thus, whether we come to argument or authority, we must be led to adopt Vaccine Inoculation, which is one of the greatest blessings which Providence ever granted to Man.

Yours, &c. A Looker-on.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No LXXXII.

HAD R. U. B. p. 123, made profession of his impartiality as of his other amiable qualities, he would have told us of his reading Nos. LXXVII, LXXVIII, LXXIX, and LXXX of these Pursuits, as well as No. LXXVI, wherein are certain answers to the redoubtable H. A. U. proving him to be no such mighty *rat-trap* or *spring-gun* to destroy poor Folly, as R. U. B. would have it believed He tells us of the repair of the West front of Ely cathedral, yet his communications (setting aside the "stucco and cement") tend only to let us know that the mouldings and ornaments are "sharply cut," without noticing if they are faithfully copied from the originals on the said front. By "repair," we ought to understand that the new work is religiously imitated from the old; but this doth not appear to be the case. The "models," by this correspondent's account, who seems to know nothing to the contrary, may be from any other part of the building, or from any other antient fabrick, or of a style different to that of the West front, which is of the thirteenth century; or, most probably, the models are after the Tudor mode of the fifteenth century, that being the favourite species of architecture with the professional gentlemen he tells us of. This "miserable quibble" maker may think his sneers will pass current; or that his putting on a fresh "vizor" R. U. B. may hide the worn-out covering H. A. U.; but of this the patrons of this Miscellany will be the best judges.

It may be necessary to state that I have just entered into an engagement to survey Ely cathedral the ensuing summer.

Quitting my snug birth at Haverfordwest, after taking leave of mine host; that is, paying my bill, and he receiving my money. None of your "kindly welcomes," in the English way. Your Welch "Bonifaces" think they do a "*Saisson*" an extraordinary favour by taking him into their hostlery, and taking his cash. As the arrow flies, so flew I Eastward, through St. Clear, Caermarthen, &c. So eager was my desire to tread on British ground, that I forsook the safe and even pace of a regular pilgrim to mount on vehicles swift and dangerous; neck, limbs, yea life itself, holding as nothing worth: it was sufficient I saw each dale and mountain that appeared in quick succession vanish from my sight. Thus I gained on time and space until I came to Llanymddwry, where are some remains of a castle. As this edifice was not specified in my items, I did not "dare" to make drawings. It was a castle, and that was enough; forbidden fruit to me. Dare I did to gaze a while: this was "double hazardous" likewise, as the inhabitants began to assemble in much alarm; but my fleet coursers soon bore me from their animosity. Why did I leave this country so like a runaway, a spy, a purloiner of visual treasure? Was it to secure that treasure under the safe-guard of my own countrymen, or to throw from off my heart that load of dread which so long had embittered all my hours? But I am now within the town of

Brecon.

Here the shield of protection was held over me by a resident of the place. With him I walked over the remains of the castle. We differed somewhat about its state; I bewailing the several dilapidations, and he expressing pleasure to behold it as a picturesque ruin; more so than if it had still beamed in its original splendour. We then entered the priory church, large and stately, full of curious particulars, both monumental and

and architectural. Again I repeat, my pencil here knew not its uſe; ſilent were my items; memory alone draws out the ſacred ſcene. About three miles from Brecon (ſtill on my way homewards) is

Llanhamlog,

Diſtinguiſhed in a few ſcattered huts. Here I halted to take note of a ſtatue in the church. This church has lately been re-built. Whatever were the dimenſions and decorations of the one deſtroyed, the preſent erection is little more than an oblong room, barely ſufficient to contain 50 people, deſtitute of every kind of enrichment; not ſo much as one evangelical ſymbol to let a ſtranger know whether it is a place of worſhip or a barn. This kind of turning out of workmens hands a modern houſe of prayer is what awaits to reverſe the aſpect of our antient religious ſtructures. From lengthened ailes and vaulted roofs, from lofty towers and cloud-piercing ſpires, from works ſepulchral, rich fonts, ſtalls, and altar-ſcreens, we then muſt turn to the bare whitened wall, the pew for ſlothful inattention, a common ewer for baptiſm, and a mean houſe-table, moveable at pleaſure, "North, Eaſt, Weſt, or South," to mark the ſpot whereat to celebrate the Holy Communion! It was well the ſculpture I looked for was not *caſt aſide* with the reſt of the "old things." However, the ſtatue, from having lain ſome centuries paſt on its back, being in the death-bed attitude of adoration, was now placed againſt the wall in an erect poſition. Thus the female here pourtrayed muſt, to thoſe unuſed to the original intention, appear ſingular, in perceiving at the back of the figure a pallet and cuſhions, and other ſleeping particulars, which, from their ſituation according to reality, could not remain an inſtant without falling to the ground. This whimſical humour, to ſet up an object of this nature perpendicularly, which was evidently intended to be laid horizontally, is not confined to this obſcure village. Many inſtances could be adduced where ſuch a capricious diſpoſure is manifeſted in large churches under public attention; and done under the eye, and with the advice, of accompliſhed patrons and taſteful architects! The dreſs of the ſtatue (now on its legs) conſiſts of an under veſt, and over it an open robe. The head attire is drapery, without embelliſhment of any kind. There is a remarkable inſcription cut round the edge of the ſlab, not reconcileable as made out by different readers.

The way from Brecon to my next reſting-place Crick-Howell, is, beyond diſpute, one of the moſt ſublime and beautiful of any I ever beheld; the heads of mountains loſing themſelves in dark and changeful clouds; vales ſo deep below the traveller's heedful ſtep, that his far-ſtrained eye cannot diſcriminate the objects within his ken. Even I, with all my load of cares, put by the burthen, to partake of the entrancing viſion. Haſty ſtrides (your pilgrim is a pedeſtrian once more) gave way to lagging pace, even to ſtand whole minutes together, to contemplate on theſe moſt wonderful works of the creation. Loſt in ſuch delightful views, I ſhould not have known how near I was to the laſt town on the confines of the Welch territory, but from confuſed ſounds, and confuſed bodies of men and women gaining upon me in every direction. The unpleaſant din ſoon awakened me from my pleaſing reverie, and all my tribulations returned with double preſſure. Whatever was the cauſe of the tumult, I was no way noticed; and I made my entry, amid conflicting crowds, in a manner more eaſy to be conceived than deſcribed, into

Crick Howell.

The maſs of people were ſo great, and the occaſion apparently ſo momentous, that every enquiry made by me was uſeleſs. Arriving at the head hoſtlery, the focus where all this mighty buſtle centered, I found each apartment occupied, except a ſleeping-room; there I remained for ſome time, without being able to obtain relief to my craving appetite, or more craving curioſity. An accident (of little moment of itſelf) at laſt brought me acquainted with the hoſteſs, who ſoon relieved me with ſtore of refreſhments, and a ſummary account of the extradinary occurrence of the hour, which was no other than the trial of a female for Sorcery! My hoſteſs then ſaid to me, "The gentry and clergy of the county are all met together, determined to have a complete bout of it in the aſſembly-room below; a trial in the morning, a feaſt in the afternoon, and a ball in the evening." This information, and the preceding circumſtances, partook ſo much of a "Dream," that, had I not unexpectedly met in the houſe with a friend

to

to whom I had a letter of credence, I should certainly have walked off in this my sleep, and left every thing as I found it.

As matters were, I concluded that it would be better not to resign my chamber-security for the day, and wait the morn to set about my memoranda. The night passed without repose Welch music was too discordant, and Welch conviviality too boisterous, for such a mind-wore sojourner as me; and I hailed returning light, unrenovated with that vigour which, had I tasted refreshing slumbers, might have enabled me to enter with a certain degree of spirit on the business of the ensuing morning.

An account of the remains of the castle and church, with its monuments, I have already particularized in vol. LXXII. p. 22. I had, however, to take notes of a very interesting gateway in the town. This gateway, if ever I have an opportunity to erect one of the same kind, would prove an excellent addition to the architectural assemblage making out the villa adornments of any patron of our antient arts.

AN ARCHITECT.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *March* 10.

IN your last, I observe among the articles of intelligence, p. 174, a general account of the loss of the Abergavenny. Perhaps you may deem the following particulars, and, I may justly add, most providential preservation, of one of the cadets, Mr. Gramshaw, sufficiently interesting to be inserted in a corner of your valuable Repository.

On the aweful night of the 5th of February, about 9 o'clock, the passengers were informed of their perilous situation; on which, every one was endeavouring to gain an imagined place of safety. Mr. G. and two more of the cadets, after hearing these terrific words, "We must all go down with the ship!" went into the cabin, where they continued some time looking at each other, without uttering a word. At last, one of them said, "Let us return upon deck;" and two of them did so. Mr. G. remained behind. He then opened his writing-desk, and took out his commission, his letters of introduction, and some cash; after which, he went upon deck, but did not see either of his companions; he then bent his eyes forward, when, at the moment, the ship went down head foremost! The sea in an immense column traversed along the deck to where he then was, endeavouring to ascend the steps leading to the poop, when he was launched into the deep! The night dark, cold, the sea in its utmost rage, the wind blowing very vehemently, not knowing how to swim, and encumbered with a great coat and boots, he supposes that, when the stern of the ship went down, he must have been drawn round it by the vortex occasioned by her sinking, as he found himself on the contrary side of the ship from whence he had been precipitated.

Whilst he was endeavouring to keep himself from sinking, something dashed against the back of his hand two or three times, which he caught hold of, and found it to be a rope hanging from the mizen shrouds. This fortunate circumstance re-animated his drooping spirits. He endeavoured, and did climb up it several feet; but, what with the boots and great coat, and other cloaths, now in every part saturated with water, he slipped down it into the sea! His spirits now failed him, having made his utmost effort to preserve life; when, at this fearful moment, resigning himself to the will of his Creator, the ship gave a lurch, by which he was canted into the mizen shrouds! He then fixed himself as well as he could, by grasping the rattlings. In this situation he remained a length of time, shivering and benumbed with cold.

Mr. Gilpin, the fourth mate, a man possessing a heart of the most inestimable texture, had, with about twenty others, gained the mizen top. Impelled by the dictates of humanity, he descended the shrouds, with a view, no doubt, to render assistance to any that might be in want thereof; when he discovered Mr. Gramshaw, whom he lifted into the mizen top, and placed him with the others already there. During their stay there, viz. from the hour of 11 to 7 in the morning, he at various times continued cheering his companions in distress, and requesting them to keep up their spirits, &c. &c.

Indeed, Mr. Urban, I should think myself in some measure deserving of censure, knowing these particulars, if I were not to transmit them to you, to convey to the world, I mean the world of readers of the Gentleman's Magazine, the name of GILPIN, in whose veins flows the milk of human kindness, not as a tardy stream, but as a torrent.

S. G.

51.

11. *Song of Songs; or, Sacred Idyls; translated from the original* Hebrew: *with Notes critical and explanatory. By* John Mason Good.

WE have here a just and appropriate illustration of this elegant specimen of Hebrew poetry, which has exercised the opinions of so many criticks, by one who seems completely master of his subject, both by knowledge of its language and feeling of its sentiment. Mr. G. considers the Song of Solomon (or, as he prefers to spell the name, Soloman) as probably "constituting a part of the 1005 songs which his biographer, 1 Kings iv. 32, asserts him to have composed. The Orientals, to this moment, are accustomed to publish their lighter, and particularly their amatory, effusions in distinct sets, or *diwans*. Among the Hebrew bards, the five alphabetical Psalms (xxv. xxxiv. xxxvii. cxi. and cxix.) may be regarded as instances of the Hebrew diwan in its more strict and pertinent application, and the collection before us as a diwan liberated from the bondage of academical order, but containing a whole by the unity of its subject."...."The matrimonial connexion here celebrated appears to have proceeded from reciprocal affection alone; and from the gentleness, modesty, and delicacy of mind, which are uniformly and perpetually attributed to the beautiful and accomplished fair one, she must have been well worthy of the royal love; a native of Sharon, a canton of Palestine, of noble birth, possessed of a noble and fruitful estate in Baal-hammon, ingeniously supposed by Mr. Harmer to have been situated in the delightful valley of Bocat, in the immediate neighbourhood of Balbec, leased out to a variety of tenants, every one of whom paid her a clear rental of 1000 shekels of silver, amounting to about 120l. 16s. 8d. sterling. No notice is taken of her father; but her mother, who betrothed her, had probably children by another marriage. Of the age of this unrivalled beauty we are no where informed; but she appears to have been in the prime of life, and in the full flower of youth and beauty, and Solomon, probably, about 25 or 26, and this marriage celebrated about anno 1010 before the birth of Christ."

"For myself," says Mr. G. "I unite in the opinion of the illustrious Lowth, and believe such a sublime and mystic allegory, delineating the bridal union subsisting between Jehovah and his pure, unadulterated Church, to have been fully intended by the illustrious bard. Regarded in this view, they afford an admirable picture of the Jewish and Christian Churches; of Jehovah's selection of Israel, as a peculiar people, from the less fair and virtuous nations around them; of his fervent and permanent love for his eldest Church, so frequently compared, by the Hebrew prophets, to that of a bridegroom and his bride; of the beauty, fidelity, and submission of the Church in return; and of the call of the Gentiles into the pale of his favour, upon the introduction of Christianity, so exquisitely typified under the character of a younger sister, destitute, in consequence of the simplicity of its worship, of those external and captivating attractions which made so prominent a part of the Jewish religion. The Song of Songs is an Oriental poem; and this allegorical mode of describing the sacred union subsisting between mankind at large and an individual and pious soul and the great Creator, is common to almost all Eastern poets, from the earliest down to the present age. It is impossible, without such an esoteric interpretation, to understand many of the passages of the chaste and virtuous Sadi, or the more impassioned Hafiz; and the Turkish commentators, Feridun, Sudi, and Seid Ali, following the example of the antient Hustanüis, have uniformly thus interpreted them, as they have also the writings of the Sufi poets; though, in many instances, they have unquestionably pursued their mystic meaning to an extravagant length. The *Leili* and *Mejnûn* of the Persians may be contemplated as the royal bridegroom and his beloved spouse of the Hebrews."

"The Song of Songs is a portion of real history, conveying a spiritual allegory, and communicated in diction highly delicate and refined. There are many passages in it which have hitherto eluded the powers of the most sedulous commentators to illustrate, and many to which a wrong interpretation has been annexed. How far the present version may succeed in remedying these defects, in correcting error, and elucidating obscurity, must be left for the reader to determine. Such, however, is its object; and, to attain it, the

the author not only studiously investigated the original himself, but has endeavoured to avail himself of the labours of prior criticks and translators, as far as they seem to have been fortunate in their respective branches. His greatest obligations are due to the anonymous writer of "The Song of Solomon, newly translated from the original Hebrew, with a Commentary and Annotations, 1764;" which, he has just learned, is the work of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore. Mrs. Francis's version is also an elegant performance, and many of her notes are beautifully illustrative; but, as being a dramatic paraphrase, it differs widely from the version now presented, pertinaciously adhering to the original Hebrew, and, as far as may be, to the language of the Bible translation. Of the very elegant, though not very modern, Spanish version of Luis de Leon, who is reported to have suffered for it five years imprisonment in one of the dungeons of the Inquisition, I have not, after a wide search, been able to obtain a copy. The arrangement of the Italian version by Melesigenio differs, conceiving the entire book to consist, not of distinct idyls, but of distinct songs, and those not confined to the same bridegroom and bride, but extending to different ideal personages, and all of them ideal. He nevertheless believes the whole book to be allegoric."

We cannot but regret the wanton liberty taken by modern poetical translators to insert words without meaning. Take, for an instance, Sotheby's translation of Virgil's Culex, l. 116:

"Now, at the goat-herd's call, the kids once more
Give their gay sports, their *devious* rambles, o'er,
And to the bottom dash the blue-ting'd *fosse*,
Whose murm'ring waters wash th' o'erhanging moss.
Ima *susurrantis* repetebant ad *vada* lymphæ
Quæ subter viridem residebant cœrula muscum."

Literally, "resort to the *fords* of the murmuring stream, which settles under the green moss." What would a shepherd understand by a *fosse*? Again: "*Æstibus* mediis," Georg. III. 331, is rendered "Noontide *flames*," instead of the simpler term *heats*; *cool sequester'd* for *shady* glades.

Mr. G. (notes, p. 75) observes, the Eastern ladies were accustomed to inclose their perfumes in a casket of gold or ivory, of the figure of a *turret* or small *tower*. Such a box or vessel appears in the hand of Mary Magdalen in illuminations and on monuments.

Every thing that is large (*ingens*) is *giant*; a substantive improperly made into an adjective, Georg. III. 331, II. 487.

P. 88. The *bulbul*, or Persian nightingale, is exhibited in Sir William Ouseley's Oriental Collections for January, &c. 1797.

To the instances of birds nesting in rocks, p. 91, not confined to the *dove*, add that affecting simile of Apollonius Rhodius, IV. 1298, of the young birds falling down into the clefts, to the great but unavailing grief of the mothers.

P. 96. A stronger instance of *reiterations* may be found frequent in Moschus' elegy on Bion.

Αρχετε Σικελικαι τω πενθεος, αρχετε
Μουσαι.

P. 146. The thigh of Menelaus, stained with the blood trickling from his wound, is compared to *ivory* stained or dyed with red.

Ὡς δ' ὅτε τις τ' ελεφαντα γυνη φοινικι
μιηνη. Il. Δ. 140.

Copied by Virgil, Æn. XII. 67.

P. 147. *Awe-striking* looks are, in Tasso, looks that glow with *lightning*, not with *fury*.

P. 148. Add from Virgil, Æn. VI. 883,

——manibus date lilia plenis.

The translator will candidly excuse these few observations, and believe us sincere in our approbation of his performance, and desirous to see the farther specimen of his poetical talents, which he announces, in a translation of Lucretius. Mr. G. has recommended himself to the Medical Society by his works in their department.

52. *The Works of* Richard Owen Cambridge, *Esq. including several Pieces never before published; with an Account of his Life and Character, by his Son,* George Owen Cambridge, *M.A. Prebendary of* Ely.

WE see with pleasure the spirit of biography conspiring with filial piety to transmit deserving characters to posterity. An instance of this we have already reviewed (Life of Wilmot) in vol. LXXIII. p. 151. The present is of equal interest, and not less happily calculated

calculated to express "the high gratification afforded to the feelings of a dutiful son in paying this last and only remaining tribute of duty and affection to the memory of a revered parent, and in recording, he trusts, for the benefit of others, those virtues, the recollection of which is indelibly impressed on his own mind. To this undertaking he is farther encouraged by the reflection that so much of his own life has been passed in the enjoyment of his father's society, and in the constant observation of his many excellent qualities, as enables him to assure the reader, that, whatever other attractions these memoirs may be thought to want, they will not be found deficient in those essential points of biography, fidelity and truth. In order, however, to give to this account a sanction of more unequivocal authority than may, perhaps, be allowed to the affectionate interest and partial judgment of a son, I will gladly avail myself of the voluntary testimonies given by others to my father's virtues and talents at different periods of his life; which, coming chiefly from persons distinguished for their accurate knowledge of the characters of mankind, and their skill in describing them, will, I hope, be considered as furnishing an additional weight to this relation, and render it more generally interesting."

The subject of these memoirs was born in London Feb. 14, 1717, descended from a family for several generations settled in Gloucestershire. His father, a Turkey merchant, died soon after his birth, leaving him to the care of his mother and her brother, Thomas Owen, esq. a lawyer, retired to Britwell park, co. Bucks, who, having no issue, adopted his nephew, and superintended his education. He was educated at Eton, and numbered among his principal friends and associates Mr. Bryant, Mr. Gray, Mr. West, Lord Sandwich, Hon. Horace Walpole, Dr. Barnard, afterwards master and provost of Ely, and Dr. Cooke, late dean of Ely. Here also commenced that affectionate friendship with Capt. Henry Berkeley, eldest son of Henry third son of Charles second Earl of Berkeley, killed at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745. Ever foremost in the active sports of the field, young Cambridge did not neglect reading the Greek and Roman historians; but, as character was always his favourite study, he preferred antient dramatic writers, as well as the best English, and performed several characters in both with singular success. His early relish for the tranquil beauties of Nature was realized with great success in his seat in Gloucestershire, and afterwards in the meadows at Twickenham. From Eton he was sent to St. John's college, Oxford; and in one of the vacations, at the invitation of Horace Walpole, visited Houghton, when the Congress was held there, an annual meeting, chiefly composed of persons connected with Sir Robert Walpole in public life, and, among the rest, Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle. The first public display of his poetical talents was on the marriage of the Prince of Wales. He left Oxford for Lincoln's inn 1737, where he met with Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. who introduced him to many literary acquaintance, and he renewed that with Henry Bathurst, afterwards lord chancellor, and first became acquainted with the Hon. Charles Yorke, Mr. Wray, and Mr. Edwards. Not intending to be called to the bar, he would have travelled, but was prevented by the hard frost of 1739-40. In 1741 he married the daughter of George Trenchard, esq. of Wolveton-hall, co. Dorset, and settled in his family-seat at Whitminster, on the banks of the Severn, seven miles below Gloucester. The stream which ran through his grounds he made navigable for boats; and, having a mechanical turn, the structure of his various boats afforded him an opportunity of shewing his practical knowledge in that branch of science. The late Prince and Princess of Wales, and their eldest daughter, being on a visit to Lord Bathurst, at Cirencester, honoured Mr. Cambridge at a water-party. Among his active exercises was shooting with a bow and arrow, in preference to the gun; and his mind was engaged in writing "The Scribleriad," a mock heroic poem*, the hero of which was that

* "The following is the character given of this poem 50 years after its publication, by a distinguished scholar and critick of the present day: 'The Scribleriad 'is a work of great fancy, just composi-'tion, and poetical elegance, but, above 'all, of mature judgment, conspicuous 'throughout. It should be read as well 'for instruction as amusement. The pic-

'tar

that great traveller and collector the late Dr. Askew, to whom the classical literature of this country is so much indebted. Mr. C. was so captivated with the beauties of the Wye, and the bold and romantic character of Piercefield, that he recommended it to Mr. Morris, and had some share in making the improvements. Among Mr. C's intimate friends he reckoned Paul Whitehead, the poet laureat, and the Hon. Thomas Villiers, afterwards Earl of Clarendon. But he resisted all their solicitations to come into parliament and engage in public life, preferring the private station. The death of Mr. Owen, 1748, put him into possession of his property, which, though not very extensive, was an acceptable addition to the small income on which he had hitherto lived. He was now enabled to cultivate more at his ease the very select society to which he had access. He took a house in London, near his friend Villiers; and in 1751 purchased the villa at Twickenham, where he settled—an event which contributed essentially to the happiness of his future life during a period of more than fifty years, and where he made his wished-for improvements. His mode of living there was in the hospitable stile of a country gentleman, his house always open to his friends, and to those whom merit, talents, or knowledge, entitled to his notice, received with unvaried frankness and cordiality. When a select party was assembled to meet some literary character or ingenious traveller, it was his care to suit the company to each other, and thus to avoid the interruptions which frequently defeat the object of such meetings. If the conversation wandered, or got into unskilful hands, he had a most happy talent of bringing it back to the proper point, and of suppressing the superfluous talker; which was always done with so much dexterity and good humour that the person in question was always the last in the company who was sensible of any intention to take the conversation out of his hands. In the choice of his acquaintance, neither titles nor wealth were to him any recommendation; the qualities he looked for and regarded were worth, talents, or accomplishments. It would not, indeed, be easy to say whether his independent but respectful behaviour to those of superior station, or his kindness and condescension to inferiors, was most remarkable; by the former he was generally esteemed and admired, and by the latter he was universally respected and beloved. To these indeed his manner was peculiarly acceptable and engaging; those little attentions which he delighted to pay where he thought they would give pleasure, were shewn in a way almost peculiar to himself; and towards such as were connected with him he ever manifested a fatherly regard. His domesticks were made happy in his service; they were seldom changed; and several, after age and infirmity had rendered them unequal to their duty, were still maintained in his house.—"What most contributed to establish his reputation for humour and a just insight into character were his Essays published in *The World*, a periodical paper, begun in 1752, and kept up with great spirit for four years."—"How far that even and regular flow of spirits with which he was blessed was the effect of constitution, the consequence of temperance, or of an habitual activity, or whether it arose from an union of all the three, it may be difficult to determine; but, from whatever cause it proceeded, there is no doubt that he possessed, in a superior degree, the happy talent, not only of regulating his conversation, but even his spirits, by the temper and feelings of the company he was in, who always found him equally disposed to listen or to converse, to be grave or gay, humourous or instructive, as best accorded with their wishes and inclinations. By such behaviour in society it was "that his acquaintance soon became a synonymous term for his friends." In Lord Hardwicke's family began his acquaintance with Count Poniatowski, who, after his accession to the crown of Poland, of those Englishmen who came to his court he seldom failed to enquire after his old acquaintance.

"The arduous situation in which this country found itself in the commencement of the French war, 1758, turned the attention of every considerable man in the kingdom to dangers that threatened it from various quarters,

'ture is entitled to much attention.' Note to the Shade of Pope, by the author of the Pursuits of Literature." A letter from the author, in a feigned hand, is in one of our former volumes. See also vol. LXXII. p. 977.

ters, and to the measures necessary to avert the impending storm. In the general alarm Mr. C. heartily partook; and, as his active mind was naturally anxious to acquire early and correct intelligence of the events of that interesting period, he was happy to avail himself of the familiar footing on which he lived with several men of the first stations and abilities, whose talents were called forth in parliament or in the cabinet. At Lord Anson's table, which was filled with gentlemen of the navy, he was sure to find society suited to his choice; and the concern he took in the naval operations of that period brought him acquainted with almost every seaman of distinction; and Admiral Boscawen was his particular friend; the eminent services performed by him in the course of the war, which have immortalized his name in the Annals of the British Navy, afforded him particular pleasure, heightened by his friendship and esteem for the excellent wife of this brave officer, who, in the tenderest anxiety for her husband's safety, never lost sight of what was due to his honour and fame. Mr. C. acquired early intelligence of the voyages of discovery set on foot after the peace of 1762, and became successively acquainted with the discoverers. But no object appeared to him of greater magnitude than the state of our Asiatic colonies. He was among the few who saw, in its true light, the rapid extension of our possessions in India, and viewed with sufficient foresight the importance of such an acquisition of territory, both in a commercial and political view. Finding how little this subject was in general understood, particularly from the distance of the country, and still more from the dissimilarity of its whole system of government, religion, and manners, from our own, he conceived that it would be an interesting and useful undertaking to give a general history of the rise and progress of the British power in India. Perceiving a general impatience for some authentic information relative to the events which had recently happened upon the coast of Coromandel, and thinking it important that the bold and artful attempts of France to wrest these possessions out of our hand should be more generally known and attentively watched, he determined to postpone his original plan, and publish without delay such an account of the recent transactions in that part of India as would be most instructive, and serve to confute the gross misrepresentations of the French. Col. Laurence's narrative and other authentic papers enabled him to publish the "History of the War on the Coast of Coromandel," 1761; and he then resumed his intention of proceeding in his larger undertaking, when Mr. Orme returned from India with an intention of publishing his own work, which afterwards appeared. Mr. C's was very favourably received, and translated into French, and was esteemed the fairest and most correct representation of the French proceedings in India. Mr. Lally Tolandal, son of Gen. Lally, gave public testimony to it by embracing Mr. C. when accidentally introduced to him, assuring him, with great emotion, he was under more obligation to him than to any man living, for that his work had been of greater service than all the other documents he could procure towards redeeming his father's honour and recovering his property, owing to the clear and intelligent detail it contained of the transactions on the coast of Coromandel in which M Lally bore so principal a share, and to the just representation it gave of the conduct of the French in that quarter. The increased interest which this publication induced Mr. C. to take in the affairs of India, and the intimate knowledge he had acquired relative to that subject, made it a favourite one with him for the remainder of his life, and led to an acquaintance with most men of experience who returned from thence, and from whom he learned whatever they had to communicate worthy of notice. Among the rest, Mr. Hastings, whose vigorous and successful exertions for the preservation of that extensive and valuable part of the British territory, over which he presided under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger, engaged Mr. C's respect and admiration as much as his private virtues won upon his esteem and friendship.

"About the year 1762 Mr. C. received a valuable acquisition to his social circle in his much-esteemed friend the amiable author of *Hermes*. Mr. Harris, by obtaining a seat in Parliament, and, soon after, a place, first at the Admiralty-board, and then at the Treasury, resided a considerable portion of

of the year in London, from whence he and his family passed much of their time at Twickenham. This easy and familiar intercourse was improved by the intimate friendship that grew up between the daughters of the two families, and now subsists between them and the author's surviving sister: nor can he forbear to mention the very marked respect and attention that was always paid to his father by the children of his old friend (the present Earl of Malmesbury and his sisters) to the very latest period."

But we must pass over the tribute of friendship to other contemporaries, and hasten to the close of Mr. C's life, brought on more by natural weakness than by malady. "It is somewhat singular, and may be regarded as a proof of an unusually strong frame, that no symptom of disease took place; all the organs of life continued to execute their respective functions until, Nature being wholly exhausted, he expired without a sigh Sept. 17, 1802, leaving a widow, two sons, and a daughter." The sum of his character is that of a truly good man. The Memoirs are embellished with portraits, by Bestland, of Mr. C. and his friends Isaac Hawkins Browne, Sir Jn. Trenchard, Earl Bathurst, Earl of Clarendon, Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Anson, Admiral Boscawen, Mr. Harris, Andrew Stone, and Viscount Barrington; views of his seat at Whitminster, co. Gloucester, and at Twickenham; frontispiece to "The Scribleriad;" and Dr. Johnson's ghost appearing to Mr. Boswell, with the descriptive leaf of that print, an admirable satire on the impertinence of collecting every foible of a friend to raise one's self into significance; but of which satire its object was so insensible as not to shun the opprobrium of it.

The miscellaneous verses are,

On the Marriage of the Prince of Wales, 1736.

Learning, a Dialogue between Dick and Ned.

Society, addressed to H. Berkeley, Esq.

Tobacco, a Tale.

Archimage, in Imitation of Spenser, and descriptive of the Author and some of his Boat's Crew.

Apology for writing Verse.

To W. Whitehead, in Answer to his Epistle to an Author, inserted in the Life.

Imitation of Horace, Book II. Ode XV.

Danger of writing Verse.

Dialogue between Lord Ducie and his Horse.

The Author to the Scribleriad.

Horace, Epistle XX. imitated.

Miscellaneous Verses, written at Twickenham from 1751 to 1801.

Dialogue between M. P. and his Servant, Imitation of Horace, Sat. II. 7.

Intruder, Imitation of Horace, Sat. I. 9.

Fable of Jotham to the Borough-hunters.

Fakeer, a Tale.

Elegy on an empty Assembly-room.

Dialogue between a disappointed Candidate and Friend.

Verses occasioned by the Marriage and Game Acts.

Parody on Apollo's Speech to Phaëton.

On the Appointment of Lord Temple to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

Against Inconstancy.

To Mr. Whitehead, on being made Poet Laureat.

Epilogues, by Miss Pope and Mrs. Pritchard.

Dialogue between Sir Richard Lytelton and Thames, Imitation of Horace, Ode III. ix.

To Ozias Humphrey, Esq.

Mr. Wilkes's Soliloquy before his Election for Chamberlain, Parody on Cæsar's Speech in the Boat, Lucan's Pharsalia, V. 559.

On Painting, to Mr. Patch.

On the Head of Sir Isaac Newton.

To a Lady, on the Witch of Endor.

Parody on Achilles' Speech, Pope's Homer, I. 309.

Parody on the old Song of Death and the Lady.

Invitation to a Ball at Lady Cooper's, and Answer.

Progress of Liberty.

On seeing the Motto to a French Paper, "Dulce & decorum est pro Patriâ mori."

To a Friend, a great Astronomer.

Free Translation of Boileau, Ep. I. c. 16.

Epigrams.

The essays in "The World" are, Numbers 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 65, 70, 71, 72, 76, 99, 102, 104, 106, 107, 108, 116, 118, 119, 123, 206, and one, never before printed, on the effects of different sorts of food.

53. *An Explanation of the XIth Chapter of the Revelation of St. John. By* Robert Ingram, *M. A. Vicar of* Wormingford *and* Boxted, Essex, *and formerly Fellow of* Corpus Christi *College*, Cambridge*.

SHEWS how fully and punctually the second woe, ver. 7—13, has been accomplished

* Printed at *Loughborough*, as the learned author's foregoing publication on the same subject (LXXIV. 313) was at *Colchester*. For an account of Mr. Ingram see vol. LXXIV. p. 881.

accomplished in and by the late contest with France. Mr. I. explains the two witnesses of "a succession of persons whom God would raise up and preserve during 1260 days, who should oppose and exclaim against the errors and corruptions of this Church, and set forth how contrary they were to the doctrines of the Gospel. They may be called two witnesses, as two witnesses were required by the Mosaic law to establish any particular matter; and it has been observed, the most distinguished ones have generally risen up in pairs. They have been wonderfully preserved by Providence, and have foretold and denounced many calamities. The last and greatest attack made on them was by the beast, not on the whole body of Protestants, but in France, on the whole body of the *Revolutionists*"..."When I first gave it as my opinion that France would be the place, I little thought of such witnesses as these, but imagined it would be some sudden effort of the Roman Catholicks, excited by a faction, to extirpate all the Protestants out of the kingdom, as was the case of the massacre on St. Bartholomew's. Nevertheless, it is so obvious to all that there is no occasion to spend time in proving it, that the French revolutionists not only rejected their antient form of government, but also forsook their old the Roman Catholic religion; and they have, in a more especial manner, reprobated those doctrines which are mentioned in the Prophecies as the distinguishing ones of the corrupt Church."...."Still many, no doubt, will startle and be surprised at my placing the revolutionists among the witnesses, as they seemed at first to have abandoned the whole Christian religion. But it should be considered that this might in some measure be owing to the abrupt manner in which they broke off from this corrupt and idolatrous Church. But we ought to consider, farther, that, as the event shews God intended to make use of them as the executioners of one of his most severe judgments, such kind of witnesses was the most proper for the purpose." We can follow Mr. I. no farther, or in his idea that the treacherous peace made by France in 1801 was "the *great voice*, saying unto these witnesses, Come up hither, and they ascended up to heaven in a cloud (referring to their doing all these things calmly, gently, and sedately, and their enemies beheld them). And the same hour, or while these things were doing, there was a great earthquake or revolution in France."

54. *A Letter, addressed to the Right Honourable Lord* Hobart, *his Majesty's late principal Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. By Col.* Thomas Picton, *late Governor and Captain-general of the Island of* Trinidad, *and Brigadier-general commanding his Majesty's Troops in that Island.*

THE publick has been kept in anxious suspense respecting the charges brought against this officer, who was second in command, under the late Sir Ralph Abercrombie, at the taking of Trinidad. It now appears that these charges originated from the first commissioner; and that the sight of a quarto book, printed by B. M'Millan, intituled, "A Statement, Letters, and Documents respecting the Affairs of Trinidad; including a Reply to Col. Picton's Address to the Council of that Island; submitted to the Consideration of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, by Col Fullarton," in the form of a letter to Lord Hobart, occasioned the letter addressed to the same Nobleman by Governor Picton, who has made a defence, established by so many important proofs of acknowledged merit that it is impossible for the publick to withhold their acquittal.

55. *A Sermon preached in the Parish Church of* St. Mary, Stafford, *at the Visitation held by the Archdeacon,* August 8, 1804. *By the Rev.* Edward Whitby, *Vicar of* Seighford.

FROM Eph. i. 8, 9, the preacher shews "the consistence of Grace with Faith, and the gratuitous gift of Salvation to man, unable to obtain it by any act of his own, as every Christian, of any persuasion whatever, in his dying hour confides in the hope that God, for Christ's sake, will pardon his transgressions, and blot out the remembrance of them for ever. St. Paul has guarded the abuse of the doctrines of Justification by Faith, and Salvation by Grace only, to give an opening to Sin. For, having maintained the doctrine of Justification by Faith only in the first five chapters of his Epistle to the Romans (and only of Faith that it might be of Grace), in the two following chapters he shews the consistency

sistency of this doctrine with that of Obedience unto Righteousness; and, having established his second doctrine without invalidating his first, from both together he draws an inference by which every professor of the Christian faith may try and examine himself whether he be really a believer or no—by the effect produced by his faith on his life and conversation."

26. *An Oration, commemorative of the late Major-general* Alexander Hamilton, *pronounced before the* New York *Society of the* Cincinnati. *By* J. M. Mason, *D. D. Pastor of the first associated Reformed Church in the City of* New York. *With an Appendix, containing the Particulars of the Duel between General* Hamilton *and Colonel* Burr; *a Copy of the Paper left by the General; and the Rev. Dr* Mason's *Letter to the Editor of "The Commercial Advertiser," giving an Account of the General's last Moments.*

THE Doctor styles Gen. Washington "the father of his country, and Gen. Hamilton her eldest son. He began with the profession of the law, an advocate, at 17. His first step from the college was into a military post; his second into the family and confidence of Washington. After the peace he applied to the study of the law. From him originated the Fæderal Constitution, not such as he wished, but such as he could obtain, and as the Fæderal States would ratify, is the Fæderal Constitution. His ideas of a Government which should elevate the character, preserve the unity, and perpetuate the liberties, of America, went beyond the provisions of that instrument. His judgment preponderated in placing Washington as the first magistrate; and he, in return, committed to Hamilton the province of finance, whereby, in spite of great opposition, he restored the commerce and the credit of his country. The French revolution, which our fondness mistook for the birth of virtuous freedom, stood before him from the beginning in that hideous form in which it has since unmasked. Not to be duped by hollow pretensions, he was active in arresting the course of an insolent minister; and, not to be biassed by popular frenzy, he secured that dignified ground to which the United States were led by the proclamation of Neutrality. Without his aid, great Washington himself might have been borne down by the torrent, and the nation implicated in war to gratify the resentment and ambition of France. The Western Insurrection, which had rejected the condescending proposals of Government, was overcome by his prudent firmness, and the rebellion disappeared without effusion of blood. After the restoration of order, Mr. H. continued but a short time in office: he returned to the practice of the law, and entered into the public service with property of his own, the well-earned reward of professional talents; and impoverished himself while he was enriching the commonwealth. A charge of invading the public purse was brought against him. The virtuous saw with regret that he stooped to repress it; and with anguish that, in regard to a private aberration, his defence contained *a disclosure of which they admired the ingenuousness but deplored the occasion, while they wept over a spot in a blaze of excellence**. Large and lucrative practice at the bar promised to replace his pecuniary sacrifices in official life. But a new distress of his country threw him again from his professional engagements. Our remonstrances against the injuries committed by France had proved unavailing, and her rude and humiliating requisitions had fired the national spirit. Little was to be expected from the generosity, and less from the rectitude, of a Government founded upon the maxims of the new philosophy. Tribute or the sword was the only choice of the States; and it would have been a libel on the war of independence to have hesitated a moment. A provincial army, with Washington at their head, was summoned into the field; but the condition on which he *suspended* the acceptance of his own commission was, that Hamilton should be his associate. The end of this stipulation could not be misunderstood. He not only designed to have his age relieved from some heavy cares by his young friend, but, in the event of his own decease, to leave the sword of America in the hands of a man whom nothing could overreach, nothing intimidate, nothing corrupt." (p. 19.) On the adjustment of the dispute, Hamilton returned again to his profession; "but he was not an hour absent from the public service.

* The lines in Italic are to be noted as a specimen of American eloquence. Edit.

c No

No office in the nation would have moved him from his purpose. He reserved himself for crises which he feared were approaching, such, especially, as may affect the integrity of the nation. Such was his anxiety for the Federal Constitution, although too slight for the pressure it has to sustain. Pre-eminence in whatever he chose to undertake was the prerogative of Hamilton." (pp. 20, 21.) . . . . " Fathers! friends! countrymen! the death of Hamilton is no common affliction! The loss of distinguished men is at all times a calamity; but the loss of such a man, at such a time, and in the very meridian of his usefulness, is singularly *portentous*. When Washington was taken, Hamilton was left; but Hamilton is taken, and we have no Washington. We have not such another man to die. Washington and Hamilton in five years! Bereaved America! thou art languishing under the Divine displeasure!" (p. 22.) . . . . " Fathers! friends! countrymen! the grave of Hamilton speaks! It charges me to remind you that he fell a victim, not to disease nor accident, not to the fortune of glorious warfare, but, how shall I utter it? to a custom which has no origin, no aliment but depravity, no reason but in madness! Alas! that he should thus expose his precious life! This was his error! A thousand bursting hearts reiterate, this *was* his error!" (p. 23.)

57. *Oppression deemed no Injustice towards some Individuals; illustrated in the late Treatment of Mr.* John King *under a Commission of Bankruptcy.*

" HE that is first in his own cause seemeth just; but his neighbour cometh and searcheth him." Proverbs of Solomon, xviii. 17.

58. *Observations on a short Tour, made in the Summer of* 1803, *to the Western Highlands of* Scotland; *interspersed with original Pieces of descriptive and epistolary Poetry.*

TOURS to Paris, to Wales, to the Highlands, have of late multiplied upon us beyond all ordinary limits. This is a very good-humoured traveller; and his verses, many of them, indicate a feeling heart and an improved taste; but the volume will hardly be sought beyond the circle of the author's friends. At p. 74 the author gives a grave description of a flying fish, having never seen one before, "there are two very long fins near the head," &c. &c. For paying the small sum of one shilling to Mr. Parkinson, of Blackfriers-road, he may see this and a great many more wonderful things; and, probably, in his next travels will have his astonishment less excited.

59. *The Gazetteer of* Scotland; *containing a particular and concise Description of the Counties, Parishes, Islands, Cities, Towns, Villages, Lakes, Rivers, Mountains, Valleys,* &c. *of that Kingdom. With an Account of the political Constitution, History, Extent, Boundaries, State of Agriculture, Population, Natural History, Buildings, Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Roads,* &c. *Illustrated with an elegant Map.*

THOUGH this volume appears without a preface, and without an author's name, and may appear therefore to be a mere fabrication for the shops, it is by no means a despicable publication. The list of names is very numerous, and the accounts of the places seem to omit nothing of importance. We shall insert as a specimen, taken without particular selection, the account of

" GLENCROSS; a parish in Mid-Lothian, situated about 7 miles W. from Edinburgh. It forms a square of about 3 miles. The greater part of the parish is adapted for pasturage, being part of the Pentland hills; and in the low grounds the soil is also better adapted for pasture than tillage. The part of the Pentland hills, which is in this parish, like the rest of that elevated ridge, consists of different kinds of whin-stone, and other primitive strata; while the lower grounds, which form part of the valley of Mid-Lothian, contain minerals of different kinds, termed secondary strata, which are commonly sandstone, limestone, coals, and its concomitant fossils. By the side of Glencross water there is a vein, several feet wide, of *barytes*, or *heavy spar*, which is so frequent an attendant on metallic veins, both in Scotland and foreign countries, that it always affords a probable indication of metals, especially of lead. There are some extensive and beautiful plantations of *larix* (larch) and other trees, mixed with *laburnums*. There are some vestiges of camps at *Castle-Law*; and a rude stone, erected on the spot, commemorates the battle of Pentland-hill, fought on the 28th of November, 1666. Near *Woodhouselee*, the property of A. Frazer Tytler, Esq. judge-advocate of Scotland, on the borders of this parish, with that of *Pennycuik*,

7

Pennycuik, lies the scene of that favourite Scots pastoral, the *Gentle Shepherd*; at least there is a strict coincidence between the actual scenery and the *local* circumstances mentioned in that poem. The general description of the scene is, '*a shepherd's village and fields, some few miles from Edinburgh.*' The *West Port* is also mentioned as the road from the village to market. The scenery in the neighbourhood of *Woodhouselee* is exactly characterized:

'Scene I.

'Beneath the South side of a craggy bield,
Where crystal springs the halesome waters
yield.

'Scene II.

'A flowry howm, between twa verdant
braes, [claiths:
Where lasses use to wash, and spread their
A trotting burnie, wimpling through the
ground, [round.'
Its channel pebbles, shining, smooth, and

"A romantic fall near the head of Glencross water is still named *Habbie's How*, of which Ramsay's description is exceedingly accurate:

'PEGGY. Gae farer up the burn, to
Habbie's How, [mer grow.
Where a' the sweets o' spring and sum-
Between twa birks, out o'er a little lin,
The water fa's, and mak's a singan din.
A pool breast deep, beneath as clear as
glass,
Kisses wi' easy whirls, the bordring grass,
We'll end our washing while the morn-
ing's cool, [pool
And when the days grow hot, we'll to the
And wash oursells,' &c.

What adds more to the resemblance is, that this pool is still a favourite bathing-place."

Some other particulars are added, respecting William Tytler, esq. author of the "Inquiry into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," &c. who was a native of this parish. Of EARLS-TOUN, the native place of *Thomas the Rhymer*, a good account is inserted; but it is omitted to be said that the antient name was *Erceldoun*, which may mislead enquirers led by the fame of the said poet, who is usually called *Thomas of Erceldoun*. See Mr. W. Scott's publication of his Romance of *Sir Tristram*. It is evident, nevertheless, that this Gazetteer deserves recommendation.

60. *A Tour through the* British West Indies, *in the Years* 1802 *and* 1803; *giving a particular Account of the* Bahama *Islands*. *By* Daniel M'Kenfen, *Esq.*

THIS is a tour of a new description. The author first gives a concise account of Barbados, Dominica, Antigua, and Jamaica; afterwards the reader has a very entertaining representation of the Bahama Islands. A small but neat map accompanies the work, which is an addition to which we are always friendly. Every reader who has curiosity on the subject of the West Indies generally, or the Bahamas more particularly, will be glad to possess this little volume, with which we have been agreeably amused.

61. *Essays on History, particularly the* Jewish, Assyrian, Grecian, *and* Roman; *with Explanations, for the Use of young Persons. By* John Holland.

A WORK against which the persons for whom it professes to be calculated cannot be sufficiently cautioned, both on a religious and modest account.

62. *The Faith and Hope of the Righteous: or, A Sermon, preached at the Octagon Chapel,* Bath, *on* Sunday, December 2, 1804, *on Occasion of the Death of the Rev* Archibald Maclaine, *D. D. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *D. D.*

THE contrast between the characters of good and bad men, Prov. xv. 32, is exemplified more particularly in the hour of adversity and at the approach of death. Of the subject of this discourse Dr. G. thus speaks:

"It might be imagined that the cordial and hospitable reception which this victim of wanton speculation experienced in our country, and to which his virtues so well entitled him, might compensate, in a great degree, for his losses and separations: still, however, he was no longer able to be a *labourer together with God* for the salvation of souls entrusted to his care, and so justly endeared to him; and who shall say what bitter regrets this circumstance alone must have excited in one whose *praise* and delight were *in the Gospel?* nay, he was not qualified to fulfil here any of the ministerial duties to which he was so much attached; he could not deliver, as usual, from the pulpit salutary precepts and animating exhortations—he did not, however, omit to profit by the only means left him of becoming useful—his writings and example. In the former, from the fulness of a benevolent heart, and from a knowledge acquired by experience of the dreadful scourge which was chastising so great a part of the civilized world, he generally admonished the inhabitants of this kingdom of their danger and their duty on some public day of humiliation, when it is so requisite for us to examine our *plagues*,

plagues, to repent of our past sins, and to adopt suitable precautions for the future*—in respect of the latter, he stood eminently high for the discharge of the various branches of his duty to man, as parent, master, neighbour, and friend—of fidelity and zeal in his duty to God, many of this assembly know that he gave the most decisive proof. You will recollect, my brethren, not only with what cheerfulness and assiduity he resorted on these days to the *courts of the Lord's house*, but also with what fervour and solemnity he joined in our offices of devotion, and with what humility, as a docile and attentive hearer, he took his place among others on the bench of instruction—he who was so well qualified, and had been so long accustomed to instruct.

"Brought up in the Presbyterian form of ecclesiastical government, if he continued to give it a preference, it was such as was exempt from the slightest tincture of bigotry—he was far from considering his own communion as infallible in order to issue a sentence of condemnation on all others, leaving them to the uncovenanted mercies of God—this his enlightened mind and liberal heart equally forbad—he sincerely deprecated all such illusory attempts as tending to commute a superficial attachment to a *form of godliness* for the inherent substantial *power* thereof, and as calculated to irritate and strengthen the cause of discord rather than to conciliate and promote that of union or peace. He would, therefore, either confound these attempts in a dignified gravity, with solid arguments which seldom failed to convince; or expose them in a happy vein of good-nature and innocent pleasantry, which could not but amuse. He was a sincere friend to our Episcopal Church, admired its services, espoused its most essential doctrines, joined, as I have observed, in its communion, and associated with some of its highest and brightest ornaments.

"It is not my intention to enter more into the history, or enlarge on any other occurrences in the life of this valuable minister†. I might, no doubt, trace him from his earliest youth, and relate with what satisfaction he reflected, in his dying moments, that the seeds of piety and virtue then sown in his heart, gradually unfolded and brought forth fruit; manifested, on a variety of conjunctures, by his dispositions and actions; in his giving a preference (even before the dawn of reason) of *the house of mourning to the house of feasting*; in the avidity with which, when a boy, he joined in the obsequies of the dead, and repeated the admirable service of our church for that solemn rite. I might relate, that, no sooner did he enter on his sacred office, than he became conspicuous for his zeal in the various branches of his duty; that, intimately convinced of the fundamental truths of our holy religion, he defended them like another *Apollos, an eloquent man, and mighty in the Scriptures*, confounding the open, and exposing the insidious, attacks of their enemies ‡; dispelling the mists and prejudices of error; strengthening the upright,

* "See, in particular, "The Solemn Voice of Public Events," considered, &c. printed by Hazard, 1797."

† "He was a native of Monaghan, the county-town—the son of a worthy Dissenting Minister, who dying while he was young, some relations sent him for education to the University of Glasgow, under the celebrated Mr. Hutcheson. From thence he repaired to the Hague, in 1746, to be assistant to his uncle, Mr. Milling, minister of the English church of that place, whom he succeeded in the office. He married the daughter of M. Chais, a distinguished minister of the French church, by whom he had four children, three of whom, two sons and a daughter, are now living. He left Holland in 1796."

‡ "I am far from classing Soame Jenyns among the insidious enemies of the Christian faith—on the contrary, his production in support of it appears to be the genuine result of a sincere and upright zeal. But we all know that a good cause may be injured by a bad defence in the hands even of a zealous advocate; especially when this advocate has acquired reputation in another walk of literature, and when the defence itself contains many useful and pertinent remarks, expressed in a popular and captivating form. This observation may be illustrated by Mr. Jenyns's "View of the internal Evidence of Christianity." Such a favourite was this little book with the publick, that it run through four editions before it reached Dr. Maclaine. He was well acquainted with the celebrity of the author, and perceived at once the evil consequences of his work—he anticipated with anxiety the occasional triumph which artful unbelievers would gain from so crude and feeble a vindication of the faith—he was convinced that it abounded with inferences adverse to the cause which it was meant to support; and this conviction gave birth to a beautiful specimen, an admirable model of liberal, of sound and lively criticism. The style of Dr. Maclaine's "Letters to Soame Jenyns, Esq." is animated, pure, and nervous—and he exposes in them with vivacity

upright, comforting the weak-hearted; bringing sinners to repentance, sometimes with the pathetic invitations of God's mercy, sometimes with the terrible denunciations of his justice; diminishing the influence of luxury and vice, and trying to establish the empire of virtue and faith in their stead—thus *not handling the word of God deceitfully* or lukewarmly, *but by manifestation of the truth, commending himself to every man's conscience in the sight of God.* 2 Cor. iv. 2." (pp. 22—28.)

"In proportion as infallible symptoms announced the fall of its earthly tenement, his soul, possessing the *peace of God*, was fortified against the terrors of death; and he more and more felt the efficacy of that faith which he had so earnestly inculcated on others. When satisfied that the awful summons was issued, *set thine house in order for thou shalt die*, he received it in saying, 'You remember, Socrates, the wisest and best of heathens in this state, could only express a hope mingled with anxiety and doubt; but, blessed be God, though a grievous sinner, in retiring to that bed from which I shall rise no more, *I know*, my friend, *whom I have believed*—death cannot separate me from the love of Christ—in him *to die is gain.*' Nothing but the most solid and intimate conviction could produce the energy and warmth with which these words were spoken, and which made an indelible impression on him who heard them. The decay of nature soon consigned him to that state which with so much firmness he anticipated. And here, on his last bed, he afforded a noble example of the Christian's triumph. The divine goodness was eminently displayed towards him in an exemption from agonizing pains, so common to the closing scene of mortality, and in the preservation of his intellectual powers." (pp. 32, 33.)

"The doctrine of the sleep of the soul till the general resurrection he had maturely and thoroughly investigated—and the result of his studies obliged him to declare it not less uncomfortable than unphilosophical and unscriptural—and now one of his sweetest reflections was, that his understanding, in the vigour of health, obliged him to adopt this decision—he derived his highest pleasure from a conviction, that, instantly on leaving the body, the righteous would enter on a state of happiness perfect in its kind, though not in that degree which he will experience at the final consummation of all things." (p. 36.)

This discourse is dedicated to Thomas Hope, esq. the patron and protector of the deceased.

63. *Observations, addressed to the Publick in general, on the Cow-Pox; shewing that it originates in Scrophula, commonly called* The Evil: *Illustrated with Cases to prove that it is no Security against the Small-Pox; also, pointing out the dreadful Consequences of this new Disease, so recently and rashly introduced into the Human Constitution. To which are added, Observations on the Small-Pox Inoculation, proving it to be more beneficial to Society than the Vaccine. By* R. Squirrel, *M. D. formerly resident Apothecary to the Small-Pox and Inoculation Hospital.*

SO much has been held forth, and with so much enthusiastic zeal, on the new-invented antidote to the Small-

vivacity and moderation, with perspicuity and vigour, the many vague assertions, loose reasonings, and untenable positions into which the precipitate judgment of that author had unhappily led him. In saying this, however, let me not be thought to censure with exaggeration, or to disparage beyond reason, Mr. Jenyns's work; let it be consulted with Dr. Maclaine's judicious strictures, and it may contribute both to the pleasure and advantage of the reader.—I may here take occasion to observe, that our author's principal work, the Translation of Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, is not only considered to be executed with judgment, with elegance, and classical taste, but the original is rendered almost doubly valuable by the sensible and interesting notes with which the translator has enriched it. The public voice has sufficiently stamped the merit and utility of this work by a most extensive circulation. But, alas! *sic vos non vobis*, for, a publication which has brought thousands into the purse of the booksellers, augmented the author's with only 130l. He was sensible of his imprudence in making such a contract, and, by dint of persuasion and entreaty, had contrived a plan in some measure to atone for it, by appropriating the work again to himself. A few years since he had resolved to continue the history to the present time, and thus add another volume to a new edition; but the difficulty of procuring authorities to elucidate the progressive stages of irreligion in France, and the apprehensions of a decay of his intellectual as well as constitutional *stamina*, made him soon abandon his resolution. Posterity have to regret that the scheme was not projected at an earlier period, since it might have given rise to a work which would, no doubt, have instructed and delighted them, as well as have increased the author's reputation. His last publication, a volume of miscellaneous sermons, has lately passed the ordeal of all the Reviews with so much *eclat* that any encomium on them from me becomes superfluous."

pox, much more, in matter and time, than was ever urged in favour of Inoculation, which obtained, at last, so happy a footing, that one would hope English Good Sense and Impartiality would give the objections to the new practice a fair and deliberate hearing. Dr. Jenner's own description of the Cow-pock is sufficient to alarm the subjects of it; but what shall we say when Dr. Squirrel supports his refutation of its efficacy by 29 cases of death or debility entailed on the patients; when Dr. Archer, physician to the Small-Pox and Inoculation hospital, who had inoculated 2000 patients, declared, at the anniversary-dinner, he would give 500l. to any person who would produce a solitary instance of the small-pox having taken place in any patient which he had inoculated; the Suttons, who inoculated about a quarter of a million of people in this country; and Baron Dimsdale, who also inoculated many thousands, declared they never heard the small-pox was caught afterwards? The small-pox inoculation improves the health and constitution, and carries off many complaints which were very uncomfortable both to the parents and children; the vaccine produces very ill health in children. Dr. Woodville, in his reports of a series of inoculation for the cow-pox, acknowledges that "out of about 500 cases of the inoculated cow-pox, one proved fatal, and in some others the disease, from the number of pustules, was of formidable severity—and it must be acknowledged that, in several instances, the cow-pox has proved a very severe disease; now, if it be admitted, that, at an average, 1 in 500 will die of the inoculated cow-pox, I confess I should not be disposed to introduce this disease into the Inoculation hospital, because, out of the last 5000 cases of variolous inoculation, the number of deaths had not exceeded the proportion of 1 in 600. These reports evidently prove (says Dr. Squirrel) that Dr. Woodville, instead of being sanctioned in pursuing vaccination any longer, was truly reprehensible for so doing. He certainly should have rested satisfied that no private or public advantage would possibly accrue from persisting in such a practice. The result of his own experiments, I should have imagined, would have been sufficient to induce him to relinquish and explode the cow-pox for ever from the hospital. Had he done this, he would, in a great measure, have exculpated himself from that public censure to which he so greatly exposed himself in admitting a practice into the hospital of which no rationale had been given. He must have been deficient of observation not to have discovered that the place was exceedingly ill qualified to give cow-pock inoculation a fair trial, owing to the air being always contaminated with the contagious effluvia constantly arising from the patients then under the natural small-pox in the same house; a circumstance that accounts for the great number of pustules which came out in different parts of the bodies of more than half of the persons who were vaccinated at the hospital; or why should such an event take place there only?" (p. 51.)

"Can the vaccinators, who have been so zealous in the cause, secure the constitution, at the same time that they inoculate with the cow-pook virus, from its pernicious effects or dreadful consequences? or can they promise that this matter shall not produce a scrophulous disease in the human system, in any form whatever, such as either glandular swellings, scabbed head, swelled legs, or any ill-conditioned humour affecting different parts of the body? Most certainly they cannot. I defy them; because they have not ascertained the true source of the disease; and, therefore, with truth they cannot assure the publick that that with which they inoculate shall not be taken from a pustule which originated in scrophula. Hence the impropriety of pursuing such an intricate, destructive, and (I hope I may be allowed the expression) infamous practice; a practice that will redound to the dishonour and disgrace of the vaccinators, so long as that name can be retained in the memory of man*.—This attempt to resist the farther progress of the malignity of the vaccine virus or poison, of which I have set the example, will probably be prosecuted by a more able pen, until the pillars of the Jennerian Institution moulder into dust, and the Hospital for the Small-pox Inoculation recover its reputation and dignity, and restore to the publick those advantages of which they have so long been deprived." (pp. 53, 54.)

* Dr. Squirrel, in his infinite rage, [illegible] Herod. Edit.

The

64. *The Trials of* Thomas Price *and* Matthew Creese, *in the Court of* King's Bench, *for Perjury, in voting for Sir* Francis Burdett, *at the late* Middlesex *Election. Taken in Short-hand, by Mr.* Gurney.

THESE are two of thirty indictments of which true bills were found. We do not wish to rejudge, but to record the interesting verdicts. If we mistake not, two more have since been convicted.

65. *Observations on the Exercise of Riflemen; and of the Movements of Light Troops in general. By Serjeant* Weddeburne, *of the 95th (Rifle) Regiment*

THIS pamphlet is the production of a serjeant of the 95th regiment, the only organized body of regular riflemen in the British service, and on that account it is entitled to considerable attention.

The instructions which it contains, being founded on the practice of that regiment, cannot fail of being highly useful to those volunteers who have engaged in a similar line of service; and we therefore recommend it to them as the best treatise on the subject that has hitherto come to our knowledge.

66. *A Father's Gift to his Children: Consisting of original Essays, Tales, Fables, Reflections, &c. By* William Mavor, *LL. D.*

INDEFATIGABLE for the service of his own children in particular, and for the rising generation in general, Dr. Mavor has now added to the various treasures he formerly addressed to youth an amiable and interesting work, under the above title. It is admirably calculated to entertain and instruct, by observations at once brief and impressive; by anecdotes and characters appropriate and happy to the subjects they are intended to illustrate; and by tales and fables ingeniously invented and related, so as to promote and embellish the best moral purposes. Were *public rewards*, on the sanction of National Institutions, to be adjudged to *public benefactors*, proportioned to the value and extent of their labours, the author of these little volumes would, unquestionably, have high and substantial claims; and would, long since, have had those claims allowed and gratified. The work is addressed, vol. I. to the Countess of Moira; and vol. II. to the Marchioness of Blandford.

The following little extract will at once amuse and instruct our young readers; and, in truth, the work abounds with matter no less engaging and useful than the part we have selected, which is intituled,

"THE ALARM-BIRD.

"Near the Copper Mine River, which falls into Hudson's Bay, lives a tribe of Indians, who traverse the immense and dreary solitudes that surround them in pursuit of deer or other game, from which they derive their only subsistence. The animals, however, taught by experience to shun the haunts of men, and instinctively led to conceal themselves in the most sequestered spots, would with difficulty be discovered, were it not for one of the winged tribe, of the owl genus, called the Alarm-bird *.

"No sooner does this bird descry man or beast than it directs its flight towards them, and, hovering over them, forms gyrations round their head. Should two objects at once arrest its attention, it flies from the one to the other, alternately, with a loud screaming, resembling the crying of a child; and in this manner it will follow travellers, or attend a herd of deer, for the space of a day.

"By means of this guide, whose qualities so well correspond with its name, the Copper Indians are apprized of the approach of strangers, or directed to the herds of deer and musk-oxen, which otherwise they would frequently miss. Is it to be wondered at, then, that they hold the alarm-bird in the highest veneration? It seems, indeed, to have been intended by Providence for the solace and friend of the miserable inhabitants of those wild and sterile regions; and will furnish a new evidence of that superintending care which watches over all.

"The Cuculus indicator, so celebrated in the warmer climates for detecting the treasures of the bees, in the deep recesses of the woods, within the hollow trunks of trees, has, or may be thought to have, a view and an object in its services. It feels the want of human assistance, to enable it to enjoy the fruits of its discoveries, and, therefore, instinctively calls for it, in hopes of being recompensed with a share of the honey, which, we are told, the natives readily allow it; but the Alarm-bird appears perfectly disinterested in its labours; it answers no purpose of its own, and, therefore, may be considered as one of the bounties of Heaven to a people and a country almost shut out from the participation of the common blessings of life. It confers benefits without the prospect of a reward; and, for this reason, is entitled to the greater regard.

* "See Hearne's Journey to the Copper Mine River."

"To

"To contemplate the various animals that are dispersed over the globe, and the various blessings and advantages of different climates, will naturally lead us to the Source and Dispenser of all; and, though some parts of the works of Creation are more conspicuously beneficial, and cannot escape the most common observer, yet we may, from analogy and reason, conceive, that nothing was made in vain."

67. HARVEST HOME; *consisting of Supplementary Gleanings, Original Dramas and Poems, Contributions of literary Friends, and Select Republications; including* SYMPATHY, *a Poem, revised, corrected, and enlarged, from the Eighth Edition. In Three Volumes. By Mr* Pratt.

HERE we have our old and agreeable friend the GLEANER, with the same face, and only with a new title, for assuming which he has given very satisfactory reasons; and we hope that it has not, like most titles, been unproductive of any *substantial* good, but, on the contrary, that his *Harvest Home* has been well attended, and that his barns are full of productive grain to himself.

To characterize the manner of an author who has been so long before the publick, and whose works have essentially contributed to its amusement, would be unnecessary. The same feeling mind, the same playful humour, the same beauties, and a very small portion of the same blemishes (for what human work is exempt from some?), run through these volumes as through all his preceding labours of a similar description. Indeed, we must candidly acknowledge that, entertaining as the *Gleanings* are, they are excelled by the work now before us.

Volume I. contains supplementary Gleanings in *Hampshire* and *Warwickshire*. Much valuable and truly original information is given relative to *Birmingham*, in the latter *Station*, for which we must refer to the work itself; and from the former, which includes part of Dorset, we quote the subsequent just and well-written compliment to the Shaftesbury family, with the apostrophe to "man," which naturally arises out of the subject.

"When the family," says Mr. Pratt, "are associated at St. Giles's, they divide the poor, as if part of that family, among them.

"The Earl, Countess, Lady Barbara, and their venerable and noble relative *, who has her general residence in London, take just and generous proportions. And I gather it from the most indisputable authority, that a daily progress of their benevolence was frequently made through the parish, when the snow has been too deep for any female footsteps, humanely speaking, but to those of labour, pity, and benevolence. What a lesson is here to the luxurious and unfeeling! What an example for fashion and fortune! I bring it forward with such intent; and, dear as Nature's scenery is to you, my friend, you will read with more interest a thousand-fold of such traits of *heart* amongst us, than of the loveliest sylvan picture that the immense forest can afford.

"O wonderful, interesting, transcendent MAN, what an object art thou in every part of the inhabited earth! Gardens, groves, forests, the rill, the brook, the river, the mighty deep—the cot, the mansion, the magnificent palace—what are each, or all of these, without thy animating presence? At once majestic and endearing being! how often, after I have surveyed with wonder and admiration the fairest, noblest, and the best of these, have I looked around for the only object wanting to complete the scene! how often have I strained the eye, and wearied the foot, to find important man! Yes, thou 'paragon of nature,' I have drooped and languished amidst the choicest of thy vernal, summer, and autumnal charms, dear as they are to me, when deprived of thy more precious society. Sweet is solitude, sweet the alternations of seasons, of sun and shade; but truly can I exclaim, in the words which the poet has given to the first lover, the first friend, and the first companion, "Nothing without thee, O fellow-man! can long be sweet."

In the IId volume we meet with three original dramas; and we confess our surprize that two of them at least should have appeared in this form before they had been introduced on the stage, where there can be little doubt but that they must have experienced success.

The first piece, under the title of "Hail Fellow! well met!" is written with uncommon felicity, as an exposition of the now-exploded doctrines of Liberty and Equality. We know not whether we ought to admire most, the genius of the author or the application of

* "She has lately paid the debt of Nature, and her good deeds have accompanied her to a better world."

of his talents to enforce order and legitimate government. In reading this drama we are alternately amused with eccentric character, and filled with indignation against the principles that have led to the degradation of the human race, and the ruin of some of the fairest countries in Europe. In the next, intituled "Love's Trials," founded on the popular story of the *Nut Brown Maid*, we meet with so much to admire, that it is really wonderful the piece never was publicly presented, for which purpose it was evidently written. We have heard, indeed, that there are mysteries *behind* the curtain; but we have no right to take a peep, and therefore can only recommend the "Nut Brown Maid" to the perusal of our readers, assuring them that they will infallibly be enamoured of her charms. The last drama, under the name of "Fire and Frost," it seems, was *accepted* by the late lamented Mr. Richardson, but, owing to his death, was never produced on the stage. It is full of life and bustle, and perhaps may yet be taken up by some of our managers as a good speculation, both for the Theatre and the Author.

The last volume is wholly devoted to the Muses. It opens with "The Physician," a poem, addressed to Dr. Mackie, of Southampton. Then follows a prayer to *Health*, written with all the fervour of a devotee, who knows the value, and has felt the loss, of that inestimable blessing.* The "Poet's Cottage," inscribed to Dr. Mavor, is a happy instance of private feeling and affection. It may be considered as the prelude to the Harvest Home volumes.

It is impossible to give even the titles of the various poetical effusions which are comprised in this volume; but, as a specimen of the promptitude with which our author embraces every opportunity of rendering poetry subservient to friendship and sentiment, we give the address to Mr. Whateley, of Grafton-street, on accidentally seeing him take leave of an only son:

"O thou of few but smiling years,
Who fill'st a parent's eyes with tears,
Tears of sweet hope and tender joy,
And trembling love for thee his boy!
O it is fitting thou shouldst know,
For thee alone those heart-drops flow;
And, as they bathe a father's eyes,
'Tis Heaven itself the stream supplies.

Think then, ah think that fathers feel
More than the *fondest* tears reveal;
Think that Affection bids them start,
And that their fountain is the heart;
Think that they fall lest thou shouldst stray
From filial Virtue's path away:
Who greatly love must greatly fear,
And both united form *the tear*;
It agitates, yet gives relief;
At once the cause and cure of grief.

A *parting* treasure thou, dear youth,
Of thy poor mother's love and truth,
Who perish'd as she gave thee breath,—
A legacy, alas! in death!
One precious gem brought safe to shore,
When life's rude storms would spare no more;
And, should that precious gem be tost
By those rude storms till it be lost,
Think how complete a wreck were there,
And think how vast thy sire's despair!

Ah then how deep the source of tears,
How justified a father's fears!
Yet all those fears shall groundless prove
In a dear son's observant love.
Thy blooming health, ingenuous child,
Thy pleasures pure, affections mild;
Sense which derives from mirth a charm,
And truth conducting fancy warm,
Shall give to that now trembling sire
All that a parent can desire!
And all these duties thou shalt twine
Around thy angel-mother's shrine;
And make her, in her seraph state,
Enraptur'd view her husband's fate,
As oft from heav'n she sees her boy
Deserving all a father's joy!
And if that joy, too great to bear,
Should still demand a tender tear,
O meet it with a holy kiss,
For 't is the sweet excess of bliss."

At p. 225 of this volume commence the "Poetical Contributions," or pieces of poetry presented to Mr. Pratt, by different living authors, as auxiliary to his Harvest Home Entertainment. Among other names of deserved celebrity, who have paid this tribute to friendship and to merit, we find those of the Poet Laureat, of Miss Pye his daughter, of Dr. Mavor, of Charles James, esq. of R. C. Dallas, esq. of Mr. Hutton, and others. This gives diversity to the work, and, at the same time, is a proof of the estimation in which the author is held by his contemporaries.

The contributions occupy about 200 pages; and after them we are presented with republications of some of Mr. Pratt's minor poems, which had been dispersed in news-papers and magazines; and the whole closes with the noble poem of "Sympathy," much enlarged and improved, which, if the author

author had written nothing else, would have ensured the immortality of his fame. To this highly-finished composition are subjoined some excellent notes illustrative of the passages and sentiments to which they refer.

Thus have we given a rapid view of the contents of the HARVEST HOME; and, though the title might imply that the author intended to sit down quietly, and enjoy the fruits of his previous labours, we hope he will, every succeeding Spring, and for many years to come, sow his field with some kind of grain, and that the publick will have the good fortune to participate with him in the increase.

The present work is dedicated, by permission, to the Prince of Wales, in a style of dignified and appropriate compliment.

68. *Poems; chiefly Tales.* *By* W. Hutton, *F. A. SS.*

PREFACE.—"Perhaps there is no instance upon record of a man like me, upwards of eighty, enlisting among the Poets; and, for the first time, handing to the world a volume of Verse. I may justly be called "A short-lived Poet."

"Like my brethren of rhyme, I wish to amuse, but doubt of success. A man may *wish*, but not expect. I am not solicitous after profit; but should be sorry if another suffered by my pen.

"I do not attempt those flights of modern Poetry which demand the whole attention to understand, and often oblige the Reader to recede a few lines to recover the meaning. Here sense is lost in sublimity! Nay, I have sometimes doubted whether the matter was understood by any except the writer. This brings to my mind the remark made upon a schoolmaster—"That he wrote two hands; one of them none could read but himself, and the other was even beyond his *own* ability."

"My Poems, like myself, are in the style of the last generation. They boast no language but the intelligent; neither will the *tale* admit of any other. They are remarks upon real life, character, and incident.

"If the modern flowers of rhetorick do not flourish here, I have substituted something preferable—*Truth*. I believe every one of the tales is founded on fact. Many of them fell under my own eye.

"The history of my poetical life is rather singular. Love and Rhyme often start together in the career of youth; I felt both in 1747. One half continued till 1752. During that period I composed a volume of Poems, which rested upon the shelf, and were scarcely ever opened, for 30 years. Nor did I write one Poem in the long interval of 40.

"In the fatal year 1791, when the mad rioters, encouraged by those who ought to have acted otherwise, found infinite pleasure in destroying more than 10,000 pounds worth of my property, my poor Poems perished in the flames. If *they* did not feel, their author did. This loss, but chiefly withdrawing from public business, awoke the Muse, after sleeping a long age.

"A few of the pieces in the beginning, dated 1752, which remained upon memory, I have inserted.

"Though the work should not be so fortunate as to pay the bookseller, or please the reader, it has paid me; for I consider their fabrication among the happiest moments of my life."

Our old friend's motto might have been,
"He lisp'd in numbers, for the numbers came."

We wish him the gratification of his wishes, and that his work may both "pay the bookseller, and please the reader."

69. *Miscellanies, In Two Volumes.* *By* Richard Twiss.

TO the publication of such Miscellanies as these it must be said the author's
"Poverty, but not his will, consents."
He has a list of near 300 subscribers at a guinea, and some more. We must, therefore, content ourselves with saying, that the first volume consists of Essays, Translations, and Fragments, neither new nor interesting, and some scarcely decent; and the second is made up of additions to the author's two volumes on Chess, and some heterogeneous matter like the former.

70. *The Character and final Perseverance of the Righteous. A Sermon, preached at* St. Margaret's *Chapel*, Westminster, *on* Sunday, December 16, 1805, *on Occasion of the Death of Mrs* Henrietta Stemler, *who departed this Life* December 6, 1804, *aged 55 Years, with some interesting Particulars of her Life and Death. By* John Davies, *M.A. Minister of* St. Margaret's *Chapel and late Fellow of* Trinity *College*, Cambridge.

WHEN it is considered that Mrs. S. was a Swiss by birth, and a follower of Wesley, though she knew not "from what precise period of her life her religious experience is to be dated," we shall not be surprized at the panegyrick of this sermon.—"With the

the very moderate means with which Mr. D. knew her to be poſſeſſed of, he wondered ſhe could contrive to be ſo extremely uſeful. At length, however, he diſcovered the ſecret; it was by *perſonal and active exertion.*" She gave great aſſiſtance to inſtitutions deſigned for public benefit both in Weſtminſter and elſewhere, and was indefatigable in her exertions in behalf of the "Weſtminſter Charity School," and in giving aſſiſtance to the Sunday-ſchools which were inſtituted, and for a long time continued in this chapel, and alſo to a little ſchool for girls which ſhe herſelf had founded. Mr. D. himſelf doubts whether he ſhould have been able to go forward amidſt the many diſcouragements he met with in the earlier part of his miniſtry in this place. "No one poſſeſſed more tenderneſs of conſcience. I have known her to feel in a way, that to ſome perſons would appear almoſt incredible, when ſhe had deviated in the ſmalleſt degree from the path of duty. Yet, though her ſtate was ſo ſafe, and her character ſo excellent, ſhe was not a perſon who lived much in the enjoyment of the comforts of religion. I attribute this to the unhappy tincture which her mind received, during the earlier part of her religious experience, under the miniſtry of Mr. John Weſley." From *her perſonal and active exertions*, and from her dying experiences, the preacher illuſtrates his text, Job xvii. 9.

71. *An Abſtract of the whole Doctrine of the* Chriſtian *Religion, with Obſervations. By* John Anaſtaſius Freylighauſen. *From a MS, in her Majeſty's Poſſeſſion. The firſt Book ſtereotyped by the new Proceſs.*

THE Editor conſidered that the tranſlation of this work of a German miniſter of conſiderable talents and erudition, and of diſtinguiſhed reputation in his profeſſion, miniſter of St. Ulrich's church, and inſpector of the public ſchool at Hal, an eminent divine of our Lutheran church, might be of ſome uſe in this country, highly ſerviceable both as an elementary book for the inſtruction of the youth of both ſexes, and as a conciſe and comprehenſive view of the whole ſyſtem of Chriſtianity for perſons of a more mature age, who had neither leiſure nor inclination to go through elaborate or voluminous treatiſes of theology. This tract has had the honour to ſtand very high in the good opinion of the *higheſt female perſonage* in the kingdom, by whoſe order it was originally tranſlated into Engliſh for the uſe of her daughters, as we learn from the Preface to it, aſcribed to the Biſhop of London. An edition in a ſmaller ſize, for the uſe of young perſons at ſchools, is preparing at the ſame preſs.

It is the firſt production of the new *ſtereotype* preſs, a method of printing invented in our own country, as may be ſeen in the Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer, p. 585, 4to. Mr. Foulis, of Glaſgow, revived it in an edition of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; and in France by the celebrated Didot (ſee p. 179). The plates of both were thin, and the wooden blocks on which they were nailed liable to be warped by uſe and accidents. Earl Stanhope has very much improved the invention by caſting the plates thick and ſolid, augmenting and ſimplifying the power of the preſs by which the preſent work has been executed. The paper is the firſt ſpecimen made by what is termed *the machine,* in which the ſheets are extended to any dimenſions at pleaſure. Its texture is ſolid and even throughout, its colour good, and by a certain *roughneſs* on its ſurface, in which it reſembles copper-plate paper, it is adapted to take the imprint advantageouſly. The benefits of this mode of printing are, a ſaving of paper, by printing a number of copies occaſionally as the book is demanded by the publick, and the expence of re-compoſing. But, as it admits of no improvement in a ſecond edition, it is beſt adapted to the re-printing of ſtandard works. The Britiſh and Foreign Bible Society juſt eſtabliſhed will find it of great uſe to their benevolent deſigns; and if it ſhould be adopted by the Society for Propagation of the Goſpel, it would wipe off the diſgrace of wretched editions of the Holy Scriptures, the diſtribution of which is illiberally confined and circumſcribed, and the impreſſion ſcarce legible by the perſons for whoſe uſe they are intended. The Oxford edition of 1794 we deem a ſtandard, not having ſeen any later that we could put into the hands of ſervants or the poor; and yet the price is unabated, and the bookſellers take a profit on the price at which the Society will not ſell any without their intermediation.

The ſtanding rules of the Stereotype office prefixed to this volume are,

1. No-

1. Nothing is to be printed against religion; 2. Every thing is to be avoided on the subject of politicks which is offensive to any party; 3. The characters of individuals are not to be attacked; 4. Every work which is stereotyped at this office is to be composed with beautiful types; 5. All the stereographical plates are to be made according to the improved process described by Earl Stanhope; 6. All school-books and works for the instruction of youth will be stereotyped at a lower price.

72. *The History of the City of* Glasgow *and Suburbs: To which is added, a Sketch of a Tour to the principal* Scotch *and* English *Lakes. By* James Denholm, *of the Academy,* Argyle-street. *Embellished with* 15 *elegant Engravings [from Drawings by himself]*.

WE recommended a Guide through Manchester in a former volume; and we can give an equally good character of the present more copious work, which wants not the foil of the preceding histories of this city to set it off. Mr. D. under the auspices of the Earl of Hyndford, some years ago "projected" a work on a still more extended scale, the natural and civil history of the county of Lanark. Since then, however, the necessary avocations in which he is engaged have hitherto prevented him from carrying it farther. We shall feel satisfaction in having that addition to the topography of Scotland in our Review. Previous to the publishing of the first edition of this History of Glasgow, no regular historical account of Glasgow had appeared for upwards of 20 years. It was composed and published in 1797, and has since that period passed through two very considerable editions. Various alterations and additions were necessary to adapt the narrative to the growing prosperity of the city, and that more intimate acquaintance with its history and condition, which results from a continued residence within its precincts. Agreeably to this view of the subject, he has in several respects deviated from the original plan, and has inserted many particulars formerly omitted in the preceding editions. The ecclesiastical has been separated from the civil history; the description has been enlarged, as well as the accounts of the various public institutions; and many facts relating to the commerce, the manufactures, and present state of ... city, have been incorporated with ... work.

73. *A practical Treatise on the superior Efficacy and Safety of Stizolobium, or Cowhage (the Dolichos Pruriens of* Linnæus*), internally administered in Diseases occasioned by Worms; wherein are exhibited, a concise Statement of the Symptoms of the Disease, and the Uncertainty of most other Vermifuges now in Use. To which are added, Observations on some other indigenous Anthelmintics of the* West Indies*; and several Cases not published in any of the former Editions. By* William Chamberlaine, *Member of the Royal College of Surgeons,* London; *Fellow of the* London *Medical Society; &c. &c. The Ninth Edition, enlarged.*

AFTER this ample title-page, the ingenious Author shall speak for himself:

"My primary object continues to be, the introduction into common practice of an article of the Materia Medica which I have long experienced to be a safe and efficacious Anthelmintic; but I trust I shall not be charged with needless amplification in now prefixing a more extended description of the worms that infest the human body, the characteristic marks whereby the several species are distinguished, and the variety of troublesome, often alarming, symptoms of disease which their presence occasions in the animal frame. The subject is equally important to the Naturalist and Physician; and these two characters are so often united in the medical practitioner, that I should hope most of my readers, to whom the practical part of this Treatise may prove interesting, will not be indifferent to the descriptive."

Testimonials of the efficacy and utility of Cowhage are subjoined from several Physicians of first-rate eminence.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CORRESPONDENT is of opinion, that the Gen. HAWLEY enquired after, p. 135, was father of the General of that name who was routed by the Rebels at Falkirk, Jan. 17, 1745-6; and of a daughter who lived in one of the good houses at the bottom of Hedge-lane, near the Mews; and had a general acquaintance with the best company.

Another correspondent is desirous to subscribe to Harwood's History of Lichfield if he could procure the Proposals.

In the Patent Rolls of 8 John, m. 2, is a grant "De anabogio & karkiâ battellorum, & mercato & ponte de Warâ." The market and bridge want no explanation; and *karkia battellorum* is the freightage of boats. But what means *anabogio?*

Many Oxford Almanacks, in series and single, are in Simco's, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, Catalogue. The late Mr. Cole gave Mr. Walpole a complete set to 1760.

LIMO-

LIMODORUM*.

By Dr. Shaw.

SWEET flow'r, whose modest beauties
blow
Deep in the green and silent vale,
Where willows, bending o'er the stream,
Wave gently to the passing gale;

So, in thy native Sina's shade,
Like thee. sequester'd and serene,
Soft smiling sit her pensive maids,
Pleas'd with the solitary scene.

There, listening to some magic tale
Of fabled bliss, or fancied woe,
They deck with art the silken veil,
Or tend the flow'rs that round them blow.

From moss-clad rocks and tangled shades,
The murmuring waters roll around,
Sweep thro' the garden's green arcades,
And shine along the varied ground.

On waving boughs the plumy race
Sweet carol from the blossom'd spray;
While, glittering in each pictur'd vase,
The golden-scaled beauties play.

Domestic cares, and duteous love,
In turn their tender thoughts employ;
And form within their green alcove
A happiness that cannot cloy.

* A Chinese plant.

THE MARINER'S DREAM.

By Mr. Dimond.

IN slumbers of Midnight the sailor boy
lay, [of the wind;
His hammock swung loose at the sport
But, watch-worn and weary, his cares flew
away, [his mind,
And visions of Happiness danc'd o'er

He dreamt of his home, of his dear native
bowers, [merry morn;
And pleasures that waited on Life's
While Mem'ry stood sideways, half co-
ver'd with flowers, [its thorn.
And restor'd every rose, but secreted

Then Fancy her magical pinions spread
wide, [rise;—
And bade the young dreamer in extacy
Now far, far behind him the green waters
glide, [eyes.
And the cot of his forefathers blesses his

The jessamine clambers in flower o'er
the thatch, [nest in the wall;
And the swallow sings sweet from her
All trembling with transport, he raises the
latch, [his call.
And the voices of lov'd ones reply to

A father bends o'er him with looks of de-
light; [warm tear;
His cheek is impearl'd with a mother's
And the lips of the boy in a love-kiss
unite [bosom holds dear.
With the lips of the maid whom his

The heart of the sleeper beats high in his
breast, [seem o'er;
Joy quickens his pulses, his hardships
And a murmur of happiness steals thro'
his rest— [for no more."
"Oh God! thou hast bless'd me, I ask

Ah! whence is that flame, which now
bursts on his eye? [ums his ear?
Ah! what is that sound which now 'la-
'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell
on the sky! [of the sphere!
'Tis the crashing of thunders, the groan

He springs from his hammock, he flies to
the deck,— [dire—
Amazement confronts him with images
Wild winds and mad waves drive the ves-
sel a wreck— [are on fire.
The masts fly in splinters—the shrouds

Like mountains, the billows tremendously
swell— [to save;
In vain the lost wretch calls on Mercy
Unseen hands of spirits are ringing his
knell,
And the death-angel flaps his broad
wing o'er the wave!

Oh! sailor boy, woe to thy dream of de-
light! [of bliss—
In darkness dissolves the gay frost-work
Where now is the picture that Fancy
touch'd bright, [honey'd kiss?
Thy parent's fond pressure, and Love's

Oh! sailor boy! sailor boy! never again
Shall home, love, or kindred, thy
wishes repay; [in the main,
Unbless'd and unhonour'd, down deep
Full many a score fathom thy frame
shall decay.

No tomb shall e'er plead to Remembrance
for thee, [eless surge—
Or redeem form or fame from the mer-
But the white foam of waves shall thy
winding-sheet be, [thy dirge!
And winds in the midnight of winter

On beds of sea-green flow'r thy limbs shall
be laid, [shall grow;
Around thy white bones the red coral
Of thy fair yellow locks, threads of amber
be made, [low,
And every part suit to thy mansion be-

Days, months, years, and ages, shall cir-
cle away, [shall roll;
And still the vast waters above thee
Earth loses thy pattern for ever and aye—
Oh! sailor boy! sailor boy! peace to thy
soul.

EPIGRAM.

IF Niger lies, as Niger always will;
E'en let him, unrefuted, lie his fill.
Who draws me black, discredits not my
phiz,
But shews me what his own heart's co-
lour is.

THE

THE following ODE, by THOMAS GREEN TESSENDEN, A. M. was written, set to music, and sung on a public occasion in Rutland, Vermont, July 1798; when the Armament which afterwards sailed to Egypt, under Buonaparte, lay at Toulon, and was supposed by many to be intended to waft the Blessings of French Liberty to the UNITED STATES.

YE sons of Columbia, unite in the cause
Of Liberty, Justice, Religion, and Laws:
Should foes then invade us, to battle we'll hie,
For the GOD OF OUR FATHERS will be our ally!
Let Frenchmen advance,
And all Europe join France,
Designing our conquest and plunder:
United and free,
For ever we'll be,
And our cannon shall tell them in thunder,
That foes to our freedom we'll ever defy,
'Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

Should Bonapart' come with his *sans culotte* band,
And a new sort of freedom we don't understand,
And make us an offer to give us as much
As France has bestow'd on the Swiss and the Dutch;
His band and his force
Will be futile of course,
We wish for no Frenchify'd freedom;
If folks beyond sea
Are to bid us be free,
We'll send for them when we shall need 'em.
But blood-thirsty Frenchmen we'll ever defy,
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

We're anxious that Peace may continue her reign,
We cherish the virtues which sport in her train;
Our hearts ever melt when the fatherless sigh,
And we shiver at Horror's funereal cry!
But still, though we prize
That child of the skies,
We'll never like slaves be accosted,
In a war of defence,
Our means are immense,
And we'll fight 'till our all is exhausted.
For foes to our Freedom we'll ever defy
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

The EAGLE of FREEDOM with rapture behold
Overshadow our land with his plumage of gold!
The flood-gates of glory are open on high,
And Warren and Mercer* descend from the sky!
They come from above,
With a message of love,
To bid us be firm and decided;
At Liberty's call,
Unite one and all,
For you conquer unless you're divided.
Unite, and the foes to your Freedom defy,
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

Americans, seek no occasion for war,
The rude deeds of Rapine still ever abhor;
But, if in defence of your rights you should arm,
Let toils ne'er discourage, nor dangers alarm.
For foes to your peace,
Will ever increase,
If Freedom and Fame you should barter;
Let those rights be yours,
While Nature endures,
For OMNIPOTENCE gave you the charter.
Then foes to our Freedom we'll ever defy,
Till the Continent sinks, and the Ocean is dry!

* Warren and Mercer were both distinguished personages, who fell in the war which separated America from Great Britain.

THE WARRIOR TO HIS BOY.

BY THE LATE C. LEFTLY, ESQ.

BE busy, boy! uncase my breast,
Thy wearied master pants for rest;
Unclasp the morion on my brow,
And loose the blood-stain'd spurs below,
Though Conquest on my banners wait,
And Triumph make my battles great.
Yet 'tis not love of pow'r or might,
That arms me for the clashing fight—
But love of her, whose blessed smile
Approves my strength—o'erpays my toil.
Though burns my breast with furious heat,
When thronging multitudes repeat
My praises to the babbling air,
And clog my chariot with their care;
Yet more delightful—dearer far,
Than sounds of trumpets, songs of war,
Than hosts of heroes put to flight,
To idle in my fair-one's sight!—
Come, come, be brisk, the tables spread;
And o'er the grey-stone pavement shed
A shower of roses;—through the hall,
On statues rude or columns tall,
The myrtle, and the flaunting vine,
In clustering wreathes luxuriant twine.
The richest feasts with haste prepare,
With burning perfumes cloud the air;
With sparkling wine the goblets fill—
Obey thy master, and be still.
When o'er yon deep and dusky stream
The Moon has hung a silvery gleam;
And Echo multiplies the roar
Of waters dashing on the shore;
Shall I command the boy to sing
And touch the tight Theorbos string:
Then trim thy voice to sonnets quaint,
That Hope, and Fear, and Rapture, paint;
To warm desires her bosom move,
And speak the extasies of Love.

But

But oh! peruse her features well;
Her reddening blush—her bosom's swell;
So may no gift of light regard
Thy faithful diligence reward!
When fast she breathes of youthful sighs,
When liquid radiance fills her eyes,
When palpitations seize her soul,
And tender thoughts in tumult roll;
Oh, then with wildering Madness fly
O'er all the chords of Minstrelsy;
Till fearful, and in mild amaze,
Her meekness shuns my frantic gaze;
And, listening what she dreads to hear,
She seals my wishes with a tear.
Then snatch thy torch, and run before,
Scarce let thy footsteps touch the floor,
Till, by her passion'd lover led,
My charmer mounts the bridal bed.
Oh! then let every sound be mute,
Save the soft warble of the flute:
For there I yield to Gertrude's charms,
Till battle calls again to arms.

THE QUESTION.

WHY, oh why this perturbation?
 Why this tumult in my breast?
Why this unknown sweet sensation,
 Charming, tho' it chaces rest?

Why this tender soft confusion?
 Why this downcast timid eye?
O'er my cheeks why this suffusion?
 Why th' unconscious frequent sigh?

Why this trembling fond emotion?
 Why the pulse's maddening play?
Thrilling bosom,—soft commotion,
 Restless night, and listless day?

Why do crowds no longer please me?
 Why so dear the lonely grove?
Why delight in thoughts that teize me?
 Tell me, Anna—is this Love?

LINES TO A REMONSTRATING FRIEND.

AH! chide me not, if yet once more
 I seek that love, long sought in vain;
Nor blame me, if, while I adore,
 My vows are answer'd with disdain.

Yes, I confess, 'tis poor, 'tis weak,
 To droop, to sit with folded arms;
To bear a fever in my cheek,
 And sorrow for an ingrate's charms.

Yet let me still my cares retain,
 Still droop, with folded arms still sigh;
Nor mock me, that I still remain
 The willing captive of her eye.

For Love with all his keenest smart
 Divine enchantment mingles still;
And, while he fires the conquer'd heart,
 He charms with many a pleasing thrill.

And tortur'd thus, thus doom'd to mourn,
 I still must feed this cherish'd grief,
And, could my peace once more return,
 My heart would scorn the poor relief.

Then chide me not, if yet once more
 I seek that Love, long sought in vain;
Nor blame me if, while I adore,
 My vows are answer'd with disdain.

VERSES

On the Death of J. S. G. an amiable Child, who died on Saturday, September 19, 1778.

Animula vagula, blandula!
ADRIANI Imp. Solil.

ONE fatal day, as Sol, profusely bright,
 Pour'd through the air his richest stores of light,
To deck the scene; th'angelic choir above,
Guardians of virtue, meekness, truth, and love,
In synod sat, and view'd the little throng,
(Their tender charge,) who, jocund, stray'd along
The plains; when, lo! MYRTILLUS, lovely boy!
(Now source of grief, as erst the source of joy,)
Was seen amidst the prattling tribe to sport
By the bright seraphs of th' æthereal court,
Who nor by space, nor yet to form, confin'd,
View scenes remote, and penetrate the mind.
At length th' enraptur'd Uriel silence broke,
And in these words th'assembled host bespoke:

"Ye see those little sportive wand'rers there,
The infant race, our own peculiar care;
Amidst them, note yon lovely peerless child,
Of aspect beauteous, and of temper mild;
In whose unsully'd breast fair Meekness reigns,
Eternal guest in these our pure domains:
Behold his blooming health, choice blessing giv'n,
Emblem of nobler life, deriv'd from heav'n;
Health, such as we immortals only know,
By fate deny'd in Frailty's sons below.
That spotless babe, though sprung of mortal birth,
Was ne'er design'd th' inhabitant of earth:
Disrob'd of flesh, from lower mansions torn,
His innocence would this our court adorn."
Thus Uriel spoke, acclaim'd by all the choir;
Each clapp'd his wings, and tun'd his golden lyre.

Scarce had the god of day, th' unweary'd sun,
With steady pace, another course begun,
When Death was sent, the babe to call away,
Who, sweetly slumb'ring, in his cradle lay.
The willing monarch came, and aim'd his dart:
His weapon flew, but miss'd the vital part.
Smiling in pain, th'awaken'd babe display'd
Such eloquence of charms, as soon dismay'd

The fiend; who fearing, part, no longer stay,
And grudging, part, to quit his lovely prey,
Distracted stood: mean-time the choir above,
Guardians of virtue, meekness, truth, and love,
Impatient, sound aloud their high command,
Dauntless, to lift again his iron hand,
Nor thus, with wayward cruel pity, flow,
T' afflict the babe, and stay the mortal blow.—
O'er this last scene the Muse her tears has shed,
Nor would the dying draw, nor paint the dead:
Convulsing strokes quick stopp'd the purple tide;
The cherub soar'd on high, the infant died!

W. B.

Stat sua et cuique dies—breve et irreparabile tempus! VIRG. ÆN. X.

BY MRS. OPIE.

HENCE! cruel Life! no more persist,
To warm this sad, this broken heart,
When Henry's clay-cold lips I kiss'd,
How welcome, Death! had been thy dart!

Speechless, they say, benumb'd I seem'd
While his last precious breath I caught:
No tears to sooth my sorrow stream'd,
And Agony suspended thought.

They tell me, thunders rent the air,
That vivid lightnings flash'd around;
But I beheld no lightning's glare,
Nor heard the pealing thunder sound.

They tell me, that my helpless child
I from my arms with fury toss'd;
It might be so—for I was wild—
The mother in the wife was lost.

They tell me, on th' unconscious corse
At length bereft of sense I fell;
Ah! blessed state! of balm the source!
It clos'd my ears to Henry's knell.

But, happy state, resembling Death,
Why is your balmy stupor flown!
Ah! why restore a wretch's breath!
For I can only live to moan.

E'en Reason says, I justly weep,
And ah! she says, I weep in vain!
My midnight couch with tears I steep,
Then rise at morn—to weep again.

When to my heart my child I fold,
She only deepens every sigh;
I think while I her charms behold,
How she'd have pleas'd her father's eye.

And while I from her lisping tongue
Soft childhood's artless accents hear,
I think, with vain Remembrance wrung,
How she'd have charm'd her father's ear.

I think—but, O forbear, fond heart!
From vain regrets to duties turn;
Yes—I will act a parent's part,
I'll tear myself from Henry's urn.

In life I still one charm can see,
One flower adorns that dreary wild;
That flower for care depends on me:
O, precious charge! 'tis Henry's child.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR 1805.

BY JOHN JOS. STOCKDALE, ESQ.

WHEN Sickness dire, with sable cloaks o'erspread
The British Throne, and shadow'd George's head;
How slowly mov'd the wheel of time, around!
Nor nought was heard but lamentation's sound,
Till Heav'n receiv'd, and to a Nation's pray'r
In mercy sent the saving Angel there.

Then, spite of Winter's boist'rous icy rage,
How soon revolving came the yearly age.
Nor storms of War could check the Island's smile:
Their King restor'd—light was their hardest toil.

They saw the Gallic throne in seas of blood
Usurp'd imperial, and unstemm'd the flood,
Save by Britannia, who, with steadfast eye,
Look'd not unmov'd, and heard Europa sigh;
Nor brook'd of monstrous crime the taunting boast,
But show'd the world, astonish'd, such a host
Of freeborn citizens, in arms array'd,
Britannia's self admir'd while she the grateful sight survey'd.

Oh! might the Muse, with strains prophetic fir'd,
Attune the lyre his Country's weal inspir'd!
Sing the dread vengeance of the new-born year,
Grasp the bright sword, or thrust th' unerring spear!
Of Northern courts in firm alliance bound,
To wrest from Gaul's abyss the reeking ground!

Shall young Gustavus, unlike Charles the Swede,
"For Hearths and Altars" now refuse to bleed?
No! the same valiant spirit which, of old,
Made all his people resolutely bold,
Proud, in his bosom fans the noble flame,
The King and subjects still shall prove the same.
Th' Imperial birds of Austria, Russia join'd,
Shall vie in battle to redress mankind,
The Turkish crescent seek the dire affray,
By British chieftains led, in Honour's way;
While abject Sov'reigns may their fate deplore,
Themselves and kingdoms fall'n, to rise no more.
Impending Vengeance be from Albion hurl'd,
And Empires hail the dread, the glory of the world.

Piccadilly, Jan. 1, 1805.

ODE,

ODE ON THE DEATH OF CLARISSA HARLOWE; TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF MAJOR HOHARST *.

SWEET flower, in foreign climes still
fair;
Fair as the flower in Eden blows;
May no decay thy bloom impair,
No shades obscuring round thee close!

To thee too rough a wind supplies
The softest breeze that warms the earth;
Ah, see the threat'ning storm arise!
Alas! it blasts thee in its birth;

Blighted in full-blown charms appears
This flower, yet lovely in decay;
We view it with admiring tears,
Admiring tears our grief display!

In life Clarissa, full of charms,
Shone with each bright attractive grace;
Nor now, tho' clasp'd in Death's cold arms,
Her beauty can that touch efface.

See her pure soul exalted rise,
Freed from its transient earthly dome,
Triumphant seek its native skies,
By kindred spirits welcom'd home.

Myriads, thro' regions of the blest,
Hail her release, with joy, from earth;
"Glory, refulgent crowns, and rest,
They sing, to thy transcendant worth!"

So triumphs Virtue, spotless, bright!
Come, Stella, join to hail the day;
The day she wing'd her glorious flight,
And left her pattern for our way.

Bring Cypress boughs that I may wreathe
The garland of funereal hue;
Whilst thou, my fair, soft sighs shalt breathe,
And with thy sorrowing tears bedew!

M.

SONNET,

For a Son's † Birth-day, aged 21, absent on the Bengal *Civil Establishment since 15 Years old.*

THY stripling form, in faithful memory shrin'd,
Yet meets my mental sight, oh son belov'd;
Where agile Grace and Manliness combin'd,
And vivid Wit its embryon sparkles mov'd;
As thy mild eye (Wit's harbinger) exprest,
Impulsive Fancy's salient motley flight;
And energetic glow'd thy gen'rous breast,
With lib'ral Rectitude's refulgent light;
Youth's dawn elaps'd, thy ripen'd talents beam,
This day, their rays on rich Hindostan's shores;
Where *Burrampooter* pours its mighty stream,
And Nature, thron'd in majesty, high soars!

* See a prose translation in Vol. V. of Richardson's Correspondence, p. 288.

† Mr. P. Roberdeau. See p. 153.

There bend my prayers exultant at thy name,
Suppliant of Fortune's smiles; long life;
and honor'd Fame!

Portsmouth, Jan. 5, 1805. R.

TRANSLATION OF HORACE, BOOK III. ODE XIII.

TO THE FOUNTAIN OF BLANDUSIA.

BLANDUSIAN Fount! oh, more than chrystal clear,
Thy brink adorned with wild flow'rs scatter'd near,
Worthy of wine, thy rock;
For thee to-morrow shall the kid be slain,
Whose horns now bud for War and softer Love;
Useless to him, for his red blood shall stain
Thy limpid stream, and with its glow improve,
Poor offspring of the flock!

That parching hour, when fierce the dog-star rides,
Affects not thy translucent cooling tides,
Which keep their pleasing chill;
For thou to oxen, weary from the ploughs,
And wandering cattle, giv'st thy freshening wave,
I, as the oak on these scoop'd rocks which grows,
Rank thee with noblest founts, as from the cave
Soft prattling fall, thy rill!

PEMBREY.

ON THE REV. MR. READY, WHO LATELY DIED SUDDENLY AT PECKHAM.

SHALL Ready die, and we not drop one tear?
Or breathe one pitying sigh upon his bier?
Ah, no! the good with sorrowing breath
Deplore his loss, and mourn his sudden death.
What, tho' no trumpet, with loud sounding fame,
Shall boast his praise; yet shall his humble name
Be found recorded on the Heavenly scroll;
And God shew mercy to his trembling soul;
For good and meek on earth are Heaven's regard,
And virtuous actions meet a sure reward.

G.

THE INSCRUTABLE WAYS OF PROVIDENCE.

B Y no exterior grac'd that marks a man,
O rdain'd to execute th' Almighty's plan;
N or yet by birth entitled to behold
A t any distant time his name enroll'd
P re-eminent 'mongst those in Royal State,
A nd arbiter of trembling Europe's fate;
R ejected from his own ill-fated Isle,
T he crown of France he wears—a tyrant vile,
E ncompass'd on his throne by crimes and guile.

H.

Pro-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 11.

Mr. *Pitt* called the attention of the House to the Papers relative to the War with Spain; and expressed his hope that the different stages of the negotiation might be fairly examined and discussed, as it was his earnest wish to point out the exemplary forbearance and moderation of Ministers. He then adverted to the relative situation of Spain and France by the Treaty of Ildefonso, by which 16 sail of ships and 24,000 troops were to be furnished to the party first attacked; and to a subsequent article of that Treaty, by which the whole force of Spain was put under the command of France; as also that she had absolutely demanded the fulfilment of the Treaty. He next proved that Ministers had sounded the Court of Spain on the subject of her inclinations to preserve her neutrality, or even to detach herself from France; and he proved that the most rigid instructions had been given to Mr. Frere to watch the preparations making in that country. It was here necessary to advert to the different Papers of which the correspondence consisted, and from which he induced, and clearly exhibited, the wavering conduct of the Spanish Government. He proved that Spain wished to avoid furnishing the ships and men to France, and to give an equivalent equal to 240,000 l. per month, which exorbitant demand was afterwards increased on the part of the French Government. This shewed that the preservation of her neutrality was only chimerical, which was evident by her wish shortly after to make a nominal Declaration of War against this country, and affording France the means of carrying on an offensive War. Afterwards France reduced her demands to 700,000 l. and Spain proposed to give only 600,000 l.; while another proof of her aid to the common enemy was her allowing of the passage of French seamen and marines to Ferrol. It was thus clear that the Treary of Ildefonso made Spain a party to the War; and it was honourable to our Administration, that they even connived at the subsidy to France, and that the temperate conditions of this country to Spain did not cease till her armaments were evident. The remainder of his observations went to shew that Mr. Frere never could obtain any satisfactory explanations from the Prince of Peace, and that the sum to be paid as a subsidy to France was half of the whole annual revenue of Spain! He then clearly specified the various instances of forbearance on the part of the British Government; justified their conduct on the grounds of policy and mercy; and concluded by moving an Address, expressive of the thanks of the House for the communication his Majesty had made on the subject; assuring him that the House heartily concurred with him in the objects of the War with Spain, which they would enable him to carry on with vigour, until it had an honourable termination, &c. &c.

Mr. *Grey* objected to the Address, and accused the Mover of uttering numerous fallacies. He admitted, that if a Defensive Treaty went to afford succours on such grounds as had been stated, that it was so strong a ground of War as not to bear any argument to the contrary. The question of policy in the conduct pursued by Administration towards Spain remained for discussion; and the question then would be, whether that conduct was necessary, and if necessary, whether it was politic?—This Country he thought, before the end of this unfortunate War, may have to pay subsidies for the defence of Portugal, which, had Spain been left to herself, she would most likely have defended; and he contended that it was the duty of Ministers to have declared War the moment they heard of the subsidiary Treaty, or at least on the information of the passage given to the French seamen and soldiers. He insisted that their conduct had been timid, instead of magnanimous; and he therefore moved an Amendment, which was uncommonly long, embraced all the topics of his speech, and tended to censure the whole conduct of the late and present Administration, as far as related to the rupture with Spain.

Mr. *Windham* moved an adjournment of the debate, which produced a violent clamour, but which was opposed by Mr. *Pitt*, proposing that it be deferred till tomorrow.

February 12.

The subject being resumed, Mr. *Raine* delivered his sentiments, which were, that the attack on the Spanish frigates was little short of direct piracy: that, to prevent the dreadful consequences which attended the capture, Ministers should have sent a larger force, which would have overawed the enemy, instead of inducing them to fight; and in short, that the mode in which the War had commenced was unjustifiable.

Mr. *Bankes* followed, and refuted the arguments

arguments of the preceding Speaker, by a variety of allusions to the Official Papers. The duties imposed on this Country during the occurrences which gave rise to the rupture, were vigilance, circumspection, and activity; while those imposed on Spain, were openness, candour, and ingenuousness. Spain had not acted in this way; on the contrary, there was evidently, through the whole tenor of her conduct, an attempt at concealment and duplicity.

Mr. *Johnstone* complained that Ministers, by their tardiness and forbearance, much as the latter had been extolled, had, in a great degree, compromised the honour of the Country. He did not blame the conduct of the late Administration, from October 1802, to the August following; but he could not help thinking Lord Hawkesbury wrong in not having selected a man of high birth and consideration to represent his country at Madrid.

Mr. *H. Addington* expressed his conviction that the Treaty of Ildefonso was a ground for War; but that no blame could attach to the late or present Government for not having categorically adhered to it, because no good could have resulted from pressing Spain to abandon that Treaty: he then vindicated the conduct of the late Ministry, and commended the proceedings of the present.

Dr. *Lawrence* discussed the merits of the quarrel; and inferred that the conduct of the late Ministers was indecisive, precipitate, and unjust; and that if there was any danger from the French ships in Ferrol, &c. it might have been prevented by an addition of equal force to our own squadrons to attack them if they came out: he considered the conduct of Ministers, by which so much bloodshed was produced, as without a shadow of excuse.

The *Master of the Rolls* replied generally to those who had spoken in support of the Amendment; and retraced the arguments already adopted to shew the relative situation of this Country and Spain, proving, by much forensic intelligence, that we had various causes for War with that nation long before it was commenced.

Mr. *Fox* delivered his sentiments at much length, in support of the Amendment. He said that the conduct of the Secretary of State was different from what it ought to have been; and that his first letter to Mr. Frere, demanding explanations, was sent without any authority for him to say any thing at all: that Lord Hawkesbury desired an unreserved communication, while he himself refused to give any such intelligence. Since we did not declare War immediately on account of the terms of the Treaty of St. Ildefonso, it was a proper time to frame some scheme or system of neutrality, while she shewed an amicable disposition towards us. During an interval of no less than five months, however, Lord Hawkesbury did not communicate one word to Mr. Frere, nor enable him to forward any propositions that might be made on the part of Spain. He concluded with saying, that the Country had entered into a War in which its honour was implicated, and which his sincerity must induce him to condemn.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made an eloquent reply, in which he insisted that no difference whatsoever prevailed between him and his friends who had spoken on the question. He again alluded to the different papers of the correspondence, to shew that our forbearance had been great, and honourable. The necessary consequence of the refusal of the Spanish Government to give a copy of their Treaty with France, was a war which the Spanish Cabinet themselves declared. On these grounds, he now asked for the judgment of the House and Country.

Mr. *Fox* made a short explanation, which was replied to by Mr. *Pitt*.

The House then divided, when the Amendment was negatived. For the original motion, 313: for the Amendment, 106. Majority, 207.

February 13.

The House went into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted:

Ordinary of Navy, 1,004,040 l. 6 s. 9 d.; Buildings, &c. of Ships, 1,553,690 l.; Transports, 975,000 l.; Prisoners of War, 525,000 l.; Sick ditto, 57,000 l.; American Treaty, 414,000 l.; Emigrants, &c. 135,721 l. 12 s.; Convicts 53,719 l. 1 s. 11 d.; Law Charges, 20,000 l.; Public Office, Bow-street, 12,000 l.; Printing, &c. for Houses of Parliament, 29,000 l.; Protestant Dissenting Ministers, &c. 10,476 l. 1 s.; Ministers of Vaudois Churches, 1,828 l. 5 s. 4 d.; Bills from New South Wales, 20,000 l.; Secret Services, 175,000 l.; Aliens, 7,620,000 l.; Coin, 2,000 l.; British Museum, 3,000 l.; Additional Buildings to ditto, 8,000 l.; Military Roads, 5,000 l.; Upper Canada, 8,379 l. 6 s. 8 ½ d.; Nova Scotia, 7,165 l.; New Brunswick, 4,650 l.; Prince Edward's Island, 3,100 l.; Cape Breton, 2,040 l. Newfoundland, 2,136 l. 12 s. 10 d.; Bahama Islands, 4,438 l. 12 s. 7 d.; Bermudas, 580 l.; Dominica, 600 l.; New South Wales, 9225 l. 12 s. 6 d.

February 14.

The *Speaker* reported that his Majesty had returned the following gracious Answer to the Address;

"Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen, I return you my warmest thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. Your entire concurrence in those motives by which I have been actuated in my conduct towards the Court of Spain, affords me the highest satisfaction. The cordial and zealous assurances of your continued support will, I trust, enable me to bring this new contest to a safe and honourable termination."

On the motion for the 2d reading of the Bill for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, Lord *H. Petty* condemned the measure, on account of there being no sufficient grounds for such rigourous proceedings, and he hoped that some person in the Committee would move that the Bill be limited to two months.

Sir *J. Newport* and Mr. *Pitches* spoke to the same effect; after which the Bill was read.

H. OF LORDS.

February 15.

The Duke of *Clarence* paid many compliments to Earl St. Vincent, and repeated his question to Ministers, as to their intentions towards that Nobleman.

Lord *Sidmouth* declared, in answer to the Duke, that there was no ground for any imputation against the Noble Earl.

The Duke then put some other questions to Lord Hawkesbury, as to the intention of Ministers respecting the Volunteer System; when the *Lord Chancellor* entered his solemn protest against such inconsistent proceedings; and Lord *Hawkesbury* refused to give any answer.

Lord *Darnley* moved for a Bill to repeal the Additional Force Act of the last Session, on account of its incompetency to the purpose for which it was introduced. He repeated many of the arguments which were urged against the Bill last Session; and asserted, that in one county, which should have produced 1097 men, only 14 had been raised.

He was answered by Earl *Camden*, who insisted on the efficacy of the Bill; and, after some brief remarks in support of the motion, from Lord *King*, Earl *Spencer*, the Duke of *Clarence*, and Lord *Grenville*, and Lords *Sidmouth*, *Mulgrave*, and *Hawkesbury*, against it, the House divided. For the motion, 113; against it 45. Majority 68.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce*, without entering into any argument, moved for a Bill to abolish the Slave Trade after a limited time, and for a Committee to consider its propriety.

H. OF LORDS.

February 18.

Lord *Grenville* called the attention of the House to the charges against Judge Fox, and expressed his opinion that a proceeding so entirely new was well worth their serious consideration; he advised them to reflect whether it were not better that this proceeding should originate in the Commons; and therefore suggested that the sitting of the Committee should be adjourned for six weeks.

Lord *Hawkesbury* condemned any farther delay in this business, as a serious evil; and he assured the House, that the present was by no means a new case. He was supported by the *Lord Chancellor*, who spoke against the delay.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* called their attention to the article of Supply which related to Naval Services. The total amount of the sum voted was about 14,645,630 l. exceeding the grants of the last year by 2,600,000l. The principal cause of that excess arose from the addition of 20,000 men for the service of the Navy for this year. There had been also some increase in the Extraordinaries of the Navy and Transport service.—The next atricle was the Army, and for that there had been voted 10,000,000 l. to which were to be added the estimated charge of the Volunteer service, and the estimated charge for Extraordinaries. The charge for Volunteer service last year had been 1,300,000 l. When that subject came before the House, he conceived, there would be some small diminution. The sum he assumed at present was 400,000 l.—For Extraordinaries he should calculate, with reference to those of last year, 3,360,000 l. This would leave the total amount of the Army Charges 14,778,391 l. which was 300,000 l. more than last year.—For Ireland there had been voted 3,838,506 l. under the head Guards and Garrisons; the article of Extraordinaries for the Volunteer service not voted, amounted to a sum considerably less than it had been estimated at; this arose from the estimate having proceeded upon a supposition that they would have been placed on permanent duty, an event which had not happened.—The whole of the Army Vote would therefore amount to 18,616,897 l. The total amount last year had been upwards of 19,000,000 l.—The next article was the Ordnance, for which, including what related to the Sea service, the amount was 4,246,994 l. for England, and for Ireland 600,000 l. making together 4,846,994 l. an increase beyond last year of 7 or 800,000 l. Under the head Miscellanies, the charge was 611,000 l. but there were beside some small articles, which might amount to 188,000 l. He should therefore state the total amount for

Miscellanies

Miscellanies for England at 800,000l. for Ireland 650,000 l. making the total miscellaneous service for Great Britain and Ireland 1,450,000 l. The statement of the Supplies would then stand thus;

Navy, exclusive of 390,000 l. Ordnance Sea service, 14,645,630 l.—Army, England 14,778,391 l. Ireland 3,838,506 l. Total, 18,616,897 l.—Ordnance, England, 4,246,994 l. Ireland, 600,000 l. Total 4,846,994 l.—Miscellaneous, England 800,000 l. Ireland and Permanent Grants 650,000 l. Total 1,450,000 l.—Making together 39,559,521 l.

He then observed, that there was an addition to those charges, to be considered in the Ways and Means, as it was of the highest importance; he alluded to the negotiations which had been entered into with certain Great Powers on the Continent, with a view to the attainment of Peace, not by conciliatory measures, but by the most vigorous exertions and the greatest of sacrifices: for this purpose, he proposed a grant of 5,000,000 l. to be added to the total joint charge for England and Ireland. He then specified the proportions to be paid by Ireland of the different estimates; after which he shewed that there was a separate charge for the deficiency of Malt Duties in 1803, of 320,000 l. and 414,000 l. for the payment of American claims. He next took a flattering view of the produce of the Revenue on an average with preceding years: but, on the whole, there was a deficiency in the Civil List of 2,800,000 l, making the total sums to be defrayed 43,690,419 l. In the articles of Ways and Means, the principal duties were those of Malt and Personal Estates, to the amount of 2,750,000 l. There was a surplus in the Ways and Means of last year of 1,236,460l.; and, in the Navy Debt of that year, a sum of 1,200,000 l. had not been called for. The result was, that the total surplus of Ways and Means for 1804, applicable to the Ways and Means of this year, would be 1,192,115 l. The Navy Debt also was considerably less last year than it had been at any period of the former war. The total amount of Permanent Taxes for the last three years (exclusive of 1803 and 1804) was 90,599,000 l. making an average of about 30,000,000 l. In this he included the Land and Malt, Sugar and Tobacco. He was then to add the duties of 1803 and 1804. In addition to this, the Consolidated Fund was entitled to the payment of 1,000,000 l. annually from Ireland. There were other articles which, together, made the Income of the Consolidated Fund 32,000,000 l.; against this was to be placed the permanent charge, amounting to 38,000,000 l. including the sum issued for the Sinking Fund. Then allowing for the charges of Courts of Justice, Judges' salaries, and other expences of the Civil List, there would be left a sum of 4,000,000 l. to be calculated as the surplus of the Consolidated Fund, applicable to the Ways and Means. He had taken his estimate on an average for 3 years preceding the two last, because the diminution of Revenue during the latter period had taken place upon certain articles only, with respect to which it was supposed the diminution would be temporary. It had been upon these articles on which a large duty had been laid after notice, such as Malt, Spirits, and Wine; the consequence had been, that the dealers had laid in a stock as large as possible. With respect to the duties on Wine, it was his intention, on some future day, to propose that they should be made permanent. Allowing for the causes he had mentioned, the total difference between the revenue last year, and the average of the last preceding three years, was not above 1,2000 l. Such were the grounds on which he calculated for 4,000,000 l. on the surplus of the Consolidated Fund.—The next article was the duty which was laid on Property, and the other War Taxes. They had been taken last year at a calculation of 10,000,000 l. but he would only take credit for 8,300,000 l. The Property Tax, estimated at 4,700,000 l. had only produced 4,600,000; but a considerable part had not come in. He should take credit upon this tax for 6,300,000 l. or an addition of one fourth to the present rates, as it was necessary at such a period to call upon the Country for fresh exertions, and to give vigour to the system of diminishing the Public Debt. The amount of the temporary War Taxes was one 4th part of the Property Tax, or 3 d. in 1 s. Supposing the Property Tax to be 4,000,000 l. the War Taxes would be 1,000,000 l.—This would make Taxes to be received within the year 15,750,000 l. exclusive of the Lottery, which would be 300,000 l. There would then remain 20,000,000 l. to be raised by Way of Loan. The Ways and Means then would stand thus:

Malt and Personal Estate Duties 2,750,000 l. War Taxes 8,300,000 l. New War Taxes 1,150,000 l.—Property Tax 6,300,000 l.—Surplus of Consolidated Fund to 5th April, 1806, 4,000,000 l. Lottery 300,000 l. Surplus of Ways and Means, 1804, 1,192,115 l. Loan, 20,000,000 l.—Total Ways and Means, 43,992,115 l.—In addition to this, he should propose a Loan of a further sum of 1,000,000 l. for Ireland, and 2,500,000 l. for England.

He then stated the terms on which the Loan

Loan had been contracted for; and the annual charge to be provided for by this Loan, which was, the fund to be created for paying the Loyalty Loan, the amount of the interest of 2,000,000 l. at 6 l. 17 s. 6 d. per cent. including the sum for the Sinking Fund, 1,176,000 l.—For charges and managing, 150,000 l. The sums granted to the Loyalty Holders, and the charges of managing; in the whole a sum of 1,537,000 l. Permanent Taxes.—Towards this, the first article of the New Taxes would be an increase of duty under the head Post Office. He should propose an additional Tax on Letters in the following proportion: 1 d. for every single Letter sent by the General Post; 1 d. upon two-penny post letters off the stones, and 2 d. for all letters by the packets. On Salt he should lay an additional duty of 5 s. per bushel, which would produce 4,000,000 l.: but only 6 d. per bushel on that exported.—On Pleasure-horses he should add one-fifth of the present tax; and the duty for those kept for husbandry, from 12 s. 6 d. to 1 l. Those farmers who pay only 2 s. 6 d. instead of 12 s. 6 d. not to be subjected to any additional charge. On those Legacies which had hitherto paid nothing, a Tax of 1 l. per cent. and that Personal Legacies on Land should be subject to the same proportion as other specific Duties.

The following is the total amount of the New Taxes:

Post Office 230,000 l.—Salt, home-consumption, 490,000 l.—Ditto, on exportation to Europe 80,000 l.—Pleasure-horses 110,000 l.—Husbandry ditto 320,000 l.—Direct Legacies 200,000 l.—Legacies charged on Land 100,000 l.—Ditto to strangers in blood 30,000 l.

Mr. *Fox* hoped this subject would be discussed; as there were many points which appeared highly objectionable. He condemned the principle of raising the War Taxes within the year; and made some severe remarks on the increase of the Tax on Income.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* made a brief reply to these arguments; after which the Report was ordered to be received.

February 19.

Mr. *Johnstone* made some remarks on the Budget, particularly on a grant of 1,000,000 l. to the India Company, who, instead of borrowing money, were, by the settlement of 1803, to pay the Government 500,000 l. per ann. He also made many objections to the 5,000,000 l. for Continental Alliances, as he thought it impossible to crush the power of Buonaparte.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declined any reply, as this was not the day for going into the subject.

Mr. *Calcraft* intimated, that, if the duty on Salt were persisted in, he should oppose the Bill in all its stages.

Mr. *Sheridan* also spoke against this duty.

Sir *R. Buxton* condemned the tax on Horses. He thought that, while they were taxing their Constituents, the Members ought to retrench some of their own privileges, particularly that of franking letters.

Mr. *Windham* and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, however, both spoke in favour of the privilege of franking, which, the latter said would, if abolished, only save 40,000 l. The resolutions were then agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

February 21.

The Duke of *Clarence* spoke against the mode of proceeding with Judge Fox, which, he contended, should have originated in the other House. This gave rise to a debate of great length, in which the same arguments were adduced as those which took place on the 18th.

Lords *Limerick*, *Mulgrave*, *Westmorland*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Sidmouth*, supported the present mode of proceeding; and Lords *Carlisle*, *Spencer*, and *Grenville*, in favour of the Duke's motion, which was negatived by a majority of 27.

Lord *King's* motion for an account of the persons arrested in Ireland was also negatived.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Windham* prefaced his motion on the Defence of the Country by stating, that he was influenced by the same motives which actuated Mr. Fox in his similar motion of last Session. He had heard that the Volunteers had improved, but he did not consider the Country more secure on that account; and he recapitulated his former objections against the different modes of raising men, on account of their inefficiency; and augured no good from the system of appointing Chancellors of the Exchequer Colonels, and Attorneys General Captains of Companies. Such a system was not calculated to be useful, and could not last; he then stated his objections to the Military Establishment of the Country, which were, that it was too various to be of advantage. He considered the Volunteer system as altering the general manners and tempers of the people. It tended to disturb the relations of civil life, filled men's minds with presumption, pride, and arrogance—it contributed to bring down the high, and exalt the low; and the consequences of such a system would be best ascertained at a *General Election* or a *General Scarcity*. He proceeded at much length through a variety of other objections to the Volunteers; and

and then adverted to the Militia, which he considered as having checked recruiting for the Line, while the Army of Reserve had defeated its own object, and the Country was left without the means of maintaining an army. On this ground he concluded with moving, "that the Act of last Session be submitted to a Committee."

Mr. *Canning* opposed the arguments of the Mover with much ability, censured the unfairness of his strictures, and entered on calculations, which proved that our disposeable force was now 75,000 men, being 12,000 more than last year.

The question was then put, when there appeared for the motion 96; against it 242.

H. OF LORDS.

February 22.

The Royal Assent, by Commission, was given to the Exchequer Bills, Commissioners of Assessed Taxes Annual Indemnity, Coal Factors' Indemnity, Irish Habeas Corpus Suspension Bills, and to one Road, and one Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Canning* moved for Additional Papers relative to Sir Home Popham.

Several hours conference then ensued upon the Horse Duty Bill, and other parts of the Budget.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 19. Inclosure from Adm. Cornwallis, K. B. to W. Marsden, esq. dated Ville de Paris, off Ushant, Feb. 13.

Sir, *Melampus, off Ushant, Feb.* 13.

I have the honour to inform you, that I this morning fell-in with and captured two gun-brigs, carrying two long 24-pounders and one 18-pounder each, having on-board 50 men, the greater part soldiers; also four luggers, mounting one long 18-pounder each, manned with 25 men, mostly soldiers. These vessels are part of 27 of the same description, from Bourdeaux to Brest; two more were captured (lugger-rigged) early the same morning, by the Rhoda and Frisk armed cutters.

I am, &c. S. Poyntz.

Sir, *Cutter Frisk, at Sea, Feb.* 13.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that at day-light yesterday (the Rhoda cutter in company), I discovered 10 sail of the enemy's gun-brigs and luggers had come through the Passage du Raz, and the wind blowing fresh to the Eastward, they were not able to get to windward: I immediately gave chace to the weathermost, a lugger, and at half-past seven (Point du Raz S. S. W. distant five miles), I captured her, and sent her to Plymouth. She proves to be No. 288, gun-vessel, mounting one long 24-pounder, with 25 men, 20 of whom are troops of the 44th regiment, commanded by M. P. Roux, Enseigne de Vaisseau. At half-past 11 the Melampus hove in sight to leeward.

I am, &c. J. Nicholson.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 23. Letter from Lieut. Rose, of the Growler gun-brig, to W. Marsden, esq. dated Falmouth, Feb. 15.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with my arrival at this port, with the French National gun-brig No. 193, which I fell-in with, and captured after a running action of one hour and a half. From what I can understand from the captain, she was one of four of the same class, from Bayonne, bound to Brest, commanded by an Enseigne de Vaisseaux, had on-board 15 seamen, a captain in the army, and 34 soldiers, mounts two long 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, and four swivels, 65 feet on the keel, is quite new, and draws six feet water. I should be negligent in my duty were I to omit saying, that Mr. Henry Ellis, sub-lieutenant, with the other officers and crew, did their duty much to my satisfaction.

James Rose, Lieut. and Commander.

March 2. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Lake, of the Topaze, to Lord Gardner, announcing his having captured the French privateer General Augereau, of 14 12-ponnders, and 88 men; and a letter from Capt Bouverie, of the Mercury, to Sir John Orde, communicating the capture of El Fuerte de Gibraltar Spanish gun-vessel, carrying two long 12 pounders, two 16-pound carronades, several swivels, and 59 men, from Cadiz, bound to Algesiras, which had been driven from the land the evening before.

THEIR MAJESTIES FETE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Feb. 25. This evening their Majesties gave a most magnificent entertainment at Windsor-castle. It has been in contemplation since they first went to reside in the Castle: when his Majesty was determined to have what is generally termed, among good old English customs, a house-warming; and, to give it in the grandeur of a King, we assert, that the expenditure cannot have cost less than 50,000 l. It may truly

be

be said it was his Majesty's fête; for, every thing was done by the direction, and under the superintendance, of his Majesty; from the preparations of the fitting-up of the rooms, to the arrangement for the company to enter the Castle. During the time Mr. Wyatt was fitting up the rooms, his Majesty had the entertainment in his mind, and gave directions acccordingly; and, for months past, Mr. Gilbert, the silversmith, has been preparing a new service of plate, valued, we understand, at between 20 and 30,000 l.; the whole service of plate displayed this night, was supposed to be the most magnificent in Europe. Messrs. Hancock and Shepherd, with a number of assistants, have been employed, for a considerable time past, in hanging the silver chandeliers from Hanover, and other ornaments. Messrs. Parker and Perry have, for these twelve months, been preparing chandeliers and lustres, to the amount of several thousand pounds; in fact, every eminent manufacturer and artist in London was called in, and no expence was spared to this kingly banquet. About a month or three weeks since, 390 persons of distinction were invited, besides the Royal Family, the Ministers and Officers of State. Different cards of invitation were issued for the concert and the ball. The company at the concert were only about 150. Both began about half-past 8. The Staffordshire Militia and Oxford Blues guarded the avenues leading to the Castle. The five trumpeters belonging to the Oxford Blues were stationed in the gallery, on the first flight of stairs, in their full superb gold lace uniform, and played God save the King, in parts, when any of the Royal Family entered, which had a very grand effect. About seven o'clock the company began to assemble; as they proceeded into the Castle, they were introduced into the Royal Presence by their Majesties' pages, the same as on a court day. After they had paid their respects to their Majesties, the company proceeded to view the rooms with astonishment. At 8 the concert commenced in the Queen's anti-chamber, adjoining the ball-room. The performance was the Oratorio of Esther. The instrumental parts consisted principally of her Majesty's band, in their full dresses. The vocal parts were by Madame Bianchi, Mr. Vaughan, Master Gray, and Mr. Binfield. The choruses were very ably supported by the gentlemen of the Windsor choir. The performance was under the direction of Mr. Rogers. In the front of the grand pianaforte, the highly-finished likeness of Handel was exhibited. Her Majesty's band attended in a balcony, adjoining the guard-room, where the Royal Family supped, and played God save the King; also a Hanoverian march, which is a great favourite of his Majesty's, and the Duke of York's march. The Oratorio finished about 10 o'clock, when the ball commenced in the ball-room. The first dance was led off by the Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Augusta. The floor was painted with most fanciful and appropriate devices, by an eminent Artist, instead of being chalked. The attention of the company appeared to be the most arrested by the novel and grand appearance of four silver tables, between each window. Two of them came from Hanover, and had been repaired and beautified for this occasion. Under the centre are the Hanoverian arms, borne by a horse, and the feet of the tables represent lions paws. One of the other two tables was presented by the Corporation of London to King William, and the other by the same body to Queen Anne. The magnificent effect of the tables was considerably heightened by four most elegant pier glasses over each with silver frames, also from Hanover. At the fire-places were four large and beautiful dogs, of solid silver, for burning wood instead of coals, and similar to those used in the time of Henry VIII. Cards were played in several rooms. Dancing concluded a few minutes before two o'clock, when supper was announced. Their Majesties and the Royal Family supped in the Guard-room. As upon all public occasions, a table was set apart for the Royal Family, it being contrary to the etiquette for any subject to sit at the same table with the Sovereign. The table at which they supped was elevated upon a temporary platform raised 6 or 8 inches from the floor, for the purpose of enabling the Royal Family to behold their company with the greater ease, and to gratify the curiosity of their guests in beholding them also. Two tables were laid on each side the room, which held about 60 each. The plate on the Royal table was entirely gold. Nothing but silver was used at all the other tables. The fruits upon the table consisted of pine-apples, pears, apples of various sorts, and dried fruits. The beautiful damask tablecloths which covered the tables, with the Royal arms wove in them, with tasteful and elegant borders, attracted the attention of most of the female part of the company; and the honour done them will be very great, when we inform our readers there were spun by the Royal hands of the lovely Princesses; an example of industry well worth following by our British fair. Eighty of the young gentlemen of Eton-school attended. His Majesty condescended to go to the College to invite them. They supped in the grand hall upon the ground floor. The number of persons

persons who supped amounted to 500. All the Royal Family were there, except the Prince of Wales and Duke of Clarence. Among the company present were, Dukes—Beaufort, Athol, Montrose, and Portland; Duchesses—Marlborough, and Montrose; Marquisses—Cornwallis, Thomond, Abercorn, Salisbury, Stafford, and Hertford; Marchionesses—Hertford, Abercorn, Salisbury, and Stafford; Earls—Moira, Grosvenor, Camden, Chesterfield, Chatham, Uxbridge, Bridgewater, Warwick, Morton, Limerick, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Harrington, Bathurst, Malmesbury, Poulet, Loftus, Brome, Romney, Harcourt, and Delaware; Countesses—Camden, Chesterfield, Chatham, Uxbridge, Bridgewater, Limerick, Mansfield, Macclesfield, Harrington, Malmesbury, Poulet, Galloway, Ely, Loftus, Harcourt, Moira, Loudon, Caernarvon, Morton, and Delaware; Viscounts—Melville, Castlereagh, Sidmouth, Cranley, Stopford, Leslie, St. Asaph, Villiers, Lewisham, Bulkely, and Sudley; Viscountess—Cranley, Sidmouth, Castlereagh, Villiers, St. Asaph, Bulkely, Garlies, Sudley, and Melborne; Lords—Auckland, Mulgrave, Amherst, Southampton, Walsingham, St. Helen's, and Boston; Ladies—Auckland, Mulgrave, Amherst, Southampton, Walsingham, and A. Cunningham; Baron Linthe and Count Munster, &c. &c. At half-past nine o'clock the Princess Charlotte of Wales left the Castle, attended by Lady De Clifford. The Royal Family retired about half-past three o'clock. The company had not left the Castle till past six. Her Majesty's private rooms were illuminated with beautiful Egyptian lustres. There were between five and six hundred silver branches hung in various parts of the Castle. At supper upwards of 250 dozen of silver plates were used, and a similar number of silver knives and forks. His Majesty wore the uniform of the Oxford Blues. Macmanus, Townsend, and Sayer, the officers, attended to assist Dowsetts and Edwards, who regulated the carriages in setting down and taking up, and rendered essential service in keeping order. Sir R. Ford had given directions to all the Bow-street patrole, amounting to about 100, to be stationed upon all the roads leading from Windsor, as well as the main road from London. Ostrich feathers, to the number of eight or nine, were universally worn; and diamonds in profusion.—Taste was stretched to the utmost limit to invent new dresses. The draperies were principally of white satin, ornamented with gold, silver, and diamonds. The velvet dresses were richly embroidered and clasped down the front.

On Tuesday the 26th her Majesty gave a grand public breakfast at Frogmore, which was attended by about 200 persons of distinction. The company were waited upon by the Royal servants in full dress liveries. A few minutes past three o'clock dancing commenced, which continued till near six.

LORD SOMERVILLE'S CATTLE SHEW.

March 4. During the whole of this day, Mr. Dixon's City Repository, in Barbican, was crowded with agriculturists, breeders, graziers, &c. to view the exhibition of live stock and agricultural implements; and they were amply gratified by a most superior shew of fine oxen, sheep, and pigs; there being this year a great number of extra cattle, besides those sent in as candidates for the six prizes which Lord Somerville gives on this occasion. Among the cattle exhibited were two very fine Hereford oxen, which had been worked and fattened by his Majesty, under the care of Mr. Frost. Two Devon seven years old oxen, worked by Lord Somerville. Two Devon six years old oxen, worked by the Duke of Bedford. Two Hereford Oxen, grazed by John Higgins, esq. Two Devon oxen, grazed by Mr. Hudson. Two Devon fat oxen, worked by Mr. James Bindon. Two Hereford oxen, which had been worked and grazed by Mr. Hatch. Two Suffolk oxen, grazed by Mr. Miller. Two Hereford six year old oxen, worked by Mr. Skyrme, and grazed by Mr. Westcar. Two Sussex seven years old oxen, worked and grazed by Mr. Waters. Two Devon oxen, worked by Mr. W. Webber, and grazed by Mr. Martin Webber, since which they have been driven 133 miles. Among the cattle exhibited, without any view to the prizes, were a beautiful brindled heifer, with small head, small bone, and fine limbs, two years and three quarters old, of the Indian and Devon breed, bred by Mr. White Parsons of Somersetshire. She had her second calf by her side. This exquisitely-formed animal attracted the notice and excited the admiration of every amateur. There was also a beautiful bull, of the same age and breed, belonging to Mr. Parsons. A large black ox, of the Holderness breed, bred by Mr. G. Wheeler, and fed by Mr. Tully. A very handsome small brindled five years old Cow, brought from Spain by Earl St. Vincent. A Holderness white-spotted ox, fed by Mr. Tubbs. Two Devon oxen, fed by Mr. Coles. A Sussex ox, seven years old, bred by Mr. Elliot, fed by Mr. T. Ellmar. Two Ken-

tish

tish cows, mother and daughter, fed by Earl Darnley. A Devon cow, six years old, bred by Lord Somerville. A female bison, a curious animal, the size of a middling ox, very high in the shoulders, with short horns, full eyes, and a very rough head. The sheep were principally South Down and Merino. Lord Somerville shewed a two-toothed Merino wether sheep, of his breed, which was declared, by Sir Joseph Banks, and others of the best judges, to be peculiarly fine in the wool, and very fat. His Lordship also shewed three Merino rams, part of the flock which he brought some time ago from Spain, with the patriotic view of improving our fine wools; these rams he intends to lett for the two next seasons. Lord Somerville also exhibited the carcases of five fat wethers, of the Merino and South Down breeds, half blood, three years old, which had 23 pounds of loose fat each; they had been drifted 160 miles from his Lordship's farm, where they were bred and fed; these carcases formed a part of the dinner which his Lordship gave at Freemasons Tavern. Five carcases of Cheviot wether sheep, two and three years old, which had been killed in Scotland, and sent up a distance of 358 miles by Mr. Robinson, were exhibited. There was exhibited a South Down ram, a curious rangle black spotted sheep, with four horns, said to be from the Cape of Good Hope. His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Charles Western, esq. and Mr. King of Newgate-market, were the three judges who examined five South Down sheep, shewn by Money Hill, esq. and five of the same kind, shewn by George Gunning, esq. for the bet of 100 guineas between Money Hill, esq. and Sir Thomas Carr, made at the last Smithfield Club meeting. Some very fine pigs were exhibited; particularly a small, but remarkably fat and handsome black and white sow, by a Leicester boar and China sow, eight months old, bred by Mr. Isted, and fed by the Duke of Bedford; it measures in height 1 foot 11 inches; in length, from rump to snout, 3 feet 9; and, in girth across the shoulders, 4 feet 9. Mr. Tubbs exhibited two fine large white pigs of his breed; a peculiarity in these pigs is highly deserving of notice; it is Mr. Tubbs's practice to shave off with a razor, or sharp knife, the gristle on the top of the noses of his pigs when they are young, which soon heals over; but the pig is thereby rendered incapable of that destructive rooting or turning up of the ground, which farmers find so destructive to their sward-land. The Earl of Winchelsea shewed a large Leicester pig, two years old, bred and fed by him. The five umpires or judges of the shew were, the Hon. Ross Mahon, Charles Gordon Grey, esq. Mr. Edward Augur, Mr. Thomas Boys, and Mr. John Thomas. Mr. Plowman exhibited part of a sheep-fold, on a new construction, moving upon wheels, which he has made for the Duke of Bedford, applicable to the penning of hogs upon clover, or other green food. Mr. M'Dougal shewed Lord Somerville's patent plough, with two shares; a chaff-cutter; a barrel-churn, which does not revolve as usual, but reverberates by means of a pendulum; hand-drill for corn, and another with an additional part for sowing any light manure, as rape-dust, soot, &c. with the corn in any required proportion. Mr. Garrard, the cattle-modeller, took several sketches from the company present, for the portraits in his intended view of the Woburn sheep-shearing; he also sketched the Duke of Bedford's handsome pig, and Mr. Joyner's beautiful Spanish cow.—Next day, between 5 and 6, a most respectable company, consisting of those Noblemen, Gentlemen, farmers, &c. who had attended the shew for the two days, sat down to a most excellent and sumptuous dinner, given at the Freemasons-tavern, by Lord Somerville, at his Lordship's own expence. The cross-table, at the top, was quite filled with Noblemen and persons of distinction; on the right-hand of Lord Somerville sat the Duke of Bedford; and, on his left, the Russian Prince Barianiski. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn, nine silver cups, four of them with covers, and richly wrought, were set at the head of the table; Lord Somerville then gave as toasts —"The King, with grateful thanks for his patronage;" "The Illustrious Strangers; Prince Barianiski, &c. who are present;" "The Plough, worked by good Oxen, where the land is capable of carrying them;" "Mr. Coke, of Norfolk;" "The Fleece, covering plenty of good flesh, and a proper quantity of fat;" "The Farming Society of Ireland, Earl Sligo, Mr. Foster, and its other members who are present." His Lordship then addressed the company in a neat speech, in which he expressed his entire confidence in the judgment and impartiality of the judges, whose report he held in his hand, sealed up, and, at the conclusion, opened the seals and read the report. The following prizes were given:—A cup, value 30 guineas, to Mr. Hudson, for two Devon oxen. On presenting Mr. Hudson with the cup, Lord Somerville observed, that he never on any former occasion presented the premium with such satisfaction as in this case. Two cups, value 20 guineas, to Mr. Martin Webber, and to his son, W. Webber, for two Devon oxen, worked and grazed by them. To Mr. John Ellman

man the prize cup, value 30 guineas, for his five South Down ewe hogs. The Judges report assigned the prize for fat wethers to the Duke of Bedford, and for the best pig to the same nobleman, for his small fat sow. On presenting the latter cup to the Duke of Bedford, his Grace rose, and in the most handsome manner stated, "that Mr. Isted, who bred this sow, thinking it a very good one, had sent it to him; and as he ever held the merits of the breeder before those of the feeder, he should, with the permission of the Noble Chairman, send this cup to Mr. Isted;" which noble determination met the hearty concurrence of his Lordship and the Company. The Duke of Bedford next extolled the public spirit and liberality of Lord Somerville in the establishment of these exhibitions about four years ago: the increasing interest which they have excited, and the rapidly progressive improvement in the cattle exhibited being their best recommendation. His Grace concluded by proposing the health of "Lord Somerville," which was drunk with loud and heartfelt applause. Lord Somerville then read the report of the judges upon the premiums offered last year to shepherds, by which it appeared, that Charles Pain, shepherd to Mr. John Ellman, attended 589 South Down Ewes, who brought 701 lambs, 19 only of which died; that John Holland, the Duke of Bedford's shepherd, on his Park farm, superintended 400 South Down ewes, which brought 472 lambs, out of which only 11 died: and, that Charles Pain was entitled to the first prize, and John Holland to the second prize. His Lordship, in delivering the same, paid the justly-merited compliments to these useful though humble servants; and then gave "Sir Joseph Banks, and thanks for his able Treatise on the Mildew in Wheat." Sir Joseph, after thanking the company, stated, that he had printed and given away 500 copies of the book and plates alluded to, but claimed no copy-right which should prevent its being copied into the periodical publications or otherwise. This was loudly and justly applauded. His Lordship then gave "The Judges of the Shew;" and proceeded to explain the new premiums and alterations in the conditions for his next year's shew, "That the oxen were not to be taken from the team and put to fatten so soon by some days as heretofore, by which the period of fattening would be reduced to 9 months." His Lordship then announced a new premium of a cup, value 10 pounds, for rearing the greatest number of pure Merino lambs, exceeding 50; and expatiated on the great national utility of this breed of sheep. His Lordship then mentioned the strong evidence produced by Mr. Billingsby and himself, in favour of ox labour, by stating that Mr. B. had ploughed last year 530 acres of land with 6 oxen, and that 12 oxen of his own, four and five years old (2 of which had been that day exhibited) had ploughed 1000 acres of land in one year. The Duke of Bedford's printed proposals for his sheep-sheering, to commence the 17th June next, were circulated; and Lord Somerville read the Earl of Bridgewater's proposals for a ploughing match at his seat at Ashbridge in July or August next.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The Session of the French Legislative Body was closed on the 6th, when M. de Segur took a view of the business they had passed through. In the course of his speech, he alluded to the excellent state of the finances, to the new conscription, and to the pacific overture to this country. Upon the conscript law he made the following remarks:—"While amongst our enemy every thing is in a state of fermentation and agitation, you have proved, by a law upon the conscription, that we do not stand in need of fresh efforts; and this new law differs only from the last by a more just and moderate distribution relative to our coasts, and maritime departments." Upon the pacific overtures, he said, "It was at the moment in which a warrior, almost always favoured by fortune, might so naturally have promised to himself fresh laurels, that, silencing his passions, Napoleon modestly proposed peace to our enemies. If blood must flow upon the earth and sea, his letter for ever absolves us, and throws all responsibility upon that Government which would prolong its effusion."

The Deputies of Hamburgh and Lubeck have returned from attending the Coronation at Paris. Their audience of leave of Buonaparte is stated to have been marked with insult, both to them and to their Governments.

Buonaparte, when he complained to Count Cobentzel of the Austrian Cordon, is said to have used these words:—"Beware! it shall no longer be Strasburgh—but it shall be Augsburgh, Salzburgh, and Vienna."

From a late *Moniteur*, containing the accounts of the Treasury for the year 12, it appears, that the expences of the Government of France amounted to

815,800,327

815,800,327 francs, or about 34,000,000 l. sterling. The receipts are stated, as amounting to 812,097,964 francs, leaving only a deficit of 150,000 l. British money. After the direct taxes, and an item of "divers products," the most productive source appears to be that of extraordinary and exterior receipts, which amount to 141,178,023 francs, almost six millions sterling. There is, however, no doubt that these accounts are fallacious; as the expences of the Emperor's household are only estimated at 200,000 l. sterling.

Madame Buonaparte has failed in her endeavours to effect a reconciliation between her sons Napoleon and Lucien: she has, however, interested the Pope and Talleyrand on the occasion, and much is expected from their interference.

Talleyrand is stated to have interceded for Jerome likewise, and to have formed a project for the establishment of these Princes in Spain and Portugal.

General Brune has arrived in Paris from Constantinople.

English Prisoners at Verdun.—A very embarrassing dilemma has occurred to several persons and families confined as prisoners at Verdun. Shortly after these travellers were shut up in that town, they applied to the French Government for permission to erect or hire an edifice for a Protestant chapel; where they attended Divine Service, and where various marriages have been celebrated, from some of which children have been born. In consequence of these events, the state of much property in possession and reversion is affected in this country; and the persons in remainder contest the validity of these marriages, upon the ground of their not having been performed according either to the law of England (the chapel not being consecrated, nor the clergyman ordained), or to the laws of France.

HOLLAND.

Buonaparte has transmitted orders to the Hague, for the seizure of all merchandizes (except those of the Porte and the Levant) which come from places where there are no French Commissaries.

The Dutch State Directory, whose conduct was so severely censured in the speeches lately published of Messrs. Van Hasseldt and Van Wyngaarden, have addressed a long note upon the subject to the Legislative Body. This note, which is couched in the most moderate terms, complains not so much of the speeches of the two members, as of the publication of them. It acknowledges that the Extraordinary Contributions and Imposts with which the inhabitants of Holland have been for so many years and are still loaded, are very heavy and almost intolerable; but adds, that a concurrence of the most fatal circumstances, and the consequences of the most disastrous wars in which the state has been involved, render them unavoidably necessary. The Directory then proceed to insist, that Messrs. Van Hasseldt and Van Wyngaarden shall be summoned before the Legislature, and required to state distinctly their accusations against the Directory, in order that the latter may be punished, if they are guilty. The note concludes with stating, "that, if these gentlemen do not come forward and substantiate their charges, the Directory will be obliged (far from ranking them with the true friends of the country, without whose disinterested zeal and co-operation all endeavours to save it would since have proved fruitless), to consider them as belonging to that class of men, who, far from loving their country, prefer, on the contrary, listening to their own passions and private views, rather to increase the public danger, by their hazarded, unproved, and undefined accusations and indications, under the mask of love to their country, and of zeal for the good of the people, than to contribute, by an honest co-operation, to its welfare, and thus to recover their country, by joint exertions with those to whom it is really dear, from the brink of ruin."

Buonaparte has prescribed a new Constitution for Holland; by which the Legislative Body is to be new-modelled, and the ancient title of "*Their High Mightinesses*" restored to it. Of the "*High and Mighty Lords*," there are to be 19; and the Executive Power is to be vested in the hands of the *Pensionary*. Schimmelpenninck is the person appointed to fill this latter situation. He is to have a Council of State; the fleets and armies are to be at his disposal; he is charged with the supreme police, and is to have the sole direction of the Treasury. Their High Mightinesses, in whose name he is to act, may approve or reject his plans, but they must not alter them. The *Grand Pensionary* is to be elected for five years; the period, however, of the first five years is not to commence till after Peace is concluded with England.

ITALY.

A Letter from Rome, dated February 9, states, that during the preceding week the entire of the lower parts of the city was inundated by the overflowing of the Tiber; in many of the streets the water was twelve feet deep, and the inhabitants derived their necessary supplies by means of boats: fifty or sixty persons are stated to have perished.

It is now thought that the Sovereignty of Lombardy is to be vested in Buonaparte himself, instead of his brother Joseph;

seph; this having been his original intention; though disguised, to suit "existing circumstances."

The French army in Italy has, within the present year, been reinforced by 90,000 men from France, the greater part of whom have entered Italy by the way of Mount Cenis.

On the 13th and 14th of Feb. sixteen hundred chasseurs and grenadiers, of the Imperial Guard, marched from Lyons for Italy; 600 of the Italians followed the day after, and the gendarmes, mamelukes, and cavalry, were to take the same route on the three succeeding days.

On the 22d of February, orders had been received at Mantua to prepare for the reception of six fresh battalions of infantry, and a regiment of horse, and to provide accommodation for an uncommonly large staff.

Letters from Genoa of the 21st ult. state, that in the course of the present month another 74 gun ship is to be fitted out in that harbour. Buonaparte wishes to restore the former flourishing state of the Genoese, particularly in the Mediterranean. It is even supposed, that, after the kingdom of Lombardy shall have been re-established for some time, the Genoese will be made to solicit their union with the revived kingdom, which has no seaports. It is said to be determined, that the Dutchies of Parma and Guastalla are to be united with Lombardy; and were Genoa added to it, a new maritime power would by these means be created in Italy.

Private accounts from Naples give the most afflicting representations of that country, in consequence of the presence of the French troops, and their unvarying attendants, Rapine and Oppression.—Another body of this banditti was, according to the last letters, on its route through Etruria into Naples. The King of Naples had retired to Caserta, whither the Queen was preparing to follow. His Majesty had ordered his several fortresses to be abundantly supplied with provisions and stores, and the garrisons in numerous instances to be augmented. General St. Cyr had made the most angry representations on the occasion; and the French Commercial Agent had sent his family to Rome; from which circumstance it was apprehended that hostilities were intended. The Russian ships of war continued in the bay, but had not any troops on board. Several disaffected Neapolitans have been taken into custody.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.

General Lasnes is to command the French army about to be formed on the Spanish frontiers, for the professed purpose of aiding in the siege of Gibraltar. The real object, however, of sending French troops into Spain is probably to take from that Government even the shadow of independence. A military agent has been sent from Madrid to Paris, to arrange and combine the intended operations of this Gallo-Spanish army; and a similar agent is to be sent from Paris to Madrid.

It appears that a dreadful gale at Gibraltar on the 20th January destroyed, in the New Mole and King's Bastion, upwards of twelve square-rigged vessels, and did considerable damage to many others. Five valuable prizes were driven ashore in the New Mole, and an English and Swedish brig and a Greek polacre completely wrecked. The Mole is, in short, almost blocked up by the fragments, and the damage is estimated at 200,000l. A transport, with 300 of the 57th regiment, had her stern beat in; and to prevent her from foundering, the troops were obliged to encounter the danger of putting ashore during the storm, leaving behind them all their arms and baggage. They, however, gained the land in safety. On the 30th, another storm occurred, in which 16 vessels were totally lost, and many others damaged.

Some Englishmen at Barcelona, including Mr. Gilbert the Consul, have been sent to prison, charged with holding communication with the British squadron off the coast.

The Spanish lines continue to increase before the garrison of Gibraltar.

Portugal is stated to have purchased, with the concurrence of England, the sufferance of France to remain neutral in the war, by a yearly subsidy of six millions of crusades.

PRUSSIA.

Prussia is stated to have offered to mediate between Russia and France; and to have been answered by the former, that the state of her engagements with England was such, that she could not treat but in conjunction with that power.

GERMANY.

A Turkish Courier passed through Vienna on the 2nd inst. for Paris, with orders of recal to the Ottoman Ambassador in France.

The head-quarters of the Austrian army on the frontiers of Tyrol are fixed at Rovoredo.

RUSSIA.

The definitive answer of the Russian Cabinet to a letter addressed by Buonaparte to the Emperor, proposing a negociation, was conveyed to Berlin by the Baron Winzengerode, soon after M. Novosilizoff left Petersburgh: it is said to state, that "His Imperial Majesty could not enter into any partial or separate negociations; but would willingly assent to the

the establishment of a general Congress, at which the general state of Europe might be discussed, and its security and independence more effectually provided for."

Accounts from Vienna announce a general movement of the Russian troops in Podolia. A column of 15,000 men had marched from the neighbourhood of Braclaw to Yarolick, whence they were to proceed down the Niester; and transports were assembled at Ockzacow for their conveyance to the Mediterranean. Another body of troops had arrived at Markunka, probably with the same destination; and a third, consisting of twelve regiments, in the Ukraine, had early in February received orders to hold itself in readiness to march at 24 hours notice. In fact, the whole of the forces in this province are now under similar orders. The corps stationed at Braclaw, Kaminiec, Josniow and Kiow, have lately received very considerable reinforcements; and a camp, which Limberg letters say is to comprise 100,000 men, is to be formed on the borders of Galicia as early as the season will admit.—The most active measures are taken to enable the Russian armies in Livonia, Esthonia, Ingria, and Lithuania, to take the field early in the spring. Extensive depots of provisions and stores have been formed, and every thing indicates that Russia will shortly assume a decided part in the war.

The Emperor of Russia has restricted the invitation which he gave generally to foreigners desirous of settling in his dominions, to such as are married, and possess property to the amount of nearly 40l.

The Count de Lille (Louis XVIII.) is to pass the summer at Mittau.

SWEDEN.

An article from Frankfort of the 13th, in allusion to the negotiations between the Swedish and Prussian Courts, says, "The Court of Prussia having declared, that in case Sweden should conclude a subsidiary treaty with England, the Prussian forces would occupy Swedish Pomerania; the Swedish Minister at Berlin transmitted upon this subject a letter, written in his Sovereign's own hand, to the Prussian Minister. In that letter his Swedish Majesty declares that he did not think himself forced to give any account to other Powers of the alliances which he might think proper to conclude: that, in case any foreign troops should enter his territories, they should be treated as enemies; and that he should claim the assistance of the Russian auxiliary troops, conformably to the treaty with Russia of Oct. 29, 1799.

DENMARK.

The French have surrounded the neutral city of Lubeck with an army of 3000 men, and demanded an immediate loan of 500,000 marks. The inhabitants had not consented at the date of the last accounts.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople says, "The conduct of General Brune, preceding his departure from hence, subjected both himself and his Government to the greatest contempt. After repeatedly announcing his attention to set off, and as often seizing petty pretences to justify his stay, in the hope that the fears of the Porte would induce the required recognition of the new Emperor, he left Pera on the 13th December, but halted at Kathana, at the end of the harbour of Constantinople, where he continued, in expectation of some overture from the Government, till the 22d, when he proceeded on his journey by land to Vienna."

Every exertion is making by the Porte to place the army and navy on the best footing, and to provide for the regular pay of both. The navy is to be new modelled, on the plan of that of England.

The regular seamen are to be augmented to 15,000; and when not on immediate duty they are to be lodged in barracks now fitting up for them in the castle of Serai.

ASIA.

Captain Surridge, of the Navy, has brought dispatches from Admiral Rainier, giving an account of two distinct actions having been fought, in the Indian seas, between the Centurion, of 50 guns, Capt. Liad, and the French ship Marengo, of 84 guns, under the immediate command of Admiral Linois, assisted by a large frigate; both of which the British ship most gallantly beat off.

Intelligence has also been received of the retreat of a detachment of the British army in India, under Lieut.-col. Monson. The particulars of this march are contained in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated the 2d of October last, and are, in substance, as follows:—

The Lieut.-col. after the capture of Hinglaiz Ghur* advanced, with a view of communicating and co-operating with Col. Murray, who was on his march from Guzarat, to attack the capital of Holkar's territories. But the detachment under the command of Col. Monson, which consisted of 3000 men, was perpetually harassed in its march by a superior enemy. His situation was aggravated by a want of supplies; by continued and heavy rains, which impeded his march, and rendered the conveyance of the guns almost impracticable; and lastly by treachery, some of his native officers having entered into a con-

* See p. 172.

a correfpondence with Holkar, in confequence of which, in the midft of his diftreffes, two companies from one of the battalions, and a large party of the Indoftan Cavalry, deferted him. Amid fuch a complication of calamities, it is wonderful that a fingle man belonging to the detachment efcaped being made prifoners. After a march of above fix weeks, however, Col. Monfon reached Agra; but fo clofely preffed by the enemy, that the detachment was almoft wholly difperfed before the Colonel arrived there.—Our lofs in officers was 22.—The prifoners were treated with great inhumanity by Holkar, who mutilated moft of them.

Col. Murray was fuccefsful in his march againft Holkar's capital, Indore, which furrendered without refiftance on the 26th of Auguft.

A private letter of fo late a date as the 9th of November, containing an account of operations fubfequent to the difaftrous march of Col. Monfon, and the capture of Indore by Col. Murray, fays—"The true ftate of the cafe is, that not above 200, including officers, of Col. Monfon's army have come in, out of feven battalions. It is commonly reported, that Monfon's army was obliged to fall back for want of provifions, which was no doubt the cafe: the enemy would not otherwife have been able to force his pofitions."

Letters from Bombay mention, that Lord Lake arrived at Matura on the 3d of October, where Holkar had for fome time been pofted. A few days, however, before Lord Lake came up, Holkar fent off his infantry and artillery to the Northward. He advanced twice with his cavalry, and engaged Lord Lake's forces, but our horfe put them to flight, without lofs. On the 7th of October, Lord Lake marched to attack the enemy. They were driven from their ground, and fled in all directions.

On the 25th of October, Col. Murray, who had been apprifed of Lord Lake's arrival at Matura on the 3d, had advanced to a camp diftant nine cofs from Rutton, to the South-eaft. It feems to be the plan of operation to hem in Holkar between thefe two divifions of the Bengal and Bombay troops, thus marching againft him from different pofitions.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer who was engaged in the late unfortunate action with Holkar, dated October 11, 1804:

"I am one of two Officers who were faved from a whole battalion—the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment is even worfe, one only of their officers having efcaped, one battalion of the irregular horfe went over to the enemy at the beginning of the battle—a company of Sepoys were following its example, when a young lieutenant (I don't know his name) went up to the Zemindar (a Native Officer), and fhot him through the heart; which fo much furprifed and aftonifhed the Sepoys, that they immediately altered their intention, and fwore to follow the valiant lieutenant, which they afterwards did. Holkar is now in full force at Hindon, a place about 73 miles from Agra. The Commander in Chief with all the cavalry and the 76th regiment, left Cawnpore for Agra on the 4th September. All wheeled carriages on the line of march are forbid; they will have little, therefore, to impede them; they will have fome tight marches, and I think it every way likely that they will give a good account of themfelves, to the difcomfiture of the enemy."

The French have for fome time kept up an intimate correfpondence with Holkar, which ftrengthens the opinion that the Rochefort fquadron is gone to India.—A letter lately received from Bombay fays,—"Cruifing on the Malabar coaft in the Florenzo, we took a French chaffe-maree, after a defperate refiftance, in which the enemy experienced confiderable lofs, without a life being loft on our fide. Small as this veffel is, her capture may be of much importance. She was in all refpects a fmall man of war, and had been fitted for the purpofe of landing three French officers, to endeavour to ftir up the Mahratta Chieftains. They had been put on-fhore before we fell-in with the veffel, and fhe was on her return with difpatches, which were thrown overboard. Our captain fent off expreffes in all directions, by which the three officers and their difpatches were caught at Poonah."

Some French officers from the Mauritius have fucceeded in joining the ftandard of Holkar. It appears, by letters from Cambay, that they landed in a fmall veffel on the coaft of Cutch, in the Red Sea, and traverfed the borders of the defart as far as Jelour, then taking an Eaftern direction, they paffed into the Mahratta territories above Dunderpoor, and continued their route towards Bundlecund, in the difguife of private traders.

By letters from Bombay to the 9th Auguft, we have advice that Holkar lately endeavoured to induce the Jeypour Rajah to betray the Britifh officers in his fervice, promifing to affift him in the recovery of his antient dominions; but the Rajah difmiffed the propofal with indignation. Holkar made like overtures to the Chieftains of Oude with fimilar fuccefs. He had, however, won to his intereft a Zemindar of great popularity in the neighbourhood of Furrackabad, who affembled a new party in oppofition to the Britifh, but

but he was soon deserted, and obliged to seek safety in the Jungles. Holkar's emissaries appear to have proceeded to the Southward, and excited some disturbance among the Poligars, one of whom, in the neighbourhood of Dindigul, had taken the field, and committed great excesses; he had, however, been defeated by a detachment of Sepoys, and driven into the woods.

A letter from Calcutta, of the 8th September, contains the following intelligence:—"The American brig Washington left Mocca, on the West coast of Sumatra, on the 8th August.—This settlement had been captured by the Bombay frigate, Commodore Hayes, and the armed ship Lord Castlereagh. About 200 of the natives were killed, and a few of the English. The town was completely burned. All the guns, a large iron chest of dollars, and some other property, were carried off by the natives."

The late accounts from Ceylon represent the interior of the island to be distracted by internal divisions. The King of Candy, who had rendered himself odious by his cruelties, has imprisoned and mutilated several of the principal people of his dominions, and driven others, as the only means by which to avoid like treatment, into arms against him. He has fortified his palace, and strongly garrisoned it; but, suspicious of every one about him, he adds to his danger and embarrassments by daily murders.—Such was the anarchy and confusion in the vicinity of the capital at the date of these accounts, that the villages had become deserted, and the roads were rendered impassable by the bands of armed men who, advantaged by the weakness of the Government, plundered and destroyed all around them.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

The American Judges have been tried and acquitted. There were 13 against them, and 11 for them: but the law required a majority of two-thirds to constitute a conviction.—The question of the Slave Trade has also been lost there, by a considerable majority.

The Revolutionaire frigate is stated, in letters from New York, to have received on-board specie to the amount of three million dollars; being the sum which America, by the treaty of 1791, agreed to pay in composition of the claims of British subjects to debts and property confiscated, chiefly in Virginia, previous to the American war. The Revolutionaire was to sail for Europe early in February.

The Chief Justice of Jamaica is, by a recent act of the Legislature of that island, allowed 4000 l. per annum in lieu of fees: these fees are still to be collected, but applied to the public service.

St. Domingo.—The New York *Daily Advertiser* of the 11th ult. states that the Blacks in St. Domingo were apprehensive that an attempt would be made by France to recover the possession of that island; in consequence of which, they were busily employed in fortifying the interior, and destroying the fortifications on the coast.

General Christophe.—The following account of this Chief is given in a late American Paper:—"Henry Christophe, General of the Division of the North, and Chancellor of State, is an English Negro, born in the island of St. Christopher, from whence he takes his name. He is a large, stout fellow, not of the very blackest hue, and rather handsome. His eye is acute and penetrating, and his countenance is somewhat engaging. He appears to be about forty years of age, is very polite; is able to write and read—*(a rare qualification for a Counsellor of State)*—and is possessed of understanding and of cunning. He is of a very ferocious disposition, and exercises so much severity over his inferiors, that they are in perfect dread of him. Notwithstanding this, he is looked upon as the next man to Dessalines, and in all probability will succeed him in the chief command.—He is never heard to speak a word of English, but always converses with Englishmen or Americans through an interpreter. His policy in this is, that he does not wish to be thought a foreigner.—Before the revolution, he kept a dram-shop at the Cape. He then turned privateer's-man, and cruized out of the island in French privateers. From thence he went on-shore, and procured some low commission in the Brigand army; he was afterwards promoted to a Captaincy; then made commandant of the place, and, finally, arrived at the rank he now holds. His wife is a diminutive wretch, horribly ugly.—Christophe seldom appears in the streets but on horseback. He dresses very elegantly, and rides a handsome horse, richly caparisoned, and always rides at a fast gallop, accompanied by a guard of dragoons and his Aid-de-Camp."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*** After all the prejudices that have been artfully fomented against the practice of Vaccination, and all the arguments that have been used against its adoption; the most demonstrative proof of its efficacy will be found in the two following undoubtedly authentic Reports.

1. REPORT *by the* GOVERNORS *of the* ORIGINAL VACCINE POCK INSTITUTION.

Resolved—That it appears, from the numerous Reports that have been transmitted or attested by the Members of the Medical Establishment from abroad, from our

our own country, and from their own experience, that the proportion of failures in the Cow Pock Inoculation to give security against the Small Pox, which have been published, does not amount to more than 50 out of 250,000 vaccinated persons.—That it does not appear, on examination of the published Reports of these failures, and from the investigation of many of them by the Medical Establishment of this Institution, that ten have been substantiated by admissible and adequate evidence.—That it seems more than probable, that all or many even of the admitted cases of failure, according to the evidence produced, are liable to the deceptions; and, on the same grounds as in the asserted cases of the occurrence of the Small Pox, subsequent to the Small Pox.—That, considering that the Cow Pock Inoculation has been the practice of producing an affection which practitioners, in the first instances, in general had not previously seen, and the history of which was so little known, and considering the greater deceptions than in the Small Pox Inoculation, to which Inoculators were exposed, it was to have been expected that a much greater proportion of supposed failures would have occurred.—That it does not appear that a single instance has occurred of Small Pox, subsequent to the Cow Pock, during more than five years practice at this Institution; for, on inquiry, two instances, which were said to be such, were found to be inadmissible cases, viz. one of them on account of the supposed Cow Pock preceding being only a local affection; and in the other, it was only proved that there was a local affection from the Variolous Inoculation.—That the numerous instances of exposure of Vaccinated persons to the Small Pox, since the commencement of the practice in January 1799, and likewise of repeated Re-inoculation with Small Pox matter at this Institution, which have been communicated, establish the fact, "That a person who has really gone through the Cow Pock is incapable of the Small Pox, on as firm ground as the fact of Variolous Inoculation giving security against the Small Pox."—That, considering the novelty of the practice of Vaccine Inoculation, and that it has not been performed, in many instances, after such a mode as might give the greatest chance of security, it is adviseable to take precautionary measures with many who have been inoculated, or who shall hereafter undergo the practice in future. That the tests of patients who have been inoculated being secure, are, exposure to effluvia and contact with persons in the Small Pox; Inoculation with Small Pox matter; and Re-inoculation with Vaccine matter. But, for reasons set forth in a Memoir read at the quarterly-meeting by Dr. Pearson, the repetition of Re-inoculation with Vaccine matter is a preferable test; for it does not appear, from abundant evidence brought forward by the experience of Dr. Pearson, that a person who has gone through the Cow Pock is susceptible of it a second time.—That such practitioners as are desirous of seeing proofs of the proposition last stated, "That a second Inoculation for the Cow Pock is an equally decisive test of the question of the susceptibility of a Vaccinated person to take the Small Pox, as Inoculation with Variolous matter" be invited to attend at the Institution for that purpose.—And that, although it is probable, from the amount of the deaths by the Small Pox, in the Bills of Mortality in two preceding years, viz. in 1803 of 1202, and in 1804 of 622, that the proportion of deaths by that disease had been diminished by Vaccine Inoculation; yet it does not appear justifiable to draw this conclusion positively at present; because, in former years, previously to the new practice, even a still smaller proportion of deaths occurred by Small Pox, viz. in 1795, there were 1040; in 1797, there were only 522; and in 1799, there were 1111; and, therefore, that it will require at least five successive years of the Vaccine practice to draw a just inference.

2. REPORT *of the* BOARD *of* DIRECTORS *and* MEDICAL COUNCIL *of the* ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY *for the* EXTERMINATION *of the* SMALL POX, *to the* ANNUAL GENERAL COURT, *March* 6.

In reviewing the state and progress of this Society for the past year, and the principal occurrences relative to Vaccine Inoculation, your Board of Directors and Medical Council have every reason to be satisfied with the cause they have espoused, and to persevere in the undertaking in which they have engaged. It was not to be expected, that the most formidable and universal disease known to mankind could be exterminated, without encountering many difficulties; but it is to be lamented, that prejudice against one of the greatest blessings vouchsafed to man should form the chief of these difficulties. That the Jennerian Inoculation, when properly administered, is, generally speaking, a perfect security against the Small Pox, we are now enabled to prove by a prodigious mass of evidence, in almost every part of the world. It is not in Great Britain alone that its efficacy is attested in thousands of instances; it is no less acknowledged and adopted by our enemies than by our friends. There is not a country in Europe which has not borne testimony to the merits of this great Discovery. It is pervading with success the immense

immense population of Asia, penetrating the regions of Africa, and is cordially embraced by the Indians of America. If this concurrent opinion of an applauding and grateful world be not sufficient to satisfy the doubts of every one, then we fear that no evidence will be sufficient. Should there be rare exceptions to the efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation, it is nothing more than the Inoculation of the Small Pox is subject to. We are entitled also to appeal to the extraordinary diminution of Deaths by Small Pox in the Metropolis since the introduction of Vaccine Inoculation. These in 1804 were only 622, whereas the annual average of deaths within the Bills of Mortality for 50 years has been 2018. The deaths by Small Pox still continue low, only 42 persons having died within the Bills of Mortality in the last two months.

The number of persons inoculated at the Stations of the Society since the last Annual Report is 6924, the total amount being 12,611 since the Institution of the Society in 1803. 16,236 Charges of Vaccine Matter have been furnished since the last Annual Report, from the Central House, free of expence, to applicants in most parts of the United Kingdom, and in Foreign Places; exclusive of a considerable supply from the other stations. This gratuitous diffusion of Vaccine Virus has been a principal means of spreading the Vaccine Inoculation throughout the British Empire, and the World.

It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to announce the establishment of Jennerian Societies for the counties of Sussex and Somerset with the most respectable support, and which are likely to be of the greatest utility. It is very desirable that similar institutions should be set on foot in every city and county of the United Kingdom, as the most effectual, if not the only, adequate means of exterminating the Small Pox. We have also to notice the formation of a like institution in Dublin, under the immediate patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, and the Vaccine Institution of Edinburgh, assisted by the patriotic co-operation of the Clergy of Scotland; both which institutions promise to be extremely beneficial to those populous parts of the United Kingdom. Neither can we omit to observe the great exertions which have been made in the British dominions in India, under the auspices of Marquis Wellesley the Governor General, and others. Returns have been communicated to this Society from that quarter, of no less a number than 145,840 persons who have undertaken Vaccine Inoculation in Madras, without the concurrence of any casualty. Humanity and Benevolence are of all countries, and strangers to National hostility: and therefore we rejoice to learn (and hope it will stimulate our own Countrymen), that the exertions of the French Nation have been extraordinary in promoting Vaccine Inoculation, particularly in Paris, where a Society is formed which has Inoculated 60,000 persons in the last three months.

On a retrospect of the state and beneficial effects of this Institution, it having so extensively promoted a discovery deeply interesting to mankind, we feel greatly encouraged to persevere in our exertions; trusting that the Society will continue to meet with that support from a British Publick, which is justly due to so important an undertaking, whether considered as a private benefit or a public good.

Thursday, February 28.

This day was appointed for the confirmation of the election of Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, Bishop of Norwich, to the See of Canterbury. The ceremony took place at Bow-church, Cheapside. Soon after ten o'clock, the Commissioners under the Great Seal, the Bishops of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Exeter, Chichester, Chester, and Rochester, the Archbishop elect, Sir W. Wynne, and Sir W. Scott, Chancellors of the Province of Canterbury; Sir John Nichol, the King's Advocate General; Dr. Lawrence, and twelve other learned Doctors, and about as many Proctors, in their full robes, assembled in the vestry-room. As soon as the procession entered the church, a grand performance on the organ commenced; after which was read part of the morning service; the Commissioners then left their pews, and took their seats round a table in the middle aile. The Bishop of Winchester, as President, in an arm chair, with his back to the altar, read the appointment of the Commission under the Great Seal, and several other documents. Sir W. Scott then presented himself at the foot of the table, and said,

"I attend as Proxy for the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and present to your Grace a certificate of your being elected to be Archbishop and Pastor of the said See, and pray that your Grace will be pleased to give your consent to the said election."

After some ceremonial forms being gone through by the officers of the Court, the Archbishop elect made the following declaration in a loud voice:

"In the name of God, Amen: I, Charles Manners Sutton, by Divine permission, Bishop of Norwich, regularly and lawfully named and elected Archbishop and Pastor of the Cathedral and Metropolitical

political Church of Christ, Canterbury, and to accept of such election of myself and my person, so, as is assigned made and celebrated, on the part and behalf of the Rev. the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral and Metropolitical Church of Christ, Canterbury, earnestly requested and entreated, trusting in the clemency of Almighty God, do accept of such election of myself and my person, so as is premised made and celebrated, to the honour of Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and do give my assent and consent, in this writing, to the said election, being once and again asked and entreated thereto."

Sir W. Scott then prayed that their Lordships would be pleased to take upon them the duty of the Confirmation, and to decree that it be proceeded in according to the form of the said Letters Patent, and the exigency of the law: in answer to which the Bishop of Winchester replied, in the name of himself and his Reverend Brethren, "In obedience to the command of the Sovereign, they would take upon them the duty of the Confirmation;" and accordingly decreed that William Moore, esq. be their actuary in this behalf.

Sir W. Scott then presented to their Lordships the Archbishop, and said,

"I do hereby judicially produce his Lordship."

And, as Proctor for the Dean and Chapter, exhibited a mandate, with a certificate thereupon endorsed, touching the execution of the said mandate against all and singular oppoters; and prayed they might be publicly called.

The Bishop of Winchester gave directions that the opposers should be called; which was done in a loud voice by the Officer of the Court, in the body of the church; but no one answering, the business proceeded without interruption.

His Grace then presented himself at the foot of the table, and kneeling, administered to himself three oaths; viz. A disavowal of any belief in Popery, or the power of the Pope; his firm belief in the Holy Scriptures; and his declaration, faithfully to preside over the See to which he had been elected.

Several other documents were then read; and Sir W. Scott prayed a public instrument, and letters testimonial to be made out, touching and concerning the confirmation, which were decreed.

The procession then returned to the vestry in the same order as they came; during which time, a grand piece of musick was played upon the organ.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

This day, about 2 o'clock, as a groom belonging to Sir Thomas Ramsden was exercising a horse upon Constitution-hill, the animal suddenly took fright, and ran away most furiously with his rider into St. James's Park, where meeting the carriage of Sir F. Millman, about half way between the Queen's house and the Stable-yard gate, the groom being totally unable to govern or direct his course, the animal ran with all his force between the horses in Sir Francis's carriage. A cannon ball could not have occasioned more sudden destruction. The animal fell with the shock, and his rider was thrown to the ground with great violence. One of the horses in the carriage was knocked down, and the pole of the carriage was broken. The coachman was forced off his box, and fell under the coach, but received not much injury, as the wheels did not pass over him; one of them just grazed his head. It is with extreme concern we add, that, by a violent swing of the carriage, occasioned by the impetus of Sir Thomas Ramsden's horse, in collision with the two horses in the carriage, and their violent motion when struggling together, Sir Francis Millman's head was forced through one of the front windows, the glass of which cut his forehead and other parts of his face, in several places, in a most shocking manner. We understand his ancles were also sprained severely. The horses being soon disengaged from their assailant, and the coachman replaced upon the box, Sir Francis drove home with all possible speed, and surgical assistance was immediately called in.

Wednesday, March 20.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

MORICE, *v.* THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

This was an appeal by the Defendant against the decree of the Master of the Rolls, under the following circumstances:

The late Mrs. Ann Cracherode, by her last will and testament, after a variety of other bequests, devised the residue of her large property, amounting nearly to 30,000 l. to the Bishop of Durham, in trust, "to be applied in acts of benevolence and liberality." The Bishop accordingly applied the interest of that residue in such acts of charity as he considered to be comprehended in the words of the will, and the intent of the testatrix. The Plaintiff, as the next of kin to the deceased, filed a bill in this Court for the recovery of that residue; and the Master of the Rolls being of opinion that the true intent and meaning of the testatrix was not sufficiently expressed in the words of the will, and that the words "benevolence and liberality," without any farther explanation, bore an indefinite signification, not sufficient to create a trust for any specific purpose in the Bishop; his Honour decreed, that the property should go to the Plaintiff, as next of kin. From this decree the Defendant

fendant appealed; and the cause came on to be heard on Monday the 18th, before the Chancellor, when it underwent a very long and able discussion, by the Attorney General, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Martin, for the Appellant; and Messrs. Romilly and Bell, for the Respondent; in the course of which, much legal argument and logical reasoning were displayed by the Learned Counsel on each side, upon the question, whether the words "acts of benevolence and liberality" could be considered as meaning "acts of charity?" For this purpose, authorities from Holy Writ, from Cicero, Dr. Paley, the Statute of Elizabeth, and a number of decided cases, were cited. The Lord Chancellor, after commenting on the whole of the case, considered that the words of the will were too indefinite, too vague, and too uncertain, to create a trust in the Bishop of Durham; and, therefore, he was of opinion, that the decree should be affirmed.

This day Mr. Phillip's Auction-room, New Bond-street, was crowded with nobility and persons of distinction. After the sale of several choice lots of china, statues, &c. Mr. Phillips stated the conditions of sale of the elegant house and furniture, in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, belonging to Mr. Robert Heathcote. The auctioneer referred to the printed particulars, which were in the hands of the company, for the minute description of this elegant mansion, held under a lease from Earl Berkeley, for an unexpired term of 39 years, at a ground rent of 11 l. 7 s. 6 d.; and, he stated, that the cost to Mr. Heathcote had been as follows: For the lease, 6000 l.; to Mr. Cundy, the architect, whose taste and judgment had been so conspicuously displayed in the new arrangement and fitting-up of the house, and particularly in the erection of the new and superb library, &c. 6551 l.; to Messrs. Marshall and Co. upholsterers, for furnishing, 6020 l; for looking-glasses, 1500 l.; for chandeliers, 482 l.; to the artist, for painting and decorating the Egyptian-hall, 510 l.; and for stores and sundry fixtures, 200 l.; making together a sum of 21,263 l.; for which expenditure, he was ready to produce the bills, should the purchaser desire it. After stating, that every article in Mr. Heathcote's house at present, except plate, jewels, linen, books, pictures, wines, china, glass-ware, and apparel, would go to the purchaser, the biddings commenced with 8000 guineas, on which several advances were made from different parts of the room, till they got up to 10,000 l. when the contest lay entirely between two gentlemen, who were rather tardy in their advances of 50 and 100 guineas at a time, till at length it was knocked down, at *twelve thousand guineas*, to P. Phillips, esq.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 15. The female servant of a farmer at *Fundenhall*, Norfolk, having lighted a fire in a heater stove, in which her master had incautiously placed a cannister full of gunpowder to dry, an explosion took place, which killed the poor woman on the spot, and did considerable damage to the house.

As a person of the name of Carter was returning, with his wife and another person named Burridge, in a cart, from *Wisbech* to *Emneth*, the horse, on leaving the town, got out of the road, and overturned the cart into the new Canal, by which Messrs. Carter and Burridge were drowned.

A poor man, 75 years of age, residing in *Castle-Cary*, lately strangled himself in his apartment. He was so determined on the commission of suicide, that, sitting on the bedstead, and fixing the cord round his neck, he forcibly bent himself forward, and so continued till he expired. His wife, who has for many years been confined to her bed, was in the room, and knew nothing of the transaction till he was dead.

Lately, a fine youth, aged 17, son of Mr. A. Staffurth, a maltster, near *Ramsey*, Huntingdon, on turning round the malt, had his head forced between the mill yoke and the wall, by which it was crushed to pieces.

Feb. 28. The tunnel through *Blisworth Hill*, near Northampton, was this day completed. This tunnel is nearly two miles in length, and has been one of the greatest difficulties the Grand Junction Canal have had to surmount, in executing their national undertakings. It opens a direct intercourse with the metropolis, by inland navigation, from the Northern, North-eastern, North-western, and Midland canals and manufactories.

March 20. A piece of freehold land about 18 yards square, situated in Widemarsh-street, *Hertford*, was lately sold by auction for the amazing sum of 242 l. being at the rate of 5 l. 10s. the square yard, and nearly 26,700 l. *per* acre.

March 21. This afternoon, as the boat belonging to his Majesty's ship Antelope was coming to the jetty at *Yarmouth*, she upset, and out of eleven men who were in her, five were drowned, within 100 yards of the shore. The mother of one of the unfortunate sufferers had come 60 miles to see him, and was on the jetty when he was drowned.

A new street is about to be built at *Yarmouth*, by public subscription. It will lead from the bridge to the market, and afford a shorter passage for carriages.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall Feb. 2. RIGHT Rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, bishop of Norwich, recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected archbishop of Canterbury, *vice* Dr. Moore, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 5. Sir John Colpoys, K.B. and admiral of the Blue, appointed treasurer and receiver-general of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, *vice* Capt. Jervis, dec.—Right Hon. William Hay, Earl of Erroll, appointed knight-marshal of Scotland, *vice* Sir Robert Laurie, dec.

St James's, Feb. 20. Vicary Gibbs, esq. his Majesty's solicitor-general, knighted.

Queen's palace, Feb. 21. The Most Rev. Father in God Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, lord archbishop of Canterbury, sworn of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.

Queen's palace. Feb. 21. His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to appoint John Lloyd Williams, of Gwernan, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Cardigan, instead of Henry Greswold Lewis, of Llwyngrewis, esq. John Hill Harries, of Preskelly, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Pembroke, instead of George Harris, of Preskelly, esq. Charles Rogers, of Stannage, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Radnor, instead of Thomas Grove, of Cwm Ellan, esq.—And his Majesty was also pleased to make the following amendments upon the Roll: Derbyshire, William Bagshaw, to be William Chambers Bagshaw, of the Oakes, esq. Norfolk, William Moseley, to be John Moseley, of Tofts, esq. Yorkshire, Henry Fane Chomley, to be Henry Chomley, of Housham, esq.

Downing-street, Feb. 22. Edward Thornton, esq. appointed his Majesty's minister-plenipotentiary to the Circle of Lower Saxony, and resident with the Hans Towns.

Whitehall, Feb 23. The Hon. and Rev. E. Legge, LL.B. appointed dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal in the Castle of Windsor, dean of Wolverhampton, and registrar of the Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter thereunto annexed, *vice* Dr. Sutton, bishop of Norwich, translated to the archiepiscopal see of Canterbury.—The Hon. and Rev. J. Marsham, D.D. appointed prebendary of his Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George, in the Castle of Windsor, *vice* Legge, resigned.

Dublin castle Feb. 23. Rev. John-George Beresford, commonly called Lord John-George Beresford, dean of St. Macartin's, Clogher, promoted to the bishoprick of Cork and Ross, *vice* Dr. Thomas Stopford, dec.—Rev. Richard Bagwell, M.A. promoted to the deanry of the cathedral church of St. Macartin's, Clogher, *vice* Beresford, resigned.

Downing-street, March 1. Lord Henry Stuart, appointed his Majesty's envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Elector of Wirtemberg; the Hon. William Hill, envoy-extraordinary and minister-plenipotentiary to the Circle of Franconia; the Hon. John King, secretary of legation to the Elector of Wirtemberg; Benjamin Bathurst, esq. secretary of legation to the King of Sweden; and Andrew Allen, jun. esq. consul for the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Queen's palace, March 7. His Majesty, in Council, was this day pleased to appoint Bagot Read, of Penyrhillan, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Montgomery, instead of William Owen, of Bryngwin, esq. and Edward Lloyd Lloyd, of Erbistock, esq. to be sheriff of the county of Flint, instead of Thomas Foulkes, of Gwernigion, esq.

Whitehall, March 9. Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL.D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected bishop of Norwich, *vice* Dr. Sutton, archbishop of Canterbury.

Downing-street, March 29. Frederick Maitland, esq. brigadier-general of his Majesty's Forces, appointed governor of the island of Grenada, in the W. Indies.

Whitehall, March 3[illegible]. Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. J. J. Ellis, M.A. third master of Merchant Tailors school, elected second, *vice* the Rev. Thomas Kidd, M.A. resigned; and the Rev. H. B. Wilson, M.A. fourth master, *vice* Ellis.

Rev. Philip Fisher, elected master of the Charter-house, London, *vice* Ramsden, dec.

Rev. J. Stewart, M.A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, elected usher of the Charter-house-school, London, *vice* Wollaston.

Rev. Mr. Redhead, of York, appointed master of the free grammar-school at Bradford, *vice* Wilson, resigned.

The Bishop of Durham, elected visitor of Baliol college, Oxford, *vice* the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Mr. Edward Davis, elected junior clerk of the Court of Requests, London, *vice* Stevens, dec.

D'Ewes Coke, esq. barrister at law, appointed (by the Duke of Rutland) deputy-recorder of the borough of Grantham, *vice* Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, resigned.

Charles Saxton, esq. barrister at law, elected recorder of the borough of Abingdon, Berks, *vice* Sir Rt. Burton, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Edward Wollaston, usher of the Charter-house-school, London, Balsham R. co. Cambridge, *vice* Ramsden, dec.

Rev. William Jones, Lyme Regis V. co. Dorset, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev.

Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, Brockthrup V. co. Gloucester, *vice* Sadler, resigned.

Rev. J. L. Chirrol, minister of the Refugee French church in St. John's-street, Bethnal-green, to be one of his Majesty's chaplains at the French chapel in St. James's palace, *vice* Mauzy, dec.

Rev. Ellis Burroughes, M. A. Tasburgh R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Joseph Liddell Farrer, Cratfield with Laxfield V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. James Foulkes, B. A. Sutton R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Humfrey, M. A. Crostwick R. near Norwich.

Rev. Charles Lucas Edridge, M. A. Shipdham R. co. Norfolk, *vice* Bullock, dec.

Rev. Samuel Jolliffe Tufnell, M. A. Firles prebend, in Chichester cathedral.

Hon. and Rev. Archibald Hamilton Cathcart, prebendary of York cathedral, Methley R. co. York, *vice* Briggs, dec.

Rev. Joseph Brett, Cringleford perpetual curacy, co. Norfolk, *vice* Taylor, dec.

Rev. Gilbert Parke, M. A. Downham-Market R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Kilvert, M. A. Harvington R. co. Worcester, *vice* James, dec.; and Rev. Dr. Wingfield, Kempsey living, *vice* Kilvert, resigned.

Rev. Caley Illingworth, M. A. Epworth R. in the Isle of Axholme, co. Lincoln, *vice* Hook, resigned; and Rev. Edward Hesleden, Barrow V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Illingworth, resigned.

Rev. Richard Harvey, Upper Swell R. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Wilton, resigned.

Rev. Rich. Davies, to the archdeaconry of Brecon, with the Cursal prebend in the cathedral church of St. David annexed.

Rev. Thomas Barrow, M. A. Greenford Magna R. co. Middlesex, *vice* Maule, dec.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Honey-Moon—Irishman in Lon-
2. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion. [don.
4. Ditto—Mock Doctor—Old Harlequin's
5. Ditto—Richard Cœur de Lion. [Fire-
6. Ditto—High Life Below Stairs. [Side.
7. Ditto—Of Age To-morrow—Old Harle-
8. Ditto—The Anatomist. [quin's Fire-
9. Ditto—The Prize. [Side.
11. Ditto—A House to be Sold.
12. Ditto—*The Lady of the Rock.*
13. Douglas—The Deserter. [Rock.
14. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
15. Barbarossa—High Life Below Stairs.
16. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
18. Ditto—Ditto. [Rock.
19. Lovers' Vows—The Citizen.
21. Douglas—Bon Ton. [Rock.
22. The Honey-Moon—The Lady of the
23. Tancred and Sigismunda—Apprentice.
25. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
26. Tancred and Sigismunda—Bon Ton.
28. Lovers' Vows—The Wedding-Day.

March 2. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
4. Romeo and Juliet—Irishman in London.
5. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Devil to Pay.
9. Douglas—Of Age To-morrow.
11. Barbarossa—The Anatomist.
12. The Honey-Moon—Lady of the Rock.
14. Hamlet—The Wedding-Day.
16. Ditto—The Lying Valet.
18. Ditto—Two Strings to your Bow.
19. The Honey-Moon—Matrimony.
21. Douglas—The Citizen.
23. Hamlet—Who's the Dupe?
25. Romeo and Juliet—Virgin Unmask'd.
26. The Beaux Stratagem—Lady of the Rock
28. Douglas—The Devil to Pay.
30. Hamlet—The Doctor and Apothecary.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. School of Reform—Harleq. Quicksilver.
2. The Mountaineers—Animal Magnetism
4. School of Reform—Harleq. Quicksilver.
5. The Mountaineers—A Tale of Mystery.
6. School of Reform—Harleq. Quicksilver.
7. Romeo and Juliet—The Midnight Hour.
8. School of Reform—Harleq. Quicksilver.
9. Romeo and Juliet—Jew and the Doctor.
11. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Padlock
12. The School of Reform—*Too Many Cooks.*
13, 14. Ditto—Ditto. [Wind.
15. The English Fleet in 1342—Raising the
16. *To Marry, or, Not to Marry?*—Paul and
18. Ditto—Harleq. Quicksilver. [Virginia.
19. Ditto—Marian.
21. Ditto—Il Bondocani. [view.
22. The English Fleet in 1342—The Re-
23. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—The Es-
25. Ditto—Harlequin Quicksilver. [capes.
26. Ditto—The Turnpike-Gate.
28. Ditto—*Out of Place; or, The Lake of*

March 1. The Messiah. [*Lausanne.*
2. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
4, 5. Ditto—Ditto. [Place.
6. The Redemption. [Place.
7. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
8. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
9. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
11. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto. [Galatea.
13. First Act of the Creation—Acis and
14. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Out of
15. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
16. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
18. To Marry, or, Not to Marry?—Ditto.
19. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
20. The Messiah.
21. The Cabinet—Raising the Wind.
22. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
23. The School of Reform—Out of Place.
25. King Richard the Third—The Review.
26. To Marry, or, Not, &c.—Love à-la-Mode
27. First Act of the Creation—A Selection.
28. English Fleet in 1342—Honest Thieves
29. The Messiah.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—Lock and Key.

Vol.

Vol. LXXIII. p. 695. A handsome marble monument, of large dimensions, designed by Tatham, and executed by Blore, has lately been set up in Stoke Edith church, co. Hereford, to the memory of the late Hon. Edward Foley, member of Parliament for Worcestershire. The inscription gives some account of his family and character, and is an elegant tribute of respect justly due to his memory: "Sacred to the memory of the Hon. Edward Foley, second son of Thomas Lord Foley, and Grace, third daughter and co-heiress of George Lord Lansdown. He married Eliza-Maria Foley, daughter and heiress of John Hodgetts, of Prestwood, in the county of Stafford, esq. and Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Foley, esq. by whom he had issue, Edward-Thomas, Elizabeth-Maria, John-Hodgetts, Thomas, and Anna-Maria. He was born 16th March, 1747-8. He died 22d June, 1803. The cheerfulness of his temper, and the urbanity of his manners, gained him the esteem of all who knew him; the rectitude of his mind, and the benevolence of his heart, engaged the affection of all who had familiar intercourse with him. The warmth and steadiness of his attachments endeared him to his friends, and particularly to the witnesses of his domestic virtues. His constant attendance on the church and sacrament was an impressive example to his house and neighbourhood. He sat in one parliament for the borough of Droitwich, and represented the county of Worcester the last 29 years of his life, repeatedly called to the honourable trust by the unanimous voice of that populous and respectable county, attached to him by his amiable disposition, his attention to their interests, and his love of the Constitution; a principle which he inherited from his ancestors, and left inviolate to his descendants."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 1164. A Correspondent, who gives some additions to the Obituary of the Rev. Timothy Kenrick, says: "His funeral sermon was preached by Mr. Kentish." This is not accurate. Mr. Kentish, it is true, did preach, and has since, at particular request, and from personal respect to the memory of an highly-esteemed and beloved friend, published a pertinent and excellent discourse on Mr. Kenrick's death, delivered to the congregation of the New Meeting at Birmingham; which, not long before, had invited Mr. Kenrick to become one of its Ministers. He also performed the last funeral obsequies at the grave of his worthy friend. But the office of preaching the *funeral* sermon, in the pulpit of Mr. Kenrick, to the congregation and family, devolved, at a very *short* notice, on Dr. Toulmin, late of Taunton, and now one of the pastors at the New Meeting in Birmingham, who was then on a visit to his family and friends in the West; who deeply felt Mr. Kenrick's death, and highly revered his virtues. The discourse was founded on the words and promise of Christ, Matt. xvi. 18. It was heard, apparently, with deep and serious attention, by a very numerous auditory; but the publication of it was not requested, and has been, since, superseded by the the appearance of Mr. Kenrick's sermon.

P. 1173. The Correspondent who furnished the handsome and merited, though short memoir of the late eminent Dr. Maclaine, after mentioning his "Letters to Soame Jenyns" with just encomiums, adds: "His only publications since are two Fast Sermons." He seems not to know, or it has entirely escaped his recollection, that Dr. Maclaine, since his residence at Bath, printed a volume of Sermons in 8vo. of singular merit, and which shew to advantage the abilities and spirit of the author, and reflect credit on his name. See more of Dr. Maclaine, pp. 242—246.

Ibid. col. 2. l. 10. *Mr* Charles Sturges, *vicar* of St. Mary's, Reading, and rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea, is prebendary of Netherbury in Terrâ, in the church of Sarum, but was never vicar of Netherbury and Beminster.

Vol. LXXV. p. 89. Sir Gregory Page Turner died very rich. In addition to the 16,790 guineas found in his secretaire, there has since been discovered about the same sum in his iron coffers. The manner by which he obtained such a quantity of gold was this; it was a constant rule with Sir Gregory to get from his tradespeople, in settling their bills, as many guineas as he could; for instance, if a butcher or baker's bill amounted to only 10 pounds, he would tell them, that they must either give him change for a 20 l. note, the difference to be all in gold, or wait until it was convenient for him to pay it. By this and other means he collected the sums already mentioned. The will runs as follows: "I bequeath 500 l. per ann. in addition to the 700 l. per ann. settled on Lady Page Turner at the time of our marriage; I bequeath 10,000 l. to my second son; and 10,000 l. to each of my two daughters." The bulk of his landed and funded property he has settled on his eldest son, Sir Gregory Page Turner. It runs thus: "10,000 l. India Stock; 10,000 l. South Sea Stock; 10,000 l. Bank Stock; 70,000 l. Old Navy 5 per Cents.; 60,000 l. New 5 per Cents.; 250,000 l. in the 3 per Cents.; making in the whole 310,000 l. funded property. The net produce of his landed property is about 24,000 l. per annum." The present Sir Gregory will be of age in

in September 1806. Lady Page Turner is left sole guardian to the four children.

P. 89. The late Cavaliere Giov. Gallini (improperly styled Sir John G. as his knighthood was never acknowledged by his Majesty) was not a knight of the Holy Roman Empire, but of the Golden Spur, an order conferred by the Pope.

P. 91. Sir Christopher Wray, of Lincolnshire, married Albinia, daughter of Sir Edward Cecil, knt. third son of Thomas Earl of Exeter, August 3, 1633. See Bolton's Extinct Peerage, p. 308, and Lysons, I. 537. The late Sir Cecil Wray died unmarried; and the title comes to the Rev. William Ulithorn Wray, rector of Darley, in Derbyshire, son of the late Mrs. Bolton, widow of Robert Bolton, LL. D. dean of Carlisle, and vicar of St. Mary's in Reading. She was the daughter of Mr. John Holmes, uncle to the present Dean of Winchester, and relict of Cecil brother to Sir John Wray, bart.

Pp. 91, 179. The greatest amount of the revenue in any one year, during the time of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, is said to have been 13,000l.; the general average 11,000l. The first fruits to the Crown, and fees of office to be paid by the new Archbishop of Canterbury, amount to 12,000l.

P. 156, b. l. 16, for "Destiny's," read "Destinies;" and, l. 20, for "wooing," read "cooing."

P. 185. The Christian name of Lady Croft was *Charlotte-Elizabeth*. She was the daughter of *Anthony Ashley Cowper*, esq. so many years clerk of the Parliament, and relict of Sir Archer Croft, bart. who died in 1790, who was very far from being the *second only* who bore the title, as any reference to the Baronetage will shew.

P. 189. On the 24th of February the remains of Samuel Mitchell, esq. were interred, pursuant to his will, in a field near his house at Newport, Topsham, under a clump of trees, where a vault has been built since his decease.

P. 191. On the 25th of February the remains of the late Countess-dowager of Aylesford were removed from the Friars, near Maidstone, in Kent, to be conveyed to the family-vault at Packington, in Warwickshire. She was in her 75th year.

Ibid. Mr. Wardel's age was 75.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Belmont, near Waterford, the wife of Wm. Newport, esq. a son.

At Dromiskin, co. Louth, the wife of Henry Brabazon, esq. a son and heir.

At Wilmar, near Waterford, the Hon. Mrs. Jephson, a daughter.

At Brough-hall, co. York, the wife of Thomas Strickland, esq. a daughter.

At Knutsford, co. Chester, the lady of the Hon. William Monkton, a son.

The wife of Christopher Codrington, esq. of Codrington-park, M.P. for Tewkesbury, a son and heir.

At Lathom-house, in Lancashire, the wife of Edward Wilbraham Bootle, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lady Viscountess Kirkwall, a son.

At Forty-hill, Enfield, the wife of A. Gregory, esq. a daughter.

Feb. 20. At Edinburgh, Lady Charlotte Hope, a daughter.

22. At Stockholm, the Queen of Sweden, a princess.

23. In Edward-street, Portman-square, the lady of Sir Wm. Blackett, bart. a son.

27. The wife of James-Peter Auriol, esq. of Park-lane, a daughter and son.

March 1. At Bushy-house, Mrs. Jordan, of Drury-lane theatre, a son.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Cameron, of Chiel, a son.

At Kelham-house, co. Nottingham, the wife of I. C. Girardot, esq. a daughter.

3. At Hilton, near Edinburgh, the lady of Sir William Johnston, bart. a daughter.

5. At his Lordship's house in Arlington-street, the Countess of Sefton, a son.

6. In Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the wife of James Colquhoun, esq. M.P. a son.

9. At York, the wife of Thomas Legard, esq. of Ganton, a son.

11. In Wimpole-street, the wife of Jn. Neave, esq. a son.

At Dolevorgan, near Shrewsbury, the wife of Richard Mytton, esq. a daughter.

12. At Alva, near Stirling, in Scotland, the wife of James Johnstone, esq. a son.

13. In Weymouth-street, the wife of George Dorrien, esq. a daughter.

14. In Upper Norton-street, Portland road, the Countess of Varreux, a daughter.

15. The wife of J. W. Parker, esq. of the Crescent, Bath, a son.

16. At Little Hillingdon, Middlesex, the wife of William Corbett, esq. a son.

17. Mrs. H. Langhorn, of Caroline-place, Guildford-street, a son.

19. In Grosvenor-square, Lady Lovain, a daughter.

24. At his Lordship's house on Spring-garden-terrace, Viscountess Dunlo, a son.

25. In York-place, the lady of Sir Home Popham, bart. a son.

26. The wife of Mr. Jennings, of Fenchurch-street, a son.

27. At her house in Queen Anne-street West, the Hon. Mrs. Poyntz, a son.

30. The wife of B. Walsh, esq. of Clapton, Middlesex, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 16. JOHN BOWMAN, esq. of Mansell-street, to Miss Soppitt, of Upper Thames-street.

18. At Gloucester, Capt. Tonyn, of the 48th Foot, son of Gen. T. to Miss Rudge.

19. At

19. At Upper Deal church, in Kent, Cornelius Stuvong, esq. master of the Aurora armed ship, to Miss E. N. Ollesen.

At Lewes, Capt. J. P. Roberts, of the South Lewes Volunteers, to Miss Borrer, dau. of Wm. B. esq. of Hurstperpoint, Sussex.

21. Francis-Thomas Corrance, esq. of Anstey-lodge, co. Leicester, to Miss Wood, of Leicester.

23. At Exmouth, Devon, Brigadier-general Thewles, to Frances, second daughter of Edward Ravenscroft, esq.

24. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Cha. Woodcock, esq. youngest son of the late Elborough W. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Anne Parry, youngest daughter of Thomas P. esq. one of the directors of the East India Company.

25. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Henry F. Greville, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the 4th Dragoon-guards, to Lady Lambert.

26. At Thetford, Thomas Bidwell, jun. esq. of Hyde-park-lodge, to the second daughter of Shelford Bidwell, esq. of the former place.

At Northam, co. Devon, the Rev. John Edgcombe, rector of Thornbury, in that county, to Miss Heywood, daughter of the late Rev. William-Arthur H.

27. At Bath, Rear-admiral Scott, of Spring-hill, near Southampton, to Mrs. Crouder, relict of Jas. C. esq. of Jamaica.

28. At Dawlish, the Rev. Charles Robinson, youngest son of Sir George R. bart. to Miss Charlotte Pennyman, of Rise cottage, Devon, daughter of Sir James P.

Edmund Betts, esq. captain in the East Suffolk Militia, to Miss Druery, of Erpingham, co. Norfolk.

March 1. John White, jun. esq. of Devonshire-place, to Miss Anne Down, dau. of Rd. D. esq. banker, Bartholomew-lane.

At Bristol, William Eppes Routh, esq. of Naples, to Harriet, second daughter of Dr. Jeans, of Christchurch, Bristol.

2. Rev. W. Woodall, fellow of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, to Miss Hebden, of Scarborough.

3. Mr. Charles Hubert, cotton-manufacturer, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, printer, &c. of Shrewsbury.

4. At Marston-on-Mersey, co. Chester, John Douglas, esq. of Old-hall, Pendleton, co. Lancaster, to the eldest daughter of the late Jn. Tipping, esq. of Crumpsall.

7. At Northampton, Henry Disney Roebuck, esq. to Miss Delaval, daughter of Col. D. one of the inspecting-officers of the South inland district.

T. V. Brushfield, esq. of Eastbury-house, Barking, Essex, to Mrs. Legge, relict of Leaver L. esq. late of Woodford, in the same county, formerly an eminent woollen-draper in Cornhill.

The Hon. Capt. Paget, fourth son of the Earl of Uxbridge, and captain of his Majesty's ship Endymion, to Elizabeth-Arabella, second daugh. of Henry Monk, esq.

9. At Liverpool, Mr. Young, to Miss Grimani, both of the Liverpool theatre.

Mr. Richards, of Chancery-lane, solicitor, to Miss King, of Highgate.

At Dublin, the Rev. John Webb, of Cork, to Miss Foot, daughter of the late Alderman F. of that city.

11. James Cooper, esq. of Battersea, in Surrey, to Miss Anne Tomson, of Ramsgate.

C. Betton, esq. lieutenant in the Shropshire Militia, to Miss Butcher, daughter of Joseph B. esq. alderman of Cambridge.

At Liverpool, the Rev. Jonathan Brooks, M. A. to Anna-Maria, youngest daughter of the Rev. Henry Heathcote, late rector of Walton, near that town.

12. Isaac Rolfe Boggis, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Elizabeth Mayor Stubbs, second daughter of George S. esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

Sainsbury Price Humphreys, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, to the eldest daughter of John Tirel-Morin, esq. of Weedon-lodge, near Aylesbury.

Daniel Ximenes, esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, to the only daughter of the Rev. J. Jackson, of Ospringe, near Faversham, in Kent.

William Welbank, esq. of Hull, to Miss Mary-Anne Hirst, of Northallerton.

15. At Bath, James-Henry Brooke, esq. in the East India Company's service, to Miss Anne Patton, daughter of Col. R. Patton, governor of St. Helena.

At Edinburgh, Capt. William Brown, of the 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Dr. Charles B. physician at Berlin to the King of Prussia, to Mary, only daughter of the late Alexander M'Dougall, esq. surgeon in Edinburgh.

16. By special licence, the Rev. Charles Drake Barmont, rector of Bigby, co. Lincoln, to Lady Boynton, relict of the late Sir Griffith B. bart. of Burton-Agnes, co. York.

17. Mr. William Farlow, jun. to Miss Barnes, both of Fleet-street.

At Exmouth, Devon, the Earl of Ormond and Ossory, to Miss Price Clarke, only surviving daughter of J. H. Price C. esq. by his late wife, who was the sole heiress of Godfrey Clarke, esq. of Sutton-hall, co. Derby.

18. George Lackington, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Bullock, daughter of Capt. B. of the Royal Navy.

19. At Hanwood, near Shrewsbury, Hen. Warter, esq. of Cruck-Meole, to Emma, you. dau. of Wm. Wood, esq. of Hanwood.

20. At Chelsfield church, Kent, Mr. Thomas Harris, of Fleet-street, to Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Phillips, of Northfleet-house, Kent.

21. Rev. William Upjohn, B. A. of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, to Miss Mary-Anne-

Anne Smith, daughter of Francis S. esq. of Scot's-yard, Cannon-street.

At Sylattin, co. Salop, Lieut.-col. Gatacre, of Gatacre-hall, to Miss Lloyd, of Swan-hill, near Oswestry.

23. Mr. Grove, of the Hay-market theatre, to Miss Biggs, of the Liverpool and Edinburgh theatres.

At Lancaster, the Rev. Thomas Postlethwaite, of Emanuel college, to Miss Satterthwaite, third daughter of John S. esq.

25. Rev. J. Lister, to Miss West, both of Alford, co. Lincoln.

Charles F. Broadley, esq. merchant, of Hull, to Miss Willock, daughter of the late Alexander W. esq. of Bedford-square.

DEATHS.

1804. *April*... IN America, in his 130th year, James Thomas; who had lived temperately, and to the last year of his existence could read without spectacles.

June 30. At Patna, Major-gen. John Fullarton, of Skeldon, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment.

Aug..... Of a bilious fever, on-board the Euphrates, Capt. G. Welstead, whilst at anchor at the mouth of the Ganges, Henry Kennedy, esq. eldest brother of Hugh K. esq. of Cultra, near Belfast, late high sheriff of the county of Down. He was repairing to Magpour, for the purpose of taking possession of a very lucrative appointment in the medical department of the East India Company's service, which had been presented to him.

Aug. 12. On-board the Olive, Captain Henry Mathew, in her passage from Bombay to Bengal, aged 21, Mr. Edward Mathew, youngest son of the late Mr. M.

24. In the East Indies, Lieut. Thomas Parr, second son of William P. esq. of Hampstead-heath, Middlesex.

27. On his passage to Calcutta, C. Law, esq. senior merchant on the Bengal Estab.

29. On his passage to India, Dr. Geo. Pattullo, son of the late John P. esq. of Balhousie.

Sept...... When on service with the army, in the Mahratta country, Major John Campbell, jun. of Combie, of the 94th Foot, or Scotch Brigade.

Oct...... When on service with the army, in the Mahratta country, Lieut.-col. James Ferrier, of the 94th Foot, or Scotch Brigade.

Oct.... At Glasgow, in his 67th year, the Rev. James Moir, late minister of the Gospel to the Burger associated congregation at Tarbolton, Ayrshire. He was born in the parish of Dunbarney, on the banks of the Earn, Perthshire, and imbibed the elements of erudition under the auspices of Mr. James Millar, who, though buried in this obscurity for life, was qualified both by parts and piety to have adorned any situation. He was designed from the first, and regularly bred, for the sacred office, and took it not upon him rashly and unprepared. He acquitted himself in the discharge of all its duties with competent propriety and honour. His congregation was neither numerous nor rich, and his stipend but moderate. He was, however, content, and studied chiefly to be useful, as he knew and believed his reward not to be of this world. From his humility and lowliness of mind, as well as taste and a sense of duty, his religious instructions were formed on a level with their uncultivated minds and rustic habits among whom he laboured. He never deviated from the creed in which he was bred. His principles were rigidly Calvinistic, but not in the least tinctured with Antinomian licentiousness. He connected the terms of salvation with morality, and strenuously scouted all pretensions to faith not evinced by holiness of life. The precepts he deemed a constituent part of the Gospel as well as its doctrines, and never taught the latter but in strict conjunction with, and in order to the practice of, the former. His education had been regular and liberal, and not lost by indolence, but followed up by a course of theological study and reading adapted to their tenets with whom he associated; and his compositions, both from the pulpit and the press, were in the same old-fashioned taste indeed, but eminently forcible and impressive, from a certain homely antique cast of simplicity and earnestness. He defended the Catholic faith against the Unitarian heresy, propagated with so much zeal in his neighbourhood, in a style less polished and elegant than manly and vigorous. It shewed how much his heart was in the cause, and how deeply he felt the wound thus aimed at the vitals of Religion. His arguments were chiefly scriptural; and confronted his antagonists with a lustre and authenticity that baffled all their sophistry. And his just view of this stale controversy contributed not a little to the following apology extorted from a leading member of a club now every where exploded as Jacobinical, before the ecclesiastical judicature in which he was prosecuted. [illegible] sorry," says he, "that my public [illegible] should have given any offence to any [illegible] my brethren, or to the world. And [illegible], upon further reflection, I am sensible that there are ideas contained in these publications which may appear improper, and modes of expression ambiguous and unguarded, particularly respecting the original and essential dignity

nity of the Son of God, the doctrine and atonement by his suffering and death, the priesthood and intercession of Christ, the method of reconciling sinners to God, and subscription to the *confession of faith*; all which ideas I hereby disclaim, and for all such expressions I am heartily sorry." From a laudable jealousy that even this concession was equivocal, Mr. Moir published a *distinct and impartial account of the process*, which he addressed to the party by whom it was carried on. The spirit of this pamphlet is a proof both of his shrewdness and irony. It was his last publication. He lost his only son, a very promising youth, several years ago, and seldom enjoyed his former health and spirits since. His surviving family are a widow and three daughters.

Oct. 5. At the Bay of Honduras, aged 2d, Mr. Stephen Langley, lieutenant of the Reynard sloop of war, and son of the late Mr. John L. ensign of the Invalids in the garrison of Hull.

25. At Rosetta, in Egypt, of a putrid fever, Mr. John Frampton, merchant, of Alexandria.

1805. *Jan.* 2. At Tortola, in the West Indies, aged 28, James Bruley, esq.

15. At Richmond, in America, after a long and lingering indisposition, which baffled the most skilful medical efforts, Mrs. West, jun. the Melpomene of the Virginia company of comedians.

20. In Steyning-lane, near Cheapside, aged 85, and possessed of 60,000l. Mrs. Zipporah Sierra, sister to the late Mr. Moses Sierra, secretary to the Russia Company, who died in 1792; and on the 27th she was buried with him and his mother, in the North aile of the Abbey-church of St. Alban's.

2 . At Boston, in America, in his 65th year, Thomas M'Donogh, esq. his Britannic Majesty's consul for the New England States.

26. Universally and sincerely lamented, Capt. Jervis, of his Majesty's ship the Tonnant, who was unfortunately drowned, by the upsetting of his barge, as he was proceeding to Sir Charles Cotton (who commanded before Brest, in the absence of Admiral Cornwallis) with intelligence respecting the enemy's squadron. This gallant gentleman was nephew to the Earl of St. Vincent, whose illustrious name and titles, in the course of nature, he would have inherited. He was as amiable in his private life as, in his professional career, he had shewn himself valiant, skilful, and indefatigable. A braver officer did not grace the service, nor a milder, happier character, the circles of polished society. He will long be regretted wherever he was known for his publick and private worth; and a grateful Country will deeply participate in the affliction of the great man whose virtues he reflected; and by whose example he had been formed. —The following lines, written by the Rev. Mr. Hallaran, chaplain of his Majesty's ship Britannia, who well knew his real worth, will record his name, as a pattern of undaunted courage, to future generations.

——————" Cut off from Glory's race,
Which *never mortal was more* fond to run."

While patriot zeal his bosom warms,
Each sense of fear the *hero* braves;
Views unappall'd the wintery storms,
And dauntless rides the billowy waves!

Yet oft, alas! *who* greatly dares,
Solicits an untimely doom,
And wayward Fate the *Coward* spares,
To give the *brave man* to the tomb!

Such the lamented scene, of late
The Muse reluctant mourn'd to tell;
While even seamen wept his fate
As Pity sigh'd, " how Jervis fell!"

" Jervis!" a name to Britons dear!
And oh! could worth, could courage [save,
Cut off in Glory's mid career,
He had not met a wat'ry grave!

Yet *Ocean*, on whose stormy bed
The gallant spirit found repose,
The Glories of his name shall spread
Far as his liquid Empire flows.

* But *who*, alas! thy tragic end
A sister's sorrowing *heart* shall tell,
Where all the social virtues blend,
And Nature's tenderest feelings dwell?

Yet, sympathizing Kindness near,
And kindred Love shall comfort speak,
While Pity and Affection's tear [cheek."
Shall grace the " Veteran Warrior's

And, if a brave and generous mind
A claim to *just* esteem can give,
In every *British heart* enshrin'd,
" Jervis!" thy memory shall live!

While, rescued from th' unpitying surge,
If Friendship's wish can wrest thy name,
The muse to time's remotest verge,
Shall with St. Vincent's blend thy name!

29. At his seat at Warley-hall, near Romford, Essex, John Wright Arnold Wallinger, esq. His father, Thomas Arnold Wallinger, was a marble merchant, the son of Mr. Arnold, apothecary, in Cannon-street, and took the name of Wallinger from an uncle, Anthony Wallinger, who left him Warley-hall. His sister married the late Amie Garnault, esq. The eldest of Mr. Anthony Wal-

* The author of these beautiful lines was surely unacquainted with this gentleman's deeply afflicted, and (to use his own expression in a *very late and important concern*), *inestimable* mother.

linger's three daughters married John Wright, by whom she had the deceased.

30. John Robison, esq. M.A. professor of natural philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh; author of "Proofs of a Conspiracy against all the Religions and Governments of Europe, carried on in the secret Meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good Authorities. Edinburgh, 1796;" which had a second edition, with a Postscript. The author complained of ill health at the time of writing this work.

Feb. . . . At Dublin, John Evans, Baron Carberry, of Ireland, and uncle to the late Baron, who died Dec. 31, 1804 (see vol. LXXIV. p. 1252).

At her house in Dublin, Mrs. Kelly, lady of the Right Hon. Thomas K. late judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. She had been one of the most admired Irish beauties of her day; and, in the domestic duties of wife and mother, had few equals. Her very amiable manners endeared her to every person who had the honour of her acquaintance.

Mr. Jn. Foster, of Banham, near Cambridge; by whose death property to the amount of near 200l. a year devolves, as next of kin, to a poor labouring-man, resident in the same parish.

In her 18th year, Anne, youngest dau. of B. Cater, esq. of Church-hall, Boxted.

Aged 19, Miss Johnson, of Wisbech, lately a performer in the Stamford and Nottingham company of comedians.

Mrs. Hopcraft, wife of Mr. H. land-surveyor, of Croughton, co. Northampton. She had retired to bed in apparent health the night before.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Wilcock, wife of Mr. W. of Newbald, near Wragby, co. Lincoln, farmer.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 75, Mr. Walton.

Rev. Thomas Bankes, vicar of Dixon, co. Monmouth.

At his apartments at Vauxhall, Surrey, James Galloway, esq. deputy-chamberlain of the Exchequer.

Feb. 1. Aged 75, George Beatty, esq. of Fermoy, co. Longford, in Ireland.

2. At her house in Wright's-lane, Kennington, Mrs. Elizabeth Benson, sister to the late J. A. B. esq. of Upper Grosvenor-str.

Miss Elizabeth Knight, youngest daughter of Mr. K. of Sixhills-grange, near Market-Raisin, co. Lincoln.

3. Mrs. Brawn, wife of Robert B. esq. of Windsor, late head page to his Majesty.

At Boffalo, co. York, aged 80, the relict of the late Robert Bell, esq.

At Atherston-hall, co. Warwick, aged 16 months, George-Anthony, youngest son of Henry Otway, esq.

4. Much beloved and lamented by her friends, Miss Elizabeth Millington, the youngest daugh. of Mr. M. of Greenwich.

The infant son of Charles Littledale, esq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-street.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, Mrs. Singleton, wife of Mr. S. schoolmaster.

At Hull, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Dinsdale, wife of Mr. D. merchant.

At New York, the Hon. John Slos Hobart, judge of the District Court of New York, and one of the revolutionary judges during the American war.

5. Aged 72, Wm. Watson, esq. of Kirton, near Boston, co. Lincoln.

At Shirehampton, near Bristol, Miss Catharine-Anne Bateson, youngest daughter of the late Capt. B. of the 2d regiment of Foot-guards.

At her father's house in Gloucester-place, Portman-square, in her 18th year, Miss Elizabeth-Anne Ayton, only child of John A. esq.

7. Aged 76, Mr. Matthew Horsley, a respectable farmer at South Lynn.

Aged 72, Mr. William Crow, of Norwich, a man of strict integrity, and one of the society of Quakers.

8. John, youngest son of T. Thoroton, esq. M. P. of Flentham-house, Notts.

At her lodgings, Chapel-row, Hotwells, Bristol, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Barton, of Forkill, co. Armagh, Ireland, relict of Edward Barton, esq. eldest lieutenant in Sir Philip Honeywood's Black Horse, which served with distinction in Flanders during the war of 1744.

9. At Stratford-on-Avon, on her way to London, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Hans Hamilton, esq. M. P. for the county of Dublin, and only daughter of the late Alderman Lynam, banker of that city; a lady of most amiable and gentle manners.

At Loughrea, co. Galway, in Ireland, after a short illness, Oliver Dolphin, esq. of Turoe, in the said county.

10. Timothy Bentley, esq. of Leicester.

In her 82d year, much regretted, Mrs. Hawkins, widow of the late Mr. Edward H. of Chancery-lane.

Aged 37, Mrs. Humble, wife of Michael H. esq. of Shooter's-hill, in Kent, and daughter of Christopher Hird, esq. of Yeadon-house, Norfolk.

At Lyndon, aged 73, Mrs. Berridge, a widow lady, late of Market Overton, co. Rutland.

In the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Low, of Lincoln, eldest son of the late Mr. Robert L. ironmonger.

Mr. Laughton, only son of Mr. James L. of Firsby, near Spilsby, grazier.

11. Mrs. Bellamy, wife of Mr. B. of Armston, near Oundle.

Aged 35, Mrs. Sarah Dearman, wife of Mr. Rd. D. merchant, of Barnsley, Yorksh.

At Ashby Old Park, co. Leicester, aged 24, Mr. Joseph Moore.

12. Suddenly, in a fit, soon after dinner, at the house of P. Nursey, esq. at Little Bealings (where he was on a visit), John Fairfax, esq. one of the capital burgesses of Bury, Suffolk.

13. Mrs. Haycock, second daughter of the Rev. John Mastin, of Naseby, co. Northampton.

At Retford, Notts, Mrs. Hartshorne.

At Bole, near Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 27, Mrs. Curtis, wife of Mr. George Rix C. merchant, of Rotterdam.

At Oxford University, Richard Townsend, esq. eldest son of Richard Boyle T. esq. of Castle Townsend, co. Cork.

14. At Irnham, co. Lincoln, after a long and painful illness, the Hon. Maria-Christiana Arundell, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Arundell of Wardour, and wife of James Everard Arundell, esq. of Irnham. She was born Aug. 10, 1764.

Aged 65, William Willson, of Burton-upon-Trent, gent.

At Kenegie, in Cornwall, after a severe illness, in his 63d year, John Beard, esq. of Halwin, in that county; a gentleman distinguished by the most exemplary performance of the relative duties of husband and father, and endeared to numerous friends by his benevolence and urbanity.

15. Much regretted, as a man of superior abilities and general knowledge, aged 71, Mr. John Jenkinson, of Huntingdon, surveyor and auctioneer.

Aged 74, Robert Amory, M. D. of Wakefield, co. York.

At Castle Grant, in Scotland, Lady Grant, of Grant.

16. Suddenly, of an *angina pectoris*, at his house in East-gate, Lincoln, universally and deeply lamented, John Fardell, esq. deputy-registrar of the diocese of Linc.

Aged 71, Mrs. Martin, wife of Robert M. gent. of Anstey, co. Leicester.

In London, Mr. Hastings Bonner, only son of Mr. B. of Boston, co. Lincoln.

Miss Louisa Stanley, fourth daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. of Bennington, near Grantham, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Henry Quin, a gentleman well known in the fashionable circles of Dublin, shot himself through the heart with a pistol as he lay in bed. He quitted a party at Lady Glandore's at two this morning, and appeared afterwards in good spirits at the Kildare-street Club-house. No reason has been assigned for this fatal act. Mr. Q. was remarkable for his taste for scarce books, of which he possessed a most valuable collection. He was son of the late Dr. Quin, and brother of Lady Monk; and is a melancholy instance of the fatal effects of that *ennui* into which an active mind is apt to sink from the want of a solid and rational employment suited to its powers. He inherited from his father an estate of 500 l. a-year; which, added to a place of 800 l. a-year in the Castle of Dublin, put him in possession of ample means; if it be considered that he had no family, and was not of expensive habits. He bespoke the case of pistols, with one of which he shot himself, a few days before the fatal event, and was very particular in his directions that they should be of the largest bore. The ball passed through his heart, through the bed, and lodged in the wall at the bedside. The report of the pistol was not heard by any of the domesticks, and his death was neither known nor suspected until the next morning, when his elder brother called on business; and, having entered the bed-chamber, found him dead, and in a state which justified the conclusion that he never moved after the shot. He had often lamented, in the course of his life, that he had not been brought up to a profession, but had never betrayed any symptoms of a disordered mind. The Jury, under these circumstances, brought in a verdict of Suicide. At the time of his death he had 1000 l. in his banker's hands.

17. At Peterborough, in his 74th year, Mr. Robert Miller.

At his house in Queen-street, Edinburgh, Sir James Stirling, bart.

At Deptford, Kent, at the house of her son, Capt. George Cranston, commander of the Marine Society's ship, in her 93d year, Mrs. Cranston. She bore, without any inconvenience, two years ago, a sea-voyage from Berwick, her native town; and was blessed, throughout the long period of her life, with uninterrupted good health, and died in full possession of all her faculties to the last.

18. After a long illness, Mr. Edward Spencer, an eminent linen and woollen-draper, of Nottingham.

At his father's house at Haughton, near Darlington, John Byron, esq. second son of the Hon. and Rev. Richard B.

While standing in St. Gregory's church-yard, Norwich, Mr. J. Franklin, a respectable inhabitant of that city. During this awful event, one of the most infamous robberies was committed which ever disgraced the annals of human depravity. At the moment the young man was sinking into eternity some villain plundered him of a pair of twill-bags, containing property to a considerable amount, with which he got off.

The wife of Mr. Buck, a respectable inhabitant of Hingham, Norfolk. While putting a boiler on the fire, the flame caught her cloaths, and she was so dreadfully burnt as to expire soon after.

At

At Windsor, Mrs. Margaret Woodruff.

At Betchworth, aged 91 (having been born in November, 1714), and labouring under the infirmity of deafness, the Rev. James Keigwin, son of a Cornish clergyman of a good family. He had for 40 years the vicarage of Betchworth in Surrey, in the gift of the Dean and Canons of Windsor, rated in the King's Books at only 7l. per annum, and, though possessed of no patrimony, collected only 6d. in the pound small tithes. Although often prompted by his friends to raise them, he never did. He was buried in the church. The case of this poor clergyman is extremely singular and hard. Mrs. Elizabeth Bouverie, who died Sept. 24, 1798 (LXVIII. 817, 992), possessed of an ample fortune, which she enjoyed with moderation, and employed in works of beneficence, succeeded, on the death of her two brothers and sister, to the estate of the Freemans at Beechworth, for afternoon-service in which church she annually gave Mr. K. 20l. but made no provision for continuing it after her death. Understanding that she left, in the hands of a British Senator, 2000l. to be distributed in charitable purposes, it was natural for this poor man and his friends to apply for a portion of it, and as natural to suppose that the bounty would be continued, both in regard to its design and object. The answer given to this application was, that 200l. had been paid in the legacy-tax; a large portion given agreeable to Mrs. B's wish (supposed to the Moravians); that he must apply to his own rich neighbourhood; and that, if his own expenditure and the distresses of others did not call on him, he should gladly contribute something among other subscribers. The poor man found a friend, who exerted himself to set on foot a subscription immediately, and a sum exceeding his former pension was raised annually, commencing at Michaelmas 1799. The Senator, calling on him, offered him a *frank*, if it would be of any use; and an honourable Gentleman, who succeeded to a considerable part of Mrs. B's property, gave nothing.

19. At the house of his son, on St. Martin's hill, Canterbury, aged 90, Mr. Daniel Beer.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Hulse, of Nottingham.

Mr. George Bigsby, son of the Rev. Jeremiah B. formerly rector of St. Peter's, in Nottingham.

By throwing herself from a window 40 feet high, in front of the Talbot inn at Peterborough, whereby she was instantaneously killed, Sarah Rose, a servant there.

After an hour's illness, aged 36, Mr. William Wood, late a grocer at Hull.

Aged 41, Mr. William Sedgwick, linen-draper, of Hull.

Aged 84, Mrs. Fox, of Huntingdon.

At Conington, co. Huntingdon, aged 82, Mr. Macknefs, sen.

At Pentonville, in her 63d year, sincerely lamented by the family, Mrs. Mary French, eldest surviving daughter of the late Eymon F. esq. of French Brook, co. Roscommon, Ireland, and niece of the late Jeffery F. esq. M. P.

20. Aged 79, George Stansfeld, esq. of Field-house, near Halifax, co. York.

At Doncaster, co. York, in an advanced age, William Hornby, esq. late of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, banker.

Mrs. Knott, wife of Thomas K. esq. of Stockland, co. Dorset.

Mrs. Marshall, youngest daughter of the Rev. H. Davis, of Great Wigston, co. Leic.

At Belgrave, in his 82d year, Mr. Robert Kirkby, late of Nottingham.

At Navestock, in Essex, of an inflammation, a few days after the birth of a surviving son, and when she had just completed her 21st year, Lady Maria, wife of Nathaniel Micklethwaite, esq. and only daughter of the Countess of Waldegrave.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, in his 75th year, John Tuach, esq.

At Mr. Steele's, apothecary, on Tower-hill, Mr. James Hill, of East Smithfield; whose death was so sudden that, on entering the house, he dropped in a chair, and instantly expired.

21. At Shepherdswell, co. Kent, Mr. Wood, many years a pastry-cook in New Bond-street.

At Weston-by-Weedon, co. Northampton, much regretted by a very extensive circle of respectable friends, the Rev. Jn. Law, upwards of 13 years pastor of a Dissenting congregation in that village.

Aged 66, after a lingering and painful illness of several years, Mrs. Prickett, wife of Marmaduke P. esq. of Bridlington, and daughter of the late Rev. William Buck, of Church-Fenton, in Yorkshire.

At Halifax, co. York, in his 23d year, much regretted by his relations, Mr. G. G. Nelson, of that town, attorney at law. His company attracted the attention of a numerous acquaintance for his singular vivacity and fertility of genius, in whose minds will dwell a lasting remembrance.

At her grandfather's house, James Baker, esq. Three Mills, West-Ham, Essex, of a decline, deeply lamented by her afflicted relations, and by a numerous and respectable circle of friends, Miss Maria Butler, only daughter of Mr. James B. of St. John's-street, distiller.

In Park-street, Richmond, Surrey, aged 80, Benjamin Bradbury, esq.

22. At Dublin, suddenly, Mr. Edwin, of the Theatre Royal there, and son of the late favourite comic performer of Covent-garden theatre.

In

In his 93d year, at his seat at Raphoe, co. Donegal, in the North of Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Hawkins, bishop of Raphoe. He was the father of Admiral Whitshed, who assumed that name in compliance with the will of the late Mr. Whitshed, of Old Burlington-house, who bequeathed to him all his fortune.

After a lingering illness of nearly two years, Lady Harewood, wife of Lord Harewood, of Harewood-house, in the West Riding of the county of York. On the 28th her remains were interred in the family-vault at Harewood church. The funeral was quite private, and passed along the park to the church without going through the town. Seldom have the remains of a lady of rank been conveyed to the mansions of the dead with so little ostentation, or so much real sorrow.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his 86th year, Mr. William Anderson, formerly an eminent builder there.

At Cranbrook, in Kent, aged 22, Mr. Charles Greenhill, son of the Rev. Mr. G. and one of the officers of the Volunteers.

23. At Portsmouth, Daniel Collins, esq. of Egypt, in the Isle of Wight.

Aged 89, Mrs. Chamberlain, of Exeter.

Charles Owen, esq. of Little Chelsea.

At her house in Charles-str. St. James's-square, aged 72, the Countess-dowager of Dartmouth, mother of the present Earl. Her remains were interred in Trinity chapel, Little Minories.

At Kirkmichael-house, in Ayrshire, Miss Anne Whitefoord, fourth daughter of the late Sir J. Whitefoord, bart.

At her house, head of St. John's-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Jean Chalmers, relict of Capt. Francis Pringle.

24. In an apoplectic fit, aged 69, Mr. John Baines, of Bold-street, Liverpool, head-master of the free grammar-school of that town.

At Banbury, Miss Susannah Walford, fourth daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Sibford-Terris, co. Oxford.

Aged 86, Mrs. Merivale, relict of the Rev. Samuel M. of Exeter.

25. At his house near Bray, co. Wicklow, William Rowley, esq. He retired to his room at nine o'clock on the preceding night; and when his servant entered his room in the morning, he found his master stretched on the floor, senseless, and the bed undisturbed. From these circumstances it is supposed Mr. R. was seized with an apoplexy soon after he had retired for the night. He was father to S. C. Rowley, esq. M. P. for Kinsale.

At his house in George's-square, Edinburgh, William Fairholme, esq. of Chapel.

Aged 42, Mrs. Alderson, wife of John Alderson, M. D. of Hull.

At his house in the Circus, Bath, after a very short illness, much lamented, Mrs. Hopkins, wife of Major-gen. H.

Aged 74, by hanging herself, the wife of Mr. Gideon Bilton, of Little Steeping, co. Lincoln.

At Reading, Berks, of a decline, aged only 26, the Rev. Charles Higgs, fellow of New college, Oxford.

In Basinghall-street, aged 44, Mr. Edward Hilditch, Blackwell-hall factor.

At her mother's, in Queen-square, Bartholomew-close, near Smithfield, aged 29, Miss Catherine Patterson.

Dug out of the ruins, by the firemen, Mr. Mayo, of No. 8, Quebec-street, near Oxford-street, in a most shocking state, and conveyed to the bone-house for the Coroner's Inquest. The fire was first discovered by the neighbours, between eight and nine o'clock on the morning of the 23d. The door being forced open, it burst from the doors and windows with great violence. Several fire-engines shortly after arrived; but the only service they could now render was the preservation of the adjoining buildings, as the house of Mr. Mayo was in a very short time burnt to the foundation. The unfortunate Mr. Mayo was a carpenter; and, since the death of his wife, had retired from business, and abstracted himself totally from society. He took some refreshment at an adjoining public-house the preceding evening, and was then heard to say that he was quite wearied of life. His despondency was so great, that he would not permit even a domestick to reside in the house with him. He was above 50 years of age.

At Berlin, aged 53, after a month's illness, Frederica-Louisa, dowager Queen of Prussia, daughter of the late Landgrave (Louis IX.) of Hesse-Darmstadt.

25. At his son's house in Percy-street, Rathbone-place, aged 76, Wm. Buchan, M. D. author of "Domestic Medicine," fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and a character of considerable eminence in the medical profession, who made the Chapter coffee-house, near St. Paul's, his daily resort, and was there applied to by numbers of patients. A day or two after his decease, one gentleman said to another, "The poor Doctor is gone!" The other replied, 'Do you know how Omnium is to-day?' A third, asking "Which would be most felt, Omnium, or the loss of the Doctor?" was answered, 'Omnium would be felt by every body, on account of the taxes laid to pay the interest of the loan; whereas the loss of the Doctor would not be generally felt.' Dr. B. published,

"Dissertatio de Infantum Vitâ conservanda, Edinburgh," 8vo.

"Domestic Medicine; or, A Treatise on

on the Prevention and Cure of Diseases by Regimen and simple Medicines, 1771," 8vo, which has had several editions.

"Cautions concerning Cold Bathing, and drinking Mineral Waters, 1786," an 8vo pamphlet.

"A Letter to the Patentee, concerning the Medical Properties of Fleecy Hosiery, 1790," an 8vo pamphlet.

"Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Disease, 1796," an 8vo pamphlet. Plain and practical axioms, for the amusement of some leisure hours at the Chapter coffee-house, wherein much of his time was spent, and containing a great deal of wholesome advice.

"Observations concerning the Diet of the common People, 1797," an 8vo pamphlet, intended as a supplementary chapter to "Domestic Medicine," and incorporated in the last edition.

"On the Offices and Duties of a Mother, 180 . . ."

"His well-known work, intituled *Domestic Medicine*, is constructed on a plan similar to, but more extensive than, that adopted by Dr. Tissot, in his *Avis au Peuple*. The first edition of it, consisting of above 5000 copies, was sold in a corner of Great Britain before another could be gotten ready; and its subsequent republication and dispersion has been very extensive. We have been told that he parted with the copy-right to the booksellers for 700l. and that the sale of it produces them at least that sum annually. It has drawn upon him the persecution and dislike of the less liberal part of the faculty; while it has made him the idol of nurses and midwives; and, when it is considered that the intention of its publication was not to supersede the use of a physician, but to supply his place in situations where medical assistance could not be easily obtained, *and to render the medical art more extensively beneficial to mankind*, the jealousies and fears of the faculty are surely unbecoming the professors of a liberal science. The learned Dr. Duplanil, of Paris, physician to the Count d'Artois, published, some years ago, an elegant translation of this work, in five volumes, with very ingenious and useful notes, which rendered the work so popular on the Continent that it has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe." New Catalogue of English living Authors, p. 354.

Of Dr. Buchan a Correspondent says,

"This gentleman is best known to the world through the medium of his work intituled "Domestic Medicine," which has had a circulation, not only in this country but in all the languages of Europe, probably unparalleled by any work, on a medical subject, ever published in England. The Doctor, having, at an early period of life, while at the grammar-school at Jedburgh, where he was born, shewn a decided turn for literary acquirements, he was sent, at the usual period of life, to the University of Edinburgh, with a view to be educated for the Scotish Church. Philosophy, however, soon seduced him from the study of Divinity. In Mathematicks he made a remarkable proficiency; and he was, for several years, much employed in initiating his fellow-students in that branch of science. Edinburgh, about that period, was beginning to be celebrated as a school of Physick. That science was then taught by the senior Monro, Rutherford, and Alston, who used to deliver his lectures on Botany in fluent and flowery Latin. The study and practice of Physick afforded more flattering prospects to a young man of a liberal mind than any encouragement offered by the Kirk of Scotland. To Physick, therefore, he turned his attention, and, after passing more than double the time at the University required by its statutes, he obtained the degree of M. D. He first settled in business in Yorkshire; and soon afterwards obtained the superintendance of a considerable branch of the Foundling-hospital then established at Ackworth. In this situation he laid the foundation, in experience, concerning the proper management of children, of that which constitutes, as he himself used to think, the most valuable part of the work already mentioned, and which certainly has had considerable influence in ameliorating the treatment of the earlier years of infancy. When this institution was dissolved, in consequence of Parliament withdrawing their support, he returned to Edinburgh, where he married in the same year with his present Majesty, and there settled in the practice of his profession. Fergusson, the celebrated lecturer on philosophy, left to the Doctor, at his death, the whole of his apparatus. On this he delivered lectures, for some years, to very crowded audiences. On his removal to London he disposed of this collection to Dr. Lettsom, in whose possession it still remains. The Doctor had a singularly-retentive memory, which supplied him with a large collection of anecdotes, and these he detailed in an agreeable manner. This talent rendered his company much courted by private circles, and, by interrupting that assiduous attention to practice which, in a metropolis where there are so many competitors, can alone ensure success, probably prevented him from attaining that degree of eminence, as a practitioner of physick, which his address and manners,

as well as his popular reputation, were, in other reſpects, well calculated to command. The leading feature of the Doctor's character was certainly benevolence, good-will towards men, and the moſt humane compaſſion, even for the brute creation. A tale of woe never failed to draw tears from his eyes; nor could he ever reſiſt the claims of any object pleading diſtreſs, however unworthy of his charity. The latter years of his life he choſe to paſs chiefly in the Chapter coffee-houſe, where his amuſing and inſtructive converſation will long be remembered by thoſe who frequented it during his time. He had naturally an excellent conſtitution, and enjoyed uninterrupted health till within a year of his deceaſe. During that period he gradually declined. The immediate cauſe of his death, which he met with fortitude and ſerenity, appeared to be an accumulation of water in the cheſt. His remains are interred on the Weſt ſide of the cloiſters of Weſtminſter abbey. He has left two children: a ſon, who has been ſome years ſettled in practice as a phyſician in London, and one daughter, who reſides with her brother."

25. At Bath, in his 85th year, the Hon. Thomas Pownall, of Everton-houſe, co. Bedford, F.R. and A.SS. ſecretary to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 1745, formerly lieutenant-governor of New Jerſey, 1755, in the room of Sir Danvers Oſborne, bart. to whom he was ſecretary; captain-general and governor in chief of Maſſachuſett's Bay, *vice* William Shirley, 1757, where he was ſucceeded by Francis Bernard, eſq.; and captain-general and governor of South Carolina, *vice* Lyttelton, 1759. He was appointed director-general or comptroller, with the rank of colonel in the army, in Germany, 1762, from which he retired 1763. He formerly repreſented the borough of Minehead in parliament, where he ſpoke on the bill for quieting the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America (vol. XLVI. p. 53); on a motion for an account of his Majeſty's quit-rents there (ibid. 103); on the Nova Scotia petition (ibid. 151); on Mr. Fox's motion for the papers relative to the execution of powers for granting pardons, &c. in the Colonies (XLVIII. 55); on Mr. Fox's motion on the ſtate of the nation (ibid. 246); on a motion on the French war (ibid. 619); on the petition of the people (L. 603); motion for peace with America (ibid. 250); on the American war (LI. 60); on opening the port of New York (ibid. 218); on a bill in favour of the American merchants (ib. 254, 255); on treating with America (ib. 412, 457). His brother John was ſolicitor and clerk of exports to the Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations, 1761, and died July 17, 1795.

Mr. P's writings on various ſubjects are,

A Memoir, intituled, "Drainage and Navigation but one united Work, 1776," 8vo.

A pamphlet on the high price of bread, anſwered in a letter to him, ſhewing, paſt a poſſibility of being refuted, whence the continued high price of bread in the metropolis ariſes, and pointing out a remedy, 1774, 8vo.

Propoſal for founding Univerſity profeſſorſhips for architecture, painting, and ſculpture (Gent. Mag. LVI. 199).

Anſwer to a letter on the Jutæ, or Viti (ibid. 17, 199).

"Notices and Deſcriptions of Antiquities of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, now Provence, Languedoc, and Dauphinè. With Diſſertations on the Subjects of which thoſe are Exemplars; and an Appendix, deſcribing the Roman Baths and Thermæ diſcovered, in 1784, at Badenweiler." (LVII. 990.)

"An Antiquarian Romance, endeavouring to mark a Line by which the moſt antient People, and the Proceſſions of the earlieſt Inhabitancy of Europe, may be inveſtigated. Some Remarks on Mr. Whitaker's Criticiſm are annexed." (LXV. 139.)

"Deſcriptions and Explanations of the Remains of ſome Roman Antiquities dug up in the City of Bath, 1790; with an Engraving from Drawings made on the Spot." (ibid. 405.)

"Conſiderations on the Scarcity and high Prices of Bread Corn and Bread at the Markets, ſuggeſting the Remedies. In a Series of Letters, firſt publiſhed in the Cambridge Chronicle, and ſuppoſed to be written by Governor Pownall." (LXVI. 145.)

Character of Sir Robert Walpole, written in 1763, printed among the original papers in Mr. Coxe's Memoirs of Lord Orford, and the late Lord Orford's two letters to him on it (LXVIII. 1018, LXIX. 8).

His papers in the "Archæologia" are,

Vol. II. p. 236—276. Deſcription of the Drogheda monument.

III. 97. On the Croyland boundary-ſtone; his interpretation of which was examined by Dr. Pegge, in vol. V. p. 101; his farther obſervations, VI. 891.

Ib. 303, 350. On Braich y Dinas.

Ib. 355. On Iriſh antiquities.

V. 282. Of the Roman earthen-ware fiſhed out of the Thames; controverted, VI. 12; defended, 392.

Ib. 318. On the Moſquito vaſes.

VI. 54—60. Account of Great upon Little.

VII. 149—157—179. On the Dundalk ſhip temple.

Ib. 164. On early Iriſh antiquities.

Ib. 179. On the Earl of Beſborough's cryſtal vaſe.

VIII. 377. On the Roman pottery, and other antiquities at Salzburg.

IX. 110.

IX. 110. On Gothic architecture.
Ib. 141. On antient painting.
Ib. 370. On a vase from Lincoln castle.
X. 345. Account of Roman antiquities at Lincoln.

Mr. P. was married, first, to a daughter of Gen. Churchill, to whose memory he erected a sarcophagus on the North side of the Lady chapel in Lincoln cathedral, with the following inscription

"Here is entombed
Dame Harriet,
daughter of Lieut.-gen. Churchill,
wife, in her first marriage,
to Sir Everard Faulkner, knt.
in her second, to Governor Pownall.
She died Feb. 6, 1777, aged 51.
Her person was that of animating beauty,
with a complexion of the most exquisite
brilliancy, unfaded when she fell.

Her understanding was of such quickness and reach of thought, that her knowledge, although she had learning, was instantaneous and original. Her heart, warmed with universal benevolence to the highest degree of sensibility, had a ready tear for pity, and glowed with friendship as with a sacred and inviolate fire. Her love, to those who were blest with it, was happiness. Her sentiments were correct, refined, elevated. Her manners so cheerful, elegant, amiable, and winning, that, while she was admired, she was beloved; and, while she enlightened and enlivened, she was the delight of the world in which she lived. She was formed for life; she was prepared for death; which being a gentle wafting to immortality, she lives where
life is real."

The Governor was married to her at Chelsea, Aug. 3, 1765. He took to his second wife, Aug. 2, 1784, Mrs. Astell, of Everton-house, co. Bedford. He has left directions to be buried in Walcot church, Bath, and that he might be laid in an oaken coffin, without ornament or inscription; that eight men should carry him to the grave, without any pall; and that a new suit of cloaths should be given to them, of any colour they might like. He was to be attended only by his housekeeper and man servant. His body has been opened, and it is ascertained that his death was not occasioned by any decay of the system, but by a gangrene that had formed about the heart, which had stopped the circulation.

26. In her 61st year, Mrs. Martha Evans, mother of Mr. Thomas E. of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

In the town-close of Norwich, aged 79, Jeremiah Ives, esq. alderman of South Conisford ward, Norwich. He twice served the office of mayor, 1769 and 1795; was senior alderman, and in every sense entitled to the appellation of Father of the City.

At Leicester, deservedly regretted, the wife of Mr. D. Cooke, attorney.

At his house at Over-Seale, co. Leicester, in his 52d year, Mr. John Kettle, who had for many years resided there, and conducted several considerable branches of trade, with a punctuality and integrity that gained him the esteem and confidence of all who dealt with him, and by whom he will be much regretted. His memory will long survive amongst a most respectable and numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, and will be revered in those characters wherein he was known to excel.

At Bromley, Essex, while sitting down to breakfast, Mrs. Wandy, formerly of the Rose and Crown at Aldgate. She was remarkably chearful a few minutes before.

At Richmond, Surrey, in his 78th year, Edward Collins, esq.

In Tavistock place, near Russell-square, Charles Hornsby, esq. late of Emanuel college, Cambridge.

In South Audley-street, aged 86, the Hon. Frances Boscawen, relict of Admiral B. and mother to the Duchess of Beaufort and Lord Falmouth. She was only daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq. of St. Clere, in Ightham, Kent; married to the Admiral in December, 1742, and had by him three sons and two daughters; of whom two of the former died, and the youngest, George Evelyn, succeeded to the title of Viscount Falmouth; and the two daughters, Frances married to the Hon. John Leveson Gower, brother to Earl Gower, and Elizabeth married to the late Duke of Beaufort. Of this lady Mr. Boswell (Life of Johnson, III. 119) says, "Her manners were the most agreeable, and her conversation the best of any lady with whom he had the happiness of being acquainted." Nor is he singular in his opinion. Her mind was cultivated by reading the best authors and the conversation of men of letters; and the inscription on her husband's monument in Penkevil church, Cornwall, was composed by her (Collins's Peerage, VI. 96). Rosedale, at the entrance of Richmond from Kew, her ladyship's property, devolves to her son, the Earl of Falmouth. It was formerly occupied by Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," who was interred in Richmond church; the table he wrote on, his chair and cane, are in the house. Her remains were interred with due solemnity in the vault which contains those of the gallant Admiral, at St. Michael-Penkevil church, near Truro.

27. At Boston, co. Lincoln, aged 84, Mr. [illegible], formerly a respectable silversmith.

Aged 27, Alice Richardson, of Lincoln, wife of William R. waterman. She fell from a sloop into the Fossdike, near Torksey lock, and was unfortunately drowned

ed. Her husband was absent; having just gone on shore to pay the lock-duties. Several other vessels were lying near the sloop, and it is supposed she went under one of them the instant she fell.

At Bath, Mr. Cimador, a celebrated vocal performer.

At Shepperton, Middlesex, in his 56th year, Mr. George Winch.

28. At his house in Bedford-square, aged 53, George Shum, esq. 35 years M.P. for Honiton, Devon, and partner in Alderman Combe's brewhouse.

Mr. Doyne, a translator of languages, of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. He was seized with a bleeding at the mouth in Middle-row, Holborn, and went to Dr. Ogilby, in Southampton-row, where he immediately expired.

Suddenly, on his return from Linton market, in company with his daughter, Mr. Taylor, a respectable and benevolent farmer, of Balsham, co. Cambridge.

At Eydon, near Northampton, the wife of John Amos, and her son, about four years old, both at one instant.

At Peterborough, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mirehouse.

Lately, at Paris, aged 78, M. Verniquet, architect, known to the publick by an excellent plan of that city, the labour of more than ten years.

At his seat in the county of Antrim, in Ireland, aged 62, Clotworthy Skeffington, Earl of Massareene, Viscount Massareene, and Baron of Loughreagh. He was born Jan. 28, 1742; was admitted of Bene't college, Cambridge, 1758, with a clergyman named Seth Pollard, fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, for his tutor, but who really taught him nothing but what himself delighted in, rowing on the river down to Ely. He went to France on the conclusion of the peace with the late King, where he contracted debts which his estates were more than sufficient to discharge; but, rather than apply his income to this use, he preferred remaining in prison 25 years, the term at the expiration of which, by the then existing laws of France, he would be at liberty, without payment, from every claim, and which term the Revolution hastened. He effected his escape from the Chatelet, where he was long confined, by marrying Mademoiselle Mary-Anne Borcier (LIX. 762), daughter of the governor, who, with her sister and her husband, became the partners of his flight, and accompanied him to Ireland. Having got out of France with difficulty, being nearly stopped at Calais, in May 1789, on landing at Dover he was the first to jump out of the boat, and, falling on his knees, thrice exclaimed "God bless this land of liberty!" (LIX. 661.) In his early days he figured very conspicuously in the walks of fashion. When making the grand tour, soon after his coming into possession of his family titles and estates, his Lordship unfortunately at Paris became acquainted with a native of Tripoli in Syria, who, from his artful sophistry, prevailed upon the noble Lord to co-operate with him in a plan he had formed of supplying the kingdom of France with the article of salt, to be brought from the coasts of Syria; and held out such apparent advantages to be derived therefrom as induced the credulous young Nobleman to enter into engagements for the payment of such sums of money as might be necessary for the accomplishment of the object. In a very short time after, the Syrian adventurer set sail for Tripoli, and returned to Paris, in due course of time, with such flattering accounts of the success of the expedition as led Lord Massareene to plunge himself into those calamities which proved the bane of the comforts which, from his noble birth, he had a just right to expect. After being some years confined in the Grand Chatelet at Paris, in a most unpleasant situation to a man of any rank in life, the natural love of liberty so far prevailed as to lead his Lordship to lay a plan for his escape to his native country; but the carriage which was waiting for his reception was kept so long hovering about the prison that it caused suspicion among the gaol-keepers. His Lordship was apprehended just as he was entering the carriage, and immediately sent into a dungeon many feet below the surface of the river Seine, upon which the Chatelet is built. He remained there in such a state of wretchedness that his beard grew to a most immoderate length, and rendered him a striking picture of the vicissitudes of human life. According to the arrangements made by his Lordship, the debt would have been paid in the course of two years more (LIX. 752). He was married twice at Paris, and afterwards at St. Peter's, Cornhill, Aug. 19, 1789. His lady died at Greenwich, in October, 1800. On dissection, part of her lungs were found decayed, and her heart preternaturally enlarged (vol. LXX. p. 1113). His Lordship is succeeded in titles and estates by the Hon. Col. Skeffington, his brother.

Richard Price, esq. late a captain in the Royal Glamorganshire Militia.

At Plymouth, aged 64, Capt. F. Wooldridge, a post-captain in the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Kennaway, relict of the late Abraham K. esq. merchant, of Exeter.

At Newton-Poppleford, Mrs. Reed, widow of Mr. Henry R. merchant.

At Cotleigh, Devon, the Rev. J. Michell, rector of that place.

Aged 70, David-Robert Michell, esq. of Dawlish, in the commission of the peace for

for the county, and formerly lieutenant-colonel of the Dorsetshire Militia.

At Iverne Minster, co. Dorset, the infant daughter of Thomas B. Bower, esq.

Mrs. Lea, wife of John L. esq. of Bath-Easton, near Bath.

At Cotham, Mrs. Daubeny, relict of the late Giles D. esq.

At Somerley, near Ringwood, Daniel Hobson, esq. Having acquired a handsome fortune in trade in London, he purchased this estate, which formerly belonged to the antient family of the Hobys, afterwards to Sir Seymour Pile, bart. whose widow left it to her nephew, Dr. St. John, dean of Worcester, who sold it to Mr. H. He laid out great sums in planting and building farm-houses, and had contracted with Mr. Wyatt to rebuild the mansion-house in a magnificent style, like Pope's Sir Visto, when he offered the whole estate to sale, and, meeting with a litigious purchaser, whom he was obliged to bind under a considerable penalty to complete his purchase and contract with the architect, after recovering part of the penalty by legal methods, remained in possession of the estate.

At Wrawby, near Brigg, co. Lincoln, aged 65, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Capes, of Gainsborough.

At Sulgrave, co. Northampton, aged 69, the Rev. Richard Wykham, vicar of that place, and rector of Newton-Purcell, co. Oxford.

Aged 71, Mr. John Ambrose, of Manningtree, Essex, attorney, upwards of 30 years steward of the estates of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.

At an obscure lodging in Whitechapel, aged 81, Richard Weston. It is said he had not had his room cleaned for 55 years. One hundred guineas were found wrapped in brown paper; and he is supposed to have been possessed of 3000l. in the funds.

In Duchess-street, near Portland-place, A. Redwood, esq.

March ...... At his father's house at Malshanger, near Basingstoke, Hants, after a very short illness, Edward Fisher, esq. one of the commissioners of Excise, and late under secretary of state.

In the prime of life, Miss Bond, of Kingsbury-hall, Warwick; a young lady sincerely and deservedly lamented by all who knew her.

At her apartments in Leicester, in her 98th year, Mrs. Silvester.

Mr. Marriott, of Uppingham, auctioneer.

Mr. Wright, grazier, of Stapleford.

Accidentally drowned, in the canal near Lenton mill, aged 60, Mr. Luke Pogson, a reputable hosier, of Nottingham.

Found dead at Saxilby, near Lincoln, in a cottage inhabited by himself only, aged 76, Thomas Jubb, labourer.

Mrs. Robins, wife of Mr. John R. of Halton, near Spilsby, co. Lincoln.

At Caythorpe, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Hackett, auctioneer, late of Sleaford.

In his 84th year, Mr. Enos Moody, of Leasingham, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Brigg, Jos. Holroyd, esq. of Priestley-green, near Halifax.

At Norwich, Dr. Georgeslener, the celebrated oculist, late of Hull.

March 1. At his house on Hermes-hill, Pentonville, after a short illness, aged 80, Francis De Valangin, M.D. of Fore-street, Cripplegate, and licentiate of the College of Physicians. He married to his second wife a sister of the wife of the late Mr. Sandford, a brewer, at Newington, who brought him a handsome fortune. His daughter, who died about 20 years ago, was deposited in a very handsome tomb in his garden at Pentonville, whence she was removed to the family-vault in Cripplegate church, where her father is also deposited.* He was author of "A Treatise on Diet, 1768," 8vo.

At his lodgings in Claypeth, Durham, Mr. George Appleby, brother to the late Sir William A. knt.

At the parsonage-house at Twinestead, Mrs. Grey, wife of the Rev. Robert G. rector of Twinestead and Yeldham, Essex.

At his house in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, aged 81, Gen. Pattison.

At Sleaford, aged more than 70, Mr. Frost, of Barston, co. Lincoln.

William Smith, a poor labouring man, of Harringworth, co. Northampton, 70 years of age, went out, about seven in the evening, to gather a faggot of sticks, and was found dead next morning at a small distance from the faggot he had made, and which he had carried a little way towards his home.

2. After a few days illness, aged 2 years and 6 months, William Douglas Blackett, eldest son of Sir W. B. bart.

In his 68th year, after an illness of two months, Mr. Mottley, sen. of Portsmouth. He was a worthy man, and will be long lamented by an affectionate family and a large circle of friends.

At his house in Russell-place, universally lamented, Stephen Williams, esq. one of the directors of the E. India Company, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house.

3. At her house in Lower Brook-street, aged 82, Bridget Countess-dowager of Morton, relict of the late James Earl of Morton, and daughter of Sir John Heathcote, bart. of Normanton, co. Rutland.

In George-street, Edinburgh, Mrs. Drummond, relict of Capt. Drummond, R. N.

4. Mr. Lawrence, farmer and grazier, of Cawthorpe, near Falkingham, co. Lincoln, who had been married only seven weeks to Miss Spencer, of Osgarby.

Montagu

Montagu Hotham, esq. son of Gen. H. He was married about five weeks ago to Miss Bird, of Lichfield, and had just purchased an elegant house, splendid equipage, &c. He had been complaining for about three weeks past; but his state was not considered dangerous until within a few hours of his dissolution.

Aged 82, the Rev. Henry Martin, of Newark, Notts, and rector of Braunston, co. Leicester.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, much regretted and truly respected, the wife of the Rev. James Blenkarne, M. A. vicar of St. Helen's, London, and head-master of the Royal Grammar-school of St. Olave.

5. In her 90th year, after a long series of painful suffering, at her son's house at Snaith, Mrs. H. Bracken, relict of the Rev. Edward B. late of York.

At Beverley, co. York, the wife of William Beverley, esq. of that place.

Aged 50, Mr. Henry Jeffcutt, secretary to the Leicester Infirmary.

At Littlebourn court, in Kent, sincerely regretted, Thomas May, esq.

In her 63d year, Mrs. Hopkins, relict of Mr. R. I. H. of Coach-makers-hall, in Foster-lane, Cheapside.

6. At Chichester, aged 59, the Rev. Edward Ellis, of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, vicar of Westbourne and Birdham, and rector of Marston, Sussex; the former in private patronage, the second in the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, and the last in the Crown.

Interred this day, in the church-yard at Slaugham, Sussex, the remains of Mrs. Knowles, who had desired that she might be borne to the grave by eight men, to be dressed in new black round frocks, with the shoulder-straps marked in white E. K. (the initials of her name), the day on which she died, and her age, with black neckcloths and black stockings. This singular request being literally complied with, its novel appearance drew together a great concourse of the country-people.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, aged 57, Mr. Thomas Palmer, many years a respectable officer in the Customs.

At Leicester, aged 93, Mr. John Heycock, an eminent grazier.

Suddenly, in Air-street, Piccadilly, aged 55, Philip Prior, esq. late of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

After long and painful illness, aged 60, Mrs. F. E. C. Norton, relict of the late Mr. N. formerly of Fleet-street.

At Aberdeen, George Cruikshanks, esq.

At his estate in Holland, aged 63, Frederick-Christian-Henry, Baron de Tuyll, brother to the Countess of Athlone.

7. At Ockbrook, co. Derby, of a decline, Miss Sarah Waterworth, one of the superiors of the Moravian establishment there; of which institution she had been one of the sisters for 35 years past, having joined the Sisters at Fulneck, near Leeds, at the age of 13. She was daughter of the late Mr. Geo. W. of Leeds, cloth-dresser.

Charles Elsdon, esq. one of the aldermen of Lynn, Norfolk. Returning from a gentleman's house where he had dined, he fell down in the street in a fit, and instantly expired.

Lieut. Sneyd, of the Royal Navy, brother to Thomas S. esq. of Loxley park, co. Stafford.

At Loughborough, co. Leicester, in his 18th year, Mr. Wm. Hood, a young man of promising abilities, and much respected.

In Manchester-square, Miss Johanna Lee, sixth daughter of Richard L. esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

8. Mr. William Abbotts, of Leamington Priors, near Warwick, who, with great diligence, discovered the celebrated salt-spring near the West end of the church, not above a stone's throw from the river Leame, and was the first proprietor of the salt-baths there. The inhabitants use it for making their bread; and strangers drink it as a purging-water with much success.

At Birmingham, aged 85, Francis Wheler, esq. of Whitley, near Coventry, formerly an eminent barrister, and, it is believed, the father of the Bar; but had retired from practice some years, with the most unsullied reputation.

9. In his 70th year, Joseph Nutt, esq. He was returning to town from Oxford, and had proceeded only a few miles, when, some cattle passing having frightened the horses, the coachman began to whip them, and Mr. Nutt, with his usual good-nature, desired him not to be in a hurry, and, sitting down, instantly expired. His housekeeper was in the carriage, and at first supposed him reclining for rest; but, on finding him dead, she immediately drove back to Oxford.

In his 71st year, after a few hours illness, Mr. Samuel Sellick, late a bookseller, of Bristol.

At Hinton-house, co. Somerset, the seat of Earl Poulett, Mr. George Crick, secretary to that Nobleman.

At Kegworth, Mrs. Catherine Pares, wife of Mr. Charles P. and daugh. of the late Mr. Orme, of Melbourne, co. Derby.

At Oakham, aged 70, Mrs. S. Tiptaft, a maiden lady.

10. Aged 74, George Barlow, esq. of Moulton, near Newmarket.

Edward Glynne, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At Boston, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thorneton.

Aged 55, Rebecca Pearson, of Lincoln. She had been unhappy in her mind for some weeks past, and this evening took some laudanum, which caused her death.

At Cottage, Walworth, Surrey, the relict of Jas. Fenn, esq. late sheriff of London.

In Newcastle-street, Strand, the wife of Mr. Johnston, an eminent sword-cutler.

11. Of a deep decline, Miss B. Ireland, youngest daughter of Mr. I. tailor, of Surrey-street, Strand.

Lady Fawcett, widow of Dr. George Stinton, chancellor of Lincoln, who died in 1783, married to the late Lieut.-gen. Sir William Fawcett, K. B. while adjutant-general, 1786. She has left all she received from the Doctor to his relations; all from the General to his; and divided her own fortune between her own relations and the General's.

After a painful illness, in her 57th year, Frances the wife of William Timson, esq. of Moor-park, Surrey. Those that best knew her, best knew her worth. She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent, and a sincere friend, blessed with a benevolence of heart and feeling for the distresses of her fellow-creatures, that by few she was equalled, and by none surpassed.

Mrs. Mayhew, wife of John M. esq. of Broad-street, Golden-square, an eminent upholsterer, but had retired from business.

At Batsford, co. Gloucester, of an apoplectic fit, which he survived but a few hours, Philip De la Motte, esq. formerly lieutenant-colonel of the 21st regiment of Light Dragoons; and author of an ingenious and valuable publication, intituled, "The principal historical and allusive Arms borne by Families of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; with their respective Authorities. Collected by an Antiquary. With Biographical Memoirs of those to whom they were first assigned, either for Valour, Loyalty, public Services, or on Account of memorable Circumstances and Events, corresponding with, and adding Testimony to, our National History; and a Representation of the Arms on near Two Hundred Copper Plates, 1803," 4to (LXXIII. 1052). He was a gentleman of the most unaffected modesty; and possessed a heart alive to every feeling of benevolence.

12. At his house at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 68, Jonathan Key, esq. many years an eminent wholesale, stationer.

Aged 92, the Rev. Daniel Hill, M. A. vicar of Yalding, Kent, 1751, resigned in 1759, and of East Malling, to which he was presented by the King 1761, having been master of the free grammar-school at Feversham, and he held the rectory of Addington, by dispensation, 1768. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge.

13. Aged 69, Mr. George Salisbury, pipe-maker, of Derby.

Mrs. Talbot, wife of John T. esq. of Stone castle, Kent.

At his house in Devonshire-place, Sir Walter Rawlinson.

14. After a severe affliction of near 18 years, Mrs. Pratt, wife of Mr. John P. of Leicester, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Matthias Unwin, rector of Buckland and Midley, in Kent.

In her 100th year, Mrs. Susannah Frank, of Loose, near Maidstone, Kent.

At Leeds, in Yorkshire, in his 62d year, Henry Hall, esq. one of the aldermen of that town, of which he served the office of mayor in 1797.

After a short illness, aged 67, the Rev. Edward Carne, M. A. vicar of Aberford and Thorner, curate of Saxton, prebendary of Fenton, in the cathedral-church of York, and in the collegiate-church of Ripon, co. York.

By jumping from a one-horse chaise, this evening, Miss W. Toft, daughter of a merchant who resides in Camden-town, with whom she was returning from Greenwich. The horse became restive in the Lower Deptford-road, and Mr. T. alighted to ease the bit, when the animal started off at full speed. The young lady dropped the reins, and made a leap, when her cloaths became entangled in the wheel, which passed over her neck, and caused almost instantaneous death.

At her house in Hoxton-square, in her 61th year, Mrs. Mary Wright, widow of the late Mr. W. of Grub-street, Cripplegate, soap-boiler.

At his house in Abingdon-str. Westminster, Mr. Ashley, sen. many years manager of the oratorios at Covent-garden theatre.

15. In Gay-street, Bath, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation, Mrs. Bertie, wife of Rear-admiral B. and daugh. of the late James Modyford Heywood, esq.

16. At her lodgings in Durweston-street, Lady Mary Cochrane, sister to William Earl of Dundonald.

At Windsor, aged 78, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the late Rev. Dr. J. canon-residentiary of St. Paul's.

At Knightsbridge, in her 94th year, Mrs. Burton, relict of Col. Francis B. and mother of Francis B. esq. M. P. for the city of Oxford.

At his house in Abbey-gate-street, Bury, in his 72d year, James Mathew, gent. many years one of the capital burgesses, and twice chief magistrate, of that borough.

At Hull, in his 54th year, Mr. Francis Browne, formerly of Leeds. His first wife was Anne, daughter of Mr. Launcelot Myers, of Farnley (who left him one son, now living). Mary Vevers, his second wife, survives him. He was buried at Sculcoates, near Hull.

17. At Exeter, aged 21, after a very short but severe illness, Miss Harriet Trewman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Robert T. of that city, printer.

Miss

Miss Catherine Williamson, youngest dau. of Mr. J. W. surgeon, of Canterbury.

At Bath, after three months illness, Miss Norris, eldest daughter of the late Wm. N. esq. of Nonsuch-house, Wilts.

At his Lord[illegible] house in Hertford-street, May-fair[illegible] her [illegible] year, Lady Charlotte Bingham, second daughter of the Earl of Lucan.

At his house in James-street, Westminster, William Benford, esq.

18. In an apoplectic fit, at his lodgings at Brompton, Mr. William Robinson, 35 years apothecary to St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, but had retired, a few years ago, on account of ill health.

In Queen-square, aged 83, Mrs. Pepys, widow of Charles P. esq. of Impington, co. Cambridge.

Mr. Needham, of Kilby-bridge, co. Leicester.

Aged 49, Robert Peck, gent. of Slawston, co. Leicester.

Aged 75, Mr. Herring, farmer, of Teigh, co. Rutland.

19. At his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, aged 98, Thomas Pratt, esq. brother to the late and uncle to the present Earl Camden. He was appointed, in October, 1765, one of the clerks of the Treasury, and keeper of the papers and records of the Treasury; and was, at his death, one of the three chief clerks of the Treasury.

At his house near the Mall, Hammersmith, Middlesex, Capt. Joshua Gregory, paymaster of the Royal Westminster Militia.

In Richmond-row, Liverpool, Miss Nixon, sister to Mr. N. merchant there.

Aged 78, Mr. Wartnaby, formerly an eminent grocer, &c. at Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester.

20. In St. James's-street, aged 77, Daniel Draper, esq. formerly second in council at Bombay, in the East Indies.

Aged 51, Mr. William Rose, of Lincoln, printer. His father, also a respectable printer and bookseller there, died several years ago.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 31, Mr. Stirling Gilchrist.

Sincerely and deservedly regretted, in her 51st year, Mrs. Coupland, of Swayton, near Folkingham, co. Lincoln.

This day, the body of the unfortunate John Wordsworth, esq. late captain of the ill-fated Earl of Abergavenny East Indiaman, was taken up on the beach near Weymouth, and, on the next day, conveyed in a hearse to the parish-church of Wyke-Regis, followed by a great number of the principal inhabitants of Weymouth, and there interred.

21. At Bath, in his 43d year, John Edward Fremantle, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Bucks Militia.

At Louth, co. Lincoln, in his [illegible] year, Mr. William Sherwood.

Aged 71, Mr. William Morris, farmer, of Braceborough, co. Lincoln.

22. At Stoke, near Plymouth, after a long illness, Lord George Lennox, governor of Plymouth, colonel of the 25th regiment of Foot, and only brother to the Duke of Richmond. His Lordship was in his 66th year, and married to Lady Louisa Kerr, daughter of the Earl of Ancram; by whom he has left Gen. Lennox, Countess Bathurst, and the Hon. Mrs. Berkeley.

At Sheerness, Lieut. Pope, commanding his Majesty's ship Winchelsea.

At Bath, Mrs. Mary L. Goldney, wife of Capt. G. late of the 4th (or King's own) Regiment.

Suddenly, at her lodgings in Bath, Miss Elizabeth Frame, an amiable young lady.

At Derby, aged 22, Mrs. Tomlinson, wife of Mr. T. of Ashborne.

Mrs. Sultzer, wife of Mr. S. draper, of Leicester.

At Clapham, Surrey, of a dropsy, Martin Petrie, esq. formerly a partner in the house of Nash, Eddowes, and Petrie, considerable linen-merchants in the American trade, particularly in calicos, which declined greatly on the American war; afterwards secretary to the Commissioners under the first Exchequer Loan for the Relief of Commercial Credit, and commissary-general of accompts to the English Army in the Mediterranean and in Portugal during the last war. Since his return to England he held a situation under the Commissioners for adjusting the Claims of the Merchants of this Country on the American Government under a particular Convention. He married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Johnston, by whom he had ten children, four sons and six daughters; three of the latter are married; one of them to the Rev. Mr. Saville, of Clapham, another to Mr. Beddom, of Thames-street, 1804. His son, Martin, received, since his father's death, an appointment of assistant-commissary to the Army at Malta.

23. Thomas Browning, esq. of Saltford, near Bath.

In his 79th year, William Butter, M.D. of Lower Grosvenor-street, fellow of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, at the University of which city he took the degree of M. D. in 1761, after having been ten years a member of the Medical Society there. He was author of a Treatise on the Chin-cough, and of some other medical works; and, for some time previous to his residence in London, practised as a physician at Derby.

24. At Radford-house, co. Somerset, in his 60th year, R. Biggs, esq.

At

At Exeter, aged 88, Mr. Henry Tanner, upwards of 50 years minister of a Methodist congregation in that city.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Aveling, of Whittlesea, eldest son of Thomas A. esq. late sheriff of Cambridgeshire.

In Edgeware-road, aged 55, Mr. Lee, many years a school-master. He rose in the morning in perfect health, ate a good breakfast, and died directly.

25. At his apartments in St. James's palace, aged 75, Robert Elliott, esq.

Mrs. Lacy, wife of Mr. Daniel L. farmer, of Newark, Notts.

27. At his house in Portland-place, Martin-Bladen Hawke, Lord Hawke, Baron of Towton, in Yorkshire, and LL.D. He was eldest son of the gallant Admiral and first Baron; born in 1744; and married, 1771, to Cassandra, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Turner, bart. of Ambrosden, in Oxfordshire; by whom he had issue Cassandra-Julia, Edward-Hervey, Martin-Bladen-Edward, and Annabella. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Storeham, in Hampshire, where those of the brave Admiral were deposited. He is succeeded in titles and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Edward-Hervey Hawke, who is married to the heiress of the late Colonel Hervey, of Wormersley, in Yorkshire, and has taken the name and arms of Hervey, in addition to his own. His Lordship was revered, and will be lamented, not only for his exemplary domestic virtues, but for his unremitting diligence and attention as a magistrate in his neighbourhood.

At Upper Dunstable-house, Richmond, Surrey, aged 46, Dame Dinah the wife of Sir Robert Baker, bart. She was the daughter and only child of George Hayley, esq. alderman and M. P. for the city of London, and niece to the celebrated John Wilkes. To a most conscientious discharge of every social and domestic duty—of affection as a wife—of tenderness as a parent—was added a firm and unshaken piety towards God; while, in her intercourse with the world, her conduct was marked with that sterling good sense, correct judgment, rigid integrity, sweetness of temper, propriety and suavity of manners, which rendered her the object of general esteem and regard. A gradual decay, which for many months she bore with exemplary fortitude, patience, and resignation, terminated the days of this amiable pattern of conjugal and parental affection, leaving a husband and six children to mourn their irreparable loss. Thus says a fond husband, who best knew her many virtues, and who only lives to hourly regret the loss of so invaluable a treasure.

John Parker, esq. of Chancery-lane.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 19, to March 26, 1805.

Christened.			Buried.			Between		
Males	979	1928	Males	788	1608	2 and 5 182	50 and 60 158
Females	949		Females	820		5 and 10 63	60 and 70 114
						10 and 20 42	70 and 80 74
						20 and 30 128	80 and 90 37
						30 and 40 182	90 and 100 6
						40 and 50 196	100 1

Whereof have died under 2 years old 425

Peck Loaf 5s. 3d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 3d.; 5s. 1d.

Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bushel; 1d.½ per pound.

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 25:

Fine 80s. to 85s.—Seconds 75s. to 80s.—Pollard 27s. to 29s. 0d.—Bran 9s. to 11s. 0d.

Return of Flour, March 9 to March 15, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9738 Sacks. Average 93s. 11d.½ 0s. 1d.¼ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 16, 41s. 3d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Mar. 20, 1805, is 51s. 1d.¾ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, March 23:

Kent Bags	4l. 8s. to 5l. 5s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Sussex Ditto	4l. 8s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	4l. 6s. to 5l. 0s.	Farnham Ditto	9l. 0s. to 7l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0s. to 4l. 15s. 0d.	Average	3l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 5s. 0d. to 2l. 17s. 0d.	Average	2l. 11s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	0l. 0s. 0d. to 0l. 0s. 0d.	Average	0l. 0s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d.	Average	4l. 16s. 6d.
Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 2l. 19s. 0d.	Average	2l. 13s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, March 25. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.	Beasts, about 2000.	Sheep 15,000.

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 47s. 6d. Delivered 59s. 6d. Sunderland, 41s. 6d. Delivered 53s. 6d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 1d. Clare Market 4s. 1d. Whitechapel 4s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1805.

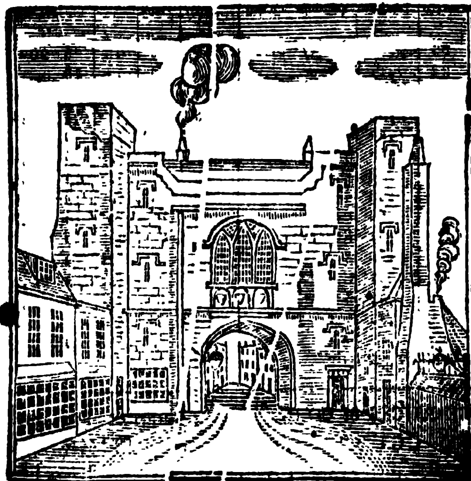
Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
25	179	58⅞	58⅜	76¾	90	101	17⅝	2¾	184	1 a 2d	Par	—	—	—	—	—	58½	18 14 0	2d
26	179	58⅝	58⅜	76⅝	89¾	101¼	17½	—	184	2d	1d	—	—	57⅞	3¼p	—	—	18 14 0	2d
27	179½	ſhut	58⅜	—	—	—	—	—	—	2d	Par	—	—	—	4p	—	—	18 14 0	2d
28	180	ſhut	58	76⅝	89¾	101⅛	17	2¾	184	2d	1d	—	—	—	4p	88¼	57⅞	18 14 0	2d
1	178½	ſhut	58⅛	76½	89⅞	101	17⅝	—	181	1 a 2d	Par	63¼	—	—	4p	—	57¾	18 14 0	2d
2	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	76⅝	89⅞	ſhut	17⅝	2¾	—	1 a 2d	1p	—	—	—	3¼p	—	—	18 14 0	2d
3	Sunday																		
4	ſhut	ſhut	58	ſhut	89½	ſhut	ſhut	2¾	184	2d	1p	—	—	—	3½p	88¾	—	18 14 0	2d
5	179½	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89½	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	184¼	2d	1p	—	—	57⅞	3½p	88¼	57¼	18 14 0	2d
6	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89¾	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	2d	1p	—	—	—	3¾p	—	58	18 14 0	2d
7	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	2d	1p	—	—	—	3¾p	88	58	18 14 0	2d
8	ſhut	ſhut	58	ſhut	89	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	181¾	2d	1d	—	—	—	3¾p	—	57⅞	18 1[illegible] 0	2d
9	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅛	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	2d	1d	—	ſhut	—	3¾p	ſhut	57⅞	18 15 0	2d
10	Sunday																		
11	ſhut	ſhut	58¼	ſhut	89¼	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	2d	1d	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	58	18 15 0	2d
12	ſhut	ſhut	58¼	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	2d	1d	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	58⅛	18 15 0	2d
13	ſhut	ſhut	58	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	184	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	3½p	ſhut	58	18 15 0	2d
14	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89¼	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	183½	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	3¾p	ſhut	—	18 15 0	2d
15	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89½	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	182½	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	3¾p	ſhut	58	18 15 0	2d
16	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	—	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	3¾p	ſhut	—	18 15 0	2d
17	Sunday																		
18	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	—	2d	1p	63¼	ſhut	—	3½p	ſhut	—	18 16 0	2d
19	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	182	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	3¾p	ſhut	—	18 16 0	2d
20	179	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	182½	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	58	18 16 0	2d
21	ſhut	ſhut	58¼	ſhut	89⅜	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	—	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	—	18 16 0	2d
22	177	ſhut	58⅜	ſhut	89½	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	—	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	58	18 16 0	2d
23	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89⅝	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	2d	2p	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	58	18 16 0	2d
24	Sunday																		
25	holiday																		
26	ſhut	ſhut	58⅜	ſhut	89⅝	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	—	2d	2p	—	ſhut	—	4p	ſhut	58	18 16 0	1½d
27	ſhut	ſhut	58⅛	ſhut	89½	ſhut	ſhut	ſhut	—	2d	1p	—	ſhut	—	3½p	ſhut	57⅞	18 16 0	1½d

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.]　　J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, Nº 11, Holborn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Literary Journal
London Chron.
Brit. Press--Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.--Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester.
Worcester 2
YORK 3

APRIL, 1805.

CONTAINING

Embellished with a faithful Portrait of the Rev. GEORGE COSTARD; and with a Perspective View of the New Church at BERRIEW, MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1805.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for April, 1805. By W. CARY, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Mar.	°	°	°		
27	33	41	33	29,02	cloudy
28	32	40	32	30,11	fair
29	34	39	38	,05	cloudy
30	40	56	48	29,90	showery
31	47	55	46	,85	fair
A. 1	46	56	45	,78	fair
2	40	57	48	,98	fair
3	47	56	46	,98	fair
4	45	44	40	,42	rain
5	39	42	41	,57	stormy
6	39	45	42	,78	rain
7	42	51	41	30,21	fair
8	39	53	40	,38	fair
9	38	54	42	,33	fair
10	39	53	43	,17	fair
11	41	55	45	29,93	fair

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.					
D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1805.
Apr.	°	°	°		
12	45	61	45	29,77	fair
13	45	59	46	,62	fair
14	47	58	45	,44	fair
15	45	54	41	,42	showery
16	42	48	40	,50	cloudy
17	41	47	45	,80	showery
18	45	54	44	,95	fair
19	45	56	46	30,05	fair
20	40	59	48	,19	fair
21	51	62	46	,18	fair
22	43	56	40	,[illegible]	fair
23	39	48	40	29,99	fair
24	39	53	42	,[illegible]	cloudy
25	45	47	45	,[illegible]	hail showers.
26	45	53	40	,42	fair [wi. thun.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending April 20, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middlesex.	93	11	59	4	47	0	29	8	45	7
Surrey	107	4	52	0	45	4	30	10	46	0
Hertford	88	0	40	6	47	0	27	0	41	6
Bedford	91	2	76	9	47	4	29	4	41	7
Huntingd.	89	0	00	0	45	4	24	8	37	7
Northam.	89	4	08	0	48	0	25	0	43	0
Rutland	88	3	00	0	51	0	25	0	45	6
Leicester	80	2	00	0	50	10	25	9	45	2
Nottingh.	90	0	72	0	53	6	29	6	45	6
Derby	92	0	00	0	58	3	31	0	50	7
Stafford	97	0	00	0	54	4	29	0	52	9
Salop	91	10	70	8	54	8	28	1	00	0
Hereford	87	4	51	2	48	9	27	10	5[illegible]	1
Worcester	92	0	00	0	52	1	29	5	50	3
Warwick	98	8	00	0	56	0	28	8	57	4
Wilts	86	8	00	0	44	2	29	6	54	0
Berks	88	9	00	0	46	6	28	2	45	11
Oxford	90	10	00	0	46	7	27	9	45	3
Bucks	93	10	00	0	47	0	27	9	44	5
Brecon	83	2	51	2	48	0	25	8	00	0
Montgom.	93	7	00	0	43	2	22	1	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	48	11	20	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
	91	8	00	0	48	0	26	11	47	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
	84	3	31	2	38	3	23	10	36	6

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	[illegible]	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Essex	98	8	52	0	42	2	30	5	43	9
Kent	107	6	00	0	47	2	33	6	46	2
Sussex	105	0	00	0	00	0	36	0	46	0
Suffolk	92	5	00	0	44	2	29	4	40	9
Cambrid.	84	0	00	0	43	10	20	3	39	10
Norfolk	93	2	00	0	40	9	23	0	30	9
Lincoln	87	3	64	0	48	2	23	7	41	4
York	81	1	08	5	43	8	24	10	40	11
Durham	89	5	00	0	00	0	25	0	30	0
Northum.	88	11	04	0	42	6	24	2	00	0
Cumberl.	89	0	58	6	44	11	27	4	00	0
Westmor.	100	2	02	0	38	8	28	9	00	0
Lancaster	80	10	00	0	58	8	28	7	48	1
Chester	86	[illegible]	00	0	00	0	30	2	00	0
Flint	96	[illegible]	00	0	53	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	96	10	00	0	52	10	27	2	47	8
Anglesea	80	0	00	0	48	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	43	4	22	[illegible]	00	0
Merioneth	91	4	00	0	49	4	24	10	00	0
Cardigan	84	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	81	8	00	0	40	3	20	4	00	0
Carmarth.	94	8	00	0	52	0	20	10	00	0
Glamorg.	80	[illegible]	00	0	46	0	25	[illegible]	00	0
Gloucest.	91	9	00	0	50	11	28	[illegible]	44	6
Somerset	92	8	00	0	47	6	24	[illegible]	52	0
Monmo.	91	10	00	0	50	4	00	[illegible]	00	0
Devon	104	3	00	0	46	10	20	[illegible]	00	0
Cornwall	96	7	00	0	46	11	25	6	00	0
Dorset	92	[illegible]	00	0	47	0	35	11	00	0
Hants	99	4	00	0	46	1	32	5	52	9

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	94	3	64	1	44	7	26	2	42	9
2	90	3	60	8	44	1	25	6	40	6
3	93	2	60	8	40	9	23	0	39	8
4	82	0	64	9	46	1	24	2	40	7
5	80	3	64	0	42	6	24	7	47	6
6	93	5	50	8	41	1	27	7	47	6
7	89	0	60	8	58	8	28	8	48	1
8	91	0	60	8	48	10	24	4	58	10
9	84	6	60	8	48	0	21	2	47	6
10	92	2	60	8	50	0	25	9	52	3
11	98	11	60	8	46	11	27	3	47	6
12	96	5	60	8	46	2	33	6	56	4

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For APRIL, 1805.

LETTER XVII. ON PRISONS.

Mr URBAN, Sambrook Court, April 14.

IN perusing the following, similar reflections might be applied as were excited by the antecedent letter; but here indeed the contrast of misrule and disorder are more conspicuous, and almost incredible; for who would believe, were not the fact notorious and incontrovertible, that in all the prisons of the great and populous towns of Sheffield and Doncaster, where Vice, as is the unhappy situation of all manufacturing places, is more generally prevalent, no Chaplain is appointed for the instruction of the prisoner, nor consequently any divine service performed, to enlighten his mind, and beget repentance and reformation!

If the promulgation of those pure doctrines of Christianity, designed to promote happiness here, and to transfer it to eternity, are held in little estimation by the wealthy manufacturer, or may be considered as affording too great and consoling a boon to a thoughtless and miserable fellow-creature, a sense of decent morality, and of the due observance of municipal regulation and order, it might reasonably be presumed, would have forced itself upon the cold and prudent conformist, as well as upon the wealthy or sordid citizen, as equally conducive to their private emolument and public security. Glorious it is to the expanded system of genuine Christianity, as it was once declared, that "*the prisoner was visited, and to the poor the Gospel was preached*;" but, although the Mammon of Sheffield may not feel the sympathies of humanity nor his votaries the amities of the Gospel, a regard to the peace of the citizens, and of submission to the laws of the country, it might have been presumed, would have induced the managers, whilst they disregarded the functions of Religion, at least to have ordered the act for the preservation of health, and the clause against the use of spirituous liquors, to be hung up, being individuals equally amenable to the laws as the most abject prisoner under their controul; and their non-observance of them certainly is more criminal in proportion to their superior rank and information. If moral and judicial apathy be thus superadded to the neglect of religious duties in the governors and directors of the dismal chambers of human depravity and misery, will not the morals of the intoxicated and imprisoned objects necessarily amalgamate with the description of the Poet?

> "Forthwith Reason quits
> Her empire to confusion, and misrule,
> And vain debates; then twenty tongues at once [heard
> Conspire in senseless jargon; nought is
> But din, and various clamour, and mad rant."
>
> PHILLIPS's Cyder, b. III. p. 111.

The necessity of revising and improving our penal Laws has long been urged by some of the best-informed Legislators in this kingdom; whilst others have concluded that the difficulties were either insurmountable, or that their antiquity had rendered them too venerable for the touch of modern reformers; but is it not surprizing that, whilst improvement is progressive

greſſive in every other department of human œconomy and convenience, the Law ſhould alone afford an exception, and error be tolerated as venerable becauſe it claims antiquity? Had the laws of the Medes and Perſians never been changed, what a baneful ſyſtem of juriſprudence muſt have governed the human race! A ſyſtem as unjuſtifiable as the practice in the courts of the *Sheffield priſon* for debtors, where the coſts of a ſuit in which one penny damages was given amounted to *ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence**! In order to make error appear venerable, antiquity indeed might here be appealed to as high at leaſt as Shakſpeare, who exclaims,

> " Merciful heav'n!
> Thou rather with thy ſharp and ſulph'rous bolt
> Split'ſt the unwedgeable and gnarled oak
> Than the ſoft myrtle."
>
> Meaſure for Meaſure, act II. ſc. 7.

As the ſun, after being obſcured by a dark cloud, appears more luminous, and the calm that ſucceeds a ſtorm is contemplated with increaſed ſatisfaction; ſo the mind, retreating from the repulſive dungeons of *Doncaſter* and *Sheffield*, dwells upon *Wakefield houſe of correction* with a degree of pleaſure that might otherwiſe have proved leſs gratifying, and views chaſtiſement with compaſſion elevated by hope, and the infliction of puniſhments as conducive to moral reflection and future reformation. In this contraſt of virtuous management and pious ſurveillance in the magiſtrates of Wakefield, I am led to apply individually the words of Ximenes, as ſpoken by that virtuous cardinal to a Mooriſh prince whom he converted to the religion of Chriſt:

> "Hence the true Chriſtian, lord of appetite,
> The vanquiſher of low but fierce reſentments,
> Which in a painful fever keep the ſoul
> Free from impediments, purſues with ardour
> All that adorns and meliorates the man,
> That poliſhes our life, or ſooths its ills.
> Whene'er Compaſſion with her gliſt'ning eye
> Points to the ſqualid cottage of Affliction,
> Jews, Moors, and Infidels, are all his brethren.
> Could he, in ſome remote and barbarous land,
> By powerful gold, or ſalutary arts,
> Make pale diſtreſs give way to blooming joy,
> He'd traverſe wilds or ſwelling ſeas to court
> The god-like office; his expanded heart
> In every climate feels itſelf at home."
>
> STOCKDALE's Ximenes.

A fair Correſpondent, whoſe friendſhip and inſtruction I cannot too highly eſtimate, and whoſe youth and beauty, however attractive, are leſs ſo than her mental charms, has thus expreſſed herſelf upon the philanthropic ſentiments exhibited in this tragedy:

"I wiſh the world at large would contemplate theſe lines, and then have their eyes *directed* to their glorious accompliſhment in the perſon of Mr. Neild. Such examples might arouſe the ſpirit of Chriſtian charity, now ſleeping in the boſoms of many rich and powerful men. How few are there who conſider their overflowing coffers as the treaſuries of the poor! How few who have ever known the delicious melody of a voice trembling with rapturous gratitude! who have taſted the tears of compaſſion! who have banqueted on the ſmiles of the unfortunate, who, but for their conſolations, never would have ſmiled again! Such bliſs is not of Mahomet's paradiſe, neither is it of the Sybarite luxuries of this world."

* One of theſe warrants is now in my poſſeſſion; but, from ſubſequent enquiry, it does not appear that theſe courts are more ſevere or expenſive than others in general, although the trivial ſums for which ſuits are inſtituted muſt fall heavily upon the lower claſſes of the community, to the ruin of many families, and thereby annually augment the poor-rates, the amount of which is now become ſuch an evil, as, in the opinion of the excellent Bernard (Introduction for bettering the Condition of the Poor), is even more alarming than the national debt. What muſt be the reſult of 100,000 law-ſuits a year but beggary to many? The event of a ſuit has often been to both plaintiff and defendant confinement in the ſame priſon. From a letter I received yeſterday from my friend Neild, there is reaſon to hope that theſe ſubjects are under his conſideration, and that his remarks may be communicated to the publick.

May

May it be felt in the bosom of every magistrate, and possess the hearts of those who controul the captive, and direct the destinies of the miserable, is the wish of

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Doncaster Town-gaol. Joseph Farrington, serjeant at mace, gaoler, and Thomas Hill, beadle of the town, deputy. Salary, 10l. 10s. and cloaths and a laced hat every year. Fees: debtors, 2s. 6d; felons, 1s. 4d. Transports, 1s. *per* mile. No chaplain, or religious attentions. Surgeon from the Dispensary when wanted. Allowance, 4d. and 6d *per* day.

This gaol is a detached building in St. Sepulchre Gate-street, and has a house for the keeper which overlooks the court; there is inscribed on a stone in front, John Whitaker, esq. Mayor 1779. For all descriptions of prisoners there is a small flagged court-yard with a pump in it. Felons have two good-sized rooms below, one of which is totally dark, except a small aperture in the door; the other has an iron grated window not glazed, and a small aperture in the door; over these are two rooms with iron-grated and glazed windows for debtors, each of the doors has a small aperture; the rooms have fire-places, and the Borough allows firing in the winter, straw on wood bedsteads, two blankets and a rug. Debtors are committed to this gaol by process issuing out of Borough Writs to any amount, as are likewise those for smaller sums, by the Court of Requests.

There being no *sewer*, or means for decent cleanliness, the prison was most intolerably offensive at my visit; and the gaolor told me it was usually so, and that it had been whitewashed but twice in ten years by the *Corporation*, but that the prisoners had sometimes bought whitewash and done it themselves. Prisoners, August 14, 1802, one debtor, one felon, both together!

Sheffield Prison, for debtors. Gaoler, Godfrey Fox; salary, none. Fees, in the High Court, for commitment, and turnkey, 1l. 5s. In the Low Court 6d. Garnish 2s. 6d. High Court debtors; Low Court debtors 1s. 2d. (This is expended for coals, candles, and soap, for their mutual benefit.) Chaplain none, nor any religious attention paid to prisoners. Surgeon: Mr. Moorhouse attends the sick in prison as surgeon for the overseers of the poor, from whom he has a salary. Allowance: None, but casual relief from the overseers of the poor to those who cannot work; in which case High Court debtors have 3s. and Low Court 2s per week. This gaol for the liberty of Hallamshire is the property of the Duke of Norfolk, and is for debtors only, and those of two descriptions, commonly called the HIGH and LOW COURT prisoners, viz. the High are detained for debts above ten pounds, by virtue of a process from the courts at Westminster, directed to the chief bailiff of the liberty of Hallamshire, &c.; and are entitled to the same privileges in the law as prisoners in York castle. They have a day-room about five yards square, which has two windows that look into the street, and four rooms up stairs, two for men, and one for women to sleep in; the fourth is a work-shop. The keeper furnishes beds at 10½d. per week each, and two sleep in a bed. Prisoners, 14th Nov. 1801, four; 14th August 1802, five.

The LOW COURT prisoners are detained for debts under 40s. by virtue of a process from the court-baron of the manor of Sheffield, held under a particular act of parliament obtained for that purpose, directing that three months imprisonment shall discharge the prisoner from debt and costs, if the same be not sooner paid or satisfied*. They have two rooms, about 5 yards by 4 each, with fire-places; the iron-grated windows look into the court. In these they work and sleep, which makes them filthy beyond description; and four rooms are lately added at the top of the house, one of which is for the women at night. Prisoners find their own straw and firing. The court-yard has a damp earth floor, and is 12 yards by 6. It is the only one, and where both sexes associate together. At my visit, *Sunday*, 15th August 1802, the low-court prisoners were busy sifting cinders in it; the ashes of which they sell for three shillings per load. There were then about two cart loads, which were to be fetched away next day. Upon conversing with the civil and communicative gaoler, I found their debts were frequently for the non-payment of alehouse scores; and this I have observed to be the case in most large manufacturing towns, where idleness and drunkenness prevail. It would operate a good

---

* See the act of the Court Baron 29th of Geo. II.

good effect, if, in the bills for the recovery of *small debts*, there was a *clause to prohibit arrests for those contracted in public houses*. The actions entered in Sheffield Court every three weeks are on an average 300; and, the gaol being small, it frequently happens that there are more warrants against the persons of defendants than can be executed between court-day and court-day.

There is no difference in the length of time of commitment between one penny damages and 39s. 11d.; to either of which the costs are always added, and are of the same amount, viz. 1l. 3s. 6d. on trial, and 17s. 6d. on enquiry.

Water is accessible to all during the day, and to fill their pitchers at night. Prisoners, 14th Nov. 1801, fourteen; August 14, 1802, seventeen.

Sheffield Town Gaol, the *Lobbies* under the Town-hall: three dark cells, which open into a narrow passage, the largest eight feet square, and six feet high. Each door has an aperture of six inches diameter. Plank bedsteads, with straw. An offensive sewer in the corner of each cell. When the quarter-sessions are held at this town, offenders are locked-up a night or two in this prison. I went into it (though in day-time) with a lighted candle. Prisoners, 14th August 1802, none.

Sheffield-gaol, for the Manor of *Ecclesfall*, is the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, built about ten years ago; Gaoler, William Needham; salary, none. Fees on discharge, 6d.; garnish, 1s. 2d. Allowance and regulations, the same as the Low Court Debtors in the town. A court, 18 yards by 15, with a pump in it; a day-room, about 14 yards square, in which debtors work; two lodging-rooms, 6 yards by 8 yards, with two large glazed windows; the rooms are partitioned off, to receive six debtors singly, who find their own beds, or straw. The average number of prisoners here, is five; but there was none at my visit, the 14th of August, 1802. In none of the Sheffield prisons, is the Act for the preservation of health, or the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up; neither is there any chaplain, or any religious attention whatever paid to the prisoners. It was, therefore, without surprize I found the Low Court debtors busily employed in sifting cinders on a *Sunday*.

House of Correction, Wakefield.—Gaoler, Charles S. V. Straubenzee; salary, 250l.; an excellent house to live in, with coals allowed, and taxes paid by the county. Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Brown; salary, 50l.; duty twice a week; Thursday, prayers; Sunday, prayers and a sermon. Surgeon, Mr. Walker; makes a bill.

Allowance.—Breakfast every day, one quart of oatmeal pottage, and half a pound of bread; supper, the same. Sunday and Thursday dinner, half a pound of boiled beef, and one pound of vegetables, or potatoes. Monday and Friday, one quart of broth from beef of yesterday, with herbs, and half a pound of bread. Tuesday, quarter of a pound of cheese, half a pound of bread. Wednesday, one quart of rice and oatmeal pottage, half a pound of bread. Saturday, one quart stew of Heads and Bones. The stew is made of shin-bones and heads, clean washed, after the proportion of two bullock's heads, and two shin-bones, for 120 prisoners, with half an ounce of rice per head. It is made, over night, with a slow fire, with onions, leeks, and salt, in a boiler which confines the steam, in the way of a digester. The rice must be steeped in cold water all the night, and put into the stew in the morning.

N. B. Breakfast delivered at eight o'clock in summer, and nine in winter. Dinner at twelve. Supper, eight o'clock, in summer; six o'clock, in winter. The table of diet is printed, and stuck up in the gaol.

This excellent prison is built of stone, and does honour to the West Riding. The gaoler's house fronts the street, and is separated from the prison by an area, near half an acre, of which it has a complete command. Two turnkeys are allowed, the first at one guinea, the second, 16s. per week; and a porter, 20l. *per annum*. These men are supplied each with a house and coals free, and live within the walls. They are entirely under the keeper's direction, and may be continued or dismissed at his pleasure. They are paid by the keeper, who receives the money from the County treasurer. The task master, or manufacturer, is chosen by the magistrates. They allow him 100l a year: he is under the direction of the keeper, and obliged to assist him at all times; but the Gaoler has no power to dismiss him. The Quarter Sessions are held, in the spring, at Pontefract only; in the summer, at Skipton, Bradford

Bradford, and Rotherham; in autumn, at Knaresbro', Leeds, and Rotherham; and in winter, at Weatherby, Wakefield, and Doncaster. The prison consists of a centre and two wings: the *West wing* has 51 cells, being 17 on each floor, and women prisoners are confined here; each has a separate cell. The *Centre* has two large rooms on the ground-floor, one for felons, the other for misdemeanours; and seventeen sleeping cells; in which men felons are confined, except their numbers exceed that of the cells, then two sleep together. The *East wing* has 45 cells, fourteen on the first and second floors each, and seventeen on the upper story; all of them have arched roofs, are 7 feet 9 inches long, by 6 feet 9 wide, and are fitted up with iron bedsteads, straw mattrass, two blankets, a sheet, and a rug. The lower ranges are warmed by the pipe of a German-stove passing through, and are thoroughly ventilated; each door has a cylinder, to convey provisions, &c. to the prisoners; the upper stories are like the lower, except that the windows are glazed; the lobbies are very spacious and airy, plenty of water, and a *sewer*, judiciously and well contrived, in each. Amongst the cells, are six for solitary confinement, the doors of which have a cylinder to admit provisions, but no light, except what is received through a small circular perforation. The men's infirmary has three sleeping-rooms, with three beds each, and a sitting room; the women's infirmary, two sleeping rooms, with three beds each, and a sitting room. The cook's kitchen has a small room attached to it, with two beds. There are in the prison, 113 cells, and 17 beds in rooms. In the chapel, the men sit below stairs on one side, and the women on the other, in view of the minister, but out of sight of each other. The sick are placed, in like manner, in the gallery, but can see and be seen by the rest of the prisoners. The prisoners, on admission, are stripped and washed, and such part of their clothes as are worth preserving, fumigated, ticketed, and hung up, to be given them on discharge, with such other additions, as their several necessities require. The County cloathing, which is a black and yellow stripe alternately, and a pair of wooden clogs, are then put on. When I was there, a large capital letter was sewed on each prisoner's coat, denoting his offence; for, during that hour in the day in which felons are permitted to walk in the area, they mix and associate with the other prisoners. At the back of the prison, a plot of ground, near three acres, is inclosed, in which are 85 work-cells, but (four only excepted) they are much too small, the cielings low, and only 8 feet long, by six feet one inch wide; the remainder is a garden, which grows more vegetables than the prison will consume. The boundary-wall is nineteen feet high. The earnings of the prisoners do not amount to what they cost the County, because they frequently want employ. Men will earn, after the first fourteen days, more than sufficient for their subsistence, if they are in health, and have work. Sawing wood is the most profitable; and by this, each prisoner's labour may be estimated at half a guinea to fourteen shillings per week. Women are very deficient in this respect, many of them having children; some are cripples. The young women, on their admission, in general, are so afflicted with a certain disorder, that a great portion of their time is taken up in the cure. Their employment is spinning worsted, and picking wool.

The excellent magistrates of the West Riding have humanely directed, that each prisoner's subsistence shall be reckoned *sixpence* a day. All above that sum the prisoner gains by his labours, he is to receive one half, and the other half goes to the County: a noble example of liberality, and worthy of imitation, as, from the best calculation which can be made, each prisoner stands the County in one shilling per day!

The Act for preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, are conspicuously hung up; the whole prison is white-washed four times a year, and is as clean, in every part, as any private house. It is almost needless to add, that neither fees nor garnish are allowed to be taken here. Prisoners, August 15, 1802, men, 50; women, 29.

The irons used in this prison are of the very lightest kind, being (in my opinion) not more than 5 or 6 lbs.; but I saw one pair 52 lbs. which, the turnkey told me, a refractory prisoner had on for a fortnight, by way of punishment.

Wakefield Town Gaol, called the *Kidcotts*, is a new prison, built in 1800. The constable is the keeper. It consists

consists of two lofty rooms, about four yards square; with an iron bedstead and straw. The floors are flagged, dry, and well ventilated by iron grated windows towards the passage which divides the rooms. The sewers are judiciously constructed, and communicate with the drains. Prisoners are seldom detained here longer than one or two nights. The liberality and humanity of the magistrates will not suffer even this small place of confinement to escape their attention. Prisoners, 16th August 1802, none.

To Dr. Letsom.

My dear Sir, *Wakefield, Sunday evening, Aug.* 15, 1802.

IT is scarcely possible to form a greater contrast than between the two places I have just been visiting. Before I got into the chaise this morning, I thought I would take another peep into the gaol at Sheffield, to see how they spent the Sunday. I found the Low Court debtors as black as chimney-sweepers, and as busy as bees, sifting cinders, to make up the ashes two loads, which are to be fetched away to-morrow morning.

I arrived at this place (Wakefield) just as divine service had begun, and was surprized not to see a single beggar or vagrant, or even an idle lounger, about the streets. The church was filled within, and peace and order dwelt without. I was pleased to be informed this was not a casual circumstance, but that I should always find it so whenever I visited it on the Sabbath-day. I rather think the police is so regulated, that some of its *respectable inhabitants* perambulate the streets alternately, otherwise it would be impossible to keep so large a town in such decent observance of the Sabbath.

The account of *this prison* will give a little *salt or relish* to my letter; for I must own they have (with a few exceptions) been very unsavory articles; I fear as unpalatable to you as painful to myself; but to you, my good friend, who are so well acquainted with the miseries and infirmities of human nature, all apology will be needless from JAMES NIELD.

P.S. It is my custom to attend *prison service*, but the new chapel is not finished.

Mr. Urban, *April* 4.

AS the *Architect's* letter (p. 230), and the witty *tri-lettered* Correspondent W. I. P. (p. 224) seem to have *no small* resemblance to each other, both in the elegance of their style, and the neat vein of raillery which pervades them both; I shall answer them in one letter. Is it not a little hard upon me, who wished to provoke no one, to be assailed on all sides? I only beg that the *Architect* will prove that H. A. U. and R. U. B. are one person; by the letter of H. A. U. (p. 217), he seems not to have any very large portion of insight into personage and character. I am, as I declared, but a young Correspondent; and should have thanked the *Architect* for any information which he might give me on the subject of my letter, and expected not to be answered by sneers, and accusations of ignorance. What I first stated I maintain: "the mouldings are, *as far as I can judge*, sharp and well cut." As to its being repaired upon the strict model of the original, I am no judge, as I never saw the original; but, as far as I can remember, and from the prints in Bentham, which I have examined, I think it is. I cannot speak with certainty; the prints are on too small a scale; and the distance of time since I saw the building hinders my forming any certain opinion, and I had not time to use my pencil. Nor do I look upon myself as so very ignorant as not to understand the difference between the style of the 13th century and of the Tudors; but Mr. Carter is engaged to survey it: we shall hear his remarks, which I shall receive with eagerness, and, doubtless, with improvement, as he is a great master of the subject, though now and then carried away to petulant remarks and unfounded assertions; witness the unmerciful reception of my unfortunate letter. The bent of Mr. W. I. P.'s letter I do not perceive. I wrote merely to suggest, that Mr. Wyatt's cement had not been proved sufficiently to afford us any certainty of its duration. Mr. W. I. P completely agrees with me, and tells me "that it is a pity that I am not a competent judge;" but he brings no proof of my being unfit, unless his apostrophe to *stucco and cement*, or his remarks upon the *West-door*, be brought as proofs But of my fitness or unfitness, "the patrons of this Miscellany will be the best judges." As W. I. P. has told us that there is a hidden virtue in *three initials*, and as virtue is scarce; I am still

Yours, &c. R. U. B.

Mr.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. G. COSTARD.

THE Rev. George Costard, whose Oriental and Astronomical Learning is too well known to need encomium, was born at Shrewsbury 1710, and (it is believed) first educated in the grammar-school there. In or about the year 1726, he was admitted a member of Wadham college, Oxford; B.D. 1729; M. A. June 28, 1733. He became a fellow of that society, and a tutor there; in 1742, was University proctor; and, on the death of Dr. Wyndham, was in election for warden of his college, but declined it on account of his age. His first ecclesiastical preferment was the curacy of Islip near Oxford. He afterward became vicar of Whitchurch, between Lyme and Bridport, in Dorsetshire, where he served two churches for some years. He was a man of general learning, deep read in Divinity and Astronomy, well versed in the Greek and Hebrew languages, and a perfect master of the Oriental. His correspondence with the Literati was extensive both at home and abroad; and many of his learned productions were read before the members of the Royal Society, and afterwards published among their Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Costard's extensive learning having recommended him to the notice of the Earl of Northington, lord chancellor, he obtained, by the favour of that nobleman, in June 1764, the vicarage of Twickenham; in which situation he continued till his death, which happened Jan. 10, 1782, at the age of 72. His private character was amiable; and he was much respected in the neighbourhood in which he resided for his humanity and benevolence. From some passages in his writings he appears to have been strongly attached to the interests of public freedom. - He had a great veneration for the antient Greeks, of whom he says, that, "'tis to the happy genius of that once glorious people, and that people alone, that we owe all that can properly be styled astronomy." And in another place he observes, "that their public spirit and love of liberty claim both our admiration and imitation. How far the Sciences suffer where oppression, superstition, and arbitrary power prevail, that once glorious Nation affords this day too melancholy a proof."

In 1733, he published, in octavo, "Critical Observations on the Psalms."

Part of a letter written by him to Mr. John Canton, containing an account of a fiery meteor seen by him in the air on the 14th of July 1745, was read at the Royal Society on the 7th of November in that year, and published in their Transactions, No. 447.

In 1746, he published, in London, in octavo, "A Letter to Martin Folkes, esq. P.R.S. concerning the Rise and Progress of Astronomy amongst the Antients." In this very learned letter, he endeavoured to prove that the Greeks derived but a very small portion of their astronomical knowledge from the Egyptians or Babylonians. He observes, that though the Egyptians and Babylonians may be allowed by their observations of the heavens to have laid the foundation of astronomy; yet that, as long as it continued among them, it consisted of observations only; and in this state it remained, even among the Greeks, for some time, till, geometry being improved by them, and them alone, into a science, and applied to the heavens, they became the true and proper authors of every thing deserving the name of astronomy. In 1747, Mr. Costard published, in 8vo, "Some Observations tending to illustrate the Book of Job, and in particular the words 'I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c.; to which was annexed, "The third chapter of Habakkuk, paraphrastically translated into English Verse" (some years before, for his own amusement). The same year, a curious letter written by him to the Rev. Dr. Shaw, principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxon, relative to the Chinese chronology and astronomy, was read at the Royal Society, and published in "The Philosophical Transactions," No. 483. In this letter he took notice, that it had been the affectation of some nations, and particularly the Babylonians and Egyptians, to carry up their history to such an immoderate antiquity, as plainly to shew those accounts to be fictitious, and without foundation. This also was the case with the Chinese. And Mr. Costard urged a variety of arguments to prove, that the mathematical and astronomical knowledge of the Chinese was inconsiderable, and that little dependance was to be placed on the pretended antiquity of their history. In 1749, he published, at Oxford, in 8vo, "A further Account of the Rise and Progress of Astronomy among the Antients,

Antients, in three Letters to Martin Folkes, esq." The first of these letters treats of the astronomy of the Chaldeans; the second is an elaborate enquiry concerning the Constellations* spoken of in the Book of Job†; and the fourth is on the mythological astronomy of the antients. In these letters he has displayed a considerable extent of Oriental and Grecian literature. His next publication, which appeared in 1750, in 8vo, was, "Two Dissertations;" the first containing an enquiry into the meaning of the word Kesitah, mentioned in Job xlii. 11; in which is endeavoured to be proved, that, though it most probably there stands for the name of a coin, yet there is no reason for supposing it stamped with any figure at all; and therefore not with that of a lamb in particular. The second, on the signification of the word Hermes; in which is explained the origin of the custom among the Greeks of erecting stones called Hermiæ; together with some other particulars relating to the mythology of that people. These Dissertations were inscribed to his friend Dr Hunt, then professor of the Hebrew and Arabic languages in the university of Oxford. At the conclusion of them Mr. Costard says, "the study of the Oriental languages seems to be gaining ground in Europe every day; and, provided the Greek and Latin are equally cultivated, we may arrive in a few years at a greater knowledge of the antient world than may be expected or can be imagined. But, without this foundation, I may venture to pronounce, from the little experience I have had, that it will be darkness and perplexity. It is beginning at the wrong end, which can never be attended with success in any thing. It may not, perhaps, be improper to add, before I have done, that, for such researches as these I have here been speaking of, few places, if any, in Europe, are so well adapted as the University of Oxford."

In 1752, he published, in 8vo, at Oxford, "Dissertationes II. critico-sacræ, quarum prima explicatur Ezek. cap. xiii. ver. 18. Altera vero 2 Reg. cap. x. ver. 22." The same year a translation was published of the latter of these dissertations under the following title: "A Dissertation on the 2d of Kings, chap. x. ver. 22, translated from the Latin of Rabbi Costard; with a Dedication, Preface, and Postscript, critical and explanatory, by the Translator." In the Preface and Dedication to this publication, it is attempted to place Mr. Costard in a very ludicrous light.

On the 25th of January, 1753, a letter written by Mr. Costard, and addressed to the Earl of Macclesfield, concerning the age of Homer and Hesiod, was likewise read at the Royal Society, and afterwards published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1754. In this letter Mr. Costard states the ages of Homer and Hesiod much lower than the ordinary computations. He endeavours to make it appear, from astronomical observations, that Homer and Hesiod both probably lived about the year before Christ 580, which is three centuries later than the computation of Sir Isaac Newton, and more than four later than that of Petavius.

In 1755, he wrote a letter to Dr. Birch, which is preserved in the British Museum, respecting the meaning of the phrase "Sphera Barbarica." Some time after this he undertook to publish a second edition of Dr. Hyde's "Historia Religionis veterum Persarum eorumque Magorum;" which was accordingly printed under his inspection, and with his corrections, at the Clarendon press, at Oxford, in 4to, 1760.

In 1764, he published, in 4to, "The Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the Stone into the Ægospotamos, said to be foretold by Anaxagoras;" in which is attempted to be shewn, that Anaxagoras did not foretel the fall of that stone, but the solar eclipse in the first year of the Peloponnesian war; that what he saw was

* In this letter, among other things, he endeavoured to prove, that the authors of the Septuagint version did not understand the original, in those passages in which the Constellations are mentioned. He thinks it probable, that "those whom Ptolemy employed to translate the Hebrew writings knew nothing of astronomy, or the original names by which the Constellations were first called by the old Chaldean or Egyptian observers; and that this led them to apply, with uncertainty and confusion, the fabulous names given them by the Greeks, which, in their time, had universally taken place of the other.

† He was of opinion, that the Book of Job was not older than the time of the Jewish captivity at Babylon.

was a comet at the time of the battle of Salamis; and that this battle was probably fought the year before Christ 478, or two years later than is commonly fixed by chronologers. In 1767, he published, in one volume, 4to, "The History of Astronomy, with its Application to Geography, History, and Chronology, occasionally exemplified by the Globes." This work was chiefly intended for the use of students, and contains a full and distinct view of the several improvements made in geography and astronomy. Mr. Costard has shewn, by a gradual deduction, at what time, and by whom, the principal discoveries have been made in geography and astronomy; how each discovery has paved the way to what followed; and by what easy steps, through the revolution of so many ages, these very useful sciences have advanced towards their present state of perfection.

The following year he published, in 4to, astronomical and philosophical conjectures on a passage in Homer; but these conjectures appear to be fanciful and ill-founded.

About this time a correspondence took place between the learned Jacob Bryant, esq. and Mr. Costard, concerning the land of Goshen; which has been published by Mr. Nichols in a volume of Mr. Bowyer's "Miscellaneous Tracts, 1785," 4to.

We do not find that from this period our author printed any works for some years; but, in 1788, he published, in 8vo, "A Letter to Nathanael Brassey Halhead, esq. containing some Remarks on his Preface to the Code of Gentoo Laws." This appears to be the last of his publications: it contains some criticisms which were intended to invalidate the opinion which Mr. Halhead had conceived concerning the great antiquity of the Gentoo laws, and some arguments against a notion which had been adopted by several writers, drawn from the observation of natural phænomena, that the world is far more antient than it is represented to be by the Hebrew chronology. The following articles in the "Philosophical Transactions" were also written by him: "Account of a fiery Meteor seen in the Air, July 14, 1745," vol. XLIII. p. 522; "On the Chinese Chronology and Astronomy," vol. XLIV. p. 476; "Letter to Dr. Bevis concerning the Year of the Eclipse foretold by Thales," vol. XLVIII. p. 17; "On the Eclipse mentioned by Xenophon," Ibid. p. 155; "On the Ages of Homer and Hesiod," Ibid. p. 441, (noticed in the preceding page); "Translation of a Passage in Ebn Younes, with some Remarks thereon," vol. LXVIII. 231.

In several of Mr. Costard's books he hath written his name and college of the date 1726; and in some of them, "ex dono M. Freke nepoti suo Geo. Costard, Wad. Col. 1726."

His library, Oriental MSS. and philosophical instruments, were sold by auction, by Mr. Samuel Paterson, in March 1782.

He lies buried on the South side of Twickenham church-yard, and (by his own express desire) without any monumental inscription, or other memorial, by which his remains may be traced.

Mr. Urban, *April* 8.

THROUGH the general diffusion of literature, which the establishment of the art of printing has effected, a class of men formerly unknown is now become a powerful engine of either benefit or injury to the State. An important and imperious duty is consequently imposed on those intrusted with the government of the country, to take such measures as may best secure the benefits, and avert the injuries resulting from this vast and still increasing source of either good or evil.

As faithful guardians of the public welfare, they cannot be indifferent to the conduct and fate of the numerous, and too generally unhappy, body of men denominated Literary; who, from various causes, are driven to seek a precarious and scanty meal from the employment of the pen; and who, in the immense mass of diurnal and periodical publications, contribute to form the public opinion upon almost every subject of enquiry, moral, social, and political.

That disappointed and suffering genius should often burst forth in complaint and invective against that constitution of things under which it is starving; and that penury should lend an ear to the solicitations of venality and corruption, and plead any cause that will afford bread to the hungry, cannot at all be wondered at. The subject of astonishment is, that statesmen should not, in some more evident degree, accommodate their conduct to these

these important changes in the state of society.

The illustrious names that now appear in the advertisements of the Literary Fund, are, I am willing to hope, indications that this subject has at length obtained some portion of the notice it so highly demands: the patronage of the Heir-apparent and his noble coadjutors must enable the work of mercy in which they are engaged to contribute most essentially to the welfare of the State.

That this is no vague or unfounded opinion has already been demonstrated by one of these distinguished and compassionate statesmen. The Earl of Chichester, then Lord Pelham, when secretary in Ireland, during a period of the utmost distraction and danger, found that most of the daily literature of Dublin was hostile to the Government; his enlightened and comprehensive mind suggested a remedy; he introduced himself into several respectable literary societies, became a member of some of their most distinguished bodies, and, as an high officer of the Government, indicated a desire to alleviate the miseries and promote the comfort of literary men. The effect confirmed the wisdom of the measure. Many who had thrown by the pen in despair, or concealed themselves in sullen retirement, now resumed their station in the ranks of literature. The press was rescued from the grasp of party malice; the partisans of disaffection were answered; and the public opinion directed into the channel of loyalty and true patriotism.

This Noble Lord appears to have acted on the same principle when he held the seals of the home department, by subscribing to the Literary Fund, and taking an active concern in the conduct of that excellent institution.

Were this example of judicious policy followed by other great officers of the State, it might produce the happiest effect upon our periodical literature, by holding out honourable and independent means of support and comfort to the veteran and disabled votaries of the pen and the press.

Whatever may be the foibles and errors of literary men, ingratitude to their patrons and friends cannot in general be laid to their charge. The Court of Lewis XIV. owes its celebrity more to his munificent patronage of literature than to any other cause. The same excess of sensibility, that leads neglected writers to censure with severity, adds pathos and energy to their gratitude. And as the last anniversary placed the Heir-apparent at the head of the Literary Fund, I now hope to see the patronage of the House of Brunswick celebrated in the animated strains of literary gratitude; and a British ministry, led on by a Somerset, a Chichester, a Spencer, and a Moira, not confining their efforts to the punishment of crime, but adopting the more effectual method of prevention, and converting the effervescence of neglect and disappointment into the genial glow of gratitude, affection, and patriotism. ELEOS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 12.

ON a marble tablet fixed against the West front of the Methodist Meeting at Edmonton, supporting an Urn like a covered dish on a foot, is this inscription commemorating Mrs. Anne Kent, recorded in your Obituary for April 1804, p. 388, aged 104; "a very pleasing person, appearing to be about 80 years of age," and which was queried, p. 422, if she were not the widow of Mr. Deputy Kent, printer of the first *Directory*, who had a house at West Greenwich, and died there. The Poet is Mr. *Fowler*, pastor of the said congregation.

Near this monument
lie the mortal remains of
MARY KENT,
who exchanged this world of sin
for the realms of Peace and Joy,
March 3, 1803,
aged 104 years.

Reader, on thee the sentence lies: RETURN TO DUST!
A SAVIOUR's merit is thy only trust;
If sav'd on Earth by his all powerful Grace,
In joy thou shalt behold a SAVIOUR's face.

J. F. [FOWLER.]

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, March* 23.

ASPARAGUS being esteemed in most families, and many erroneous ideas having been entertained as to the expence of making beds, and its cultivation, I would wish to have them removed, therefore send you an account of Botanical remarks on its fructification; a method of forcing it without glass; number of crops to be cultivated, to have a succession in every month of the year; expence of planting it, and value; improvements recom-

recommended, and absurdities pointed out, in its cultivation, by

Yours, &c. Richard Weston.

Botanical remarks on the different sexes of Asparagus, with observations relative to improvements in its cultivation.

Asparagus being regarded as one of the greatest delicacies which the art of gardening produces, any information relative to an improvement in its cultivation cannot but be acceptable to those who are fond of it, and it is a vegetable which most persons like, and in many places it is scarce and dear.

Linnæus and other eminent botanists have arranged Asparagus as belonging to the sixth class, and first order; having six stamina and one pistil; yet, upon a closer examination, it proves to belong to the 22nd, or Diœcious.

But our eminent English Botanist, Hudson, in his Flora Anglica, 2nd edition, 1798, arranges it, it is true, in the sixth class, as producing hermaphrodite flowers, yet he makes these observations upon it, that it varies with producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers.

Duchesne, a French Botanist, remarks, that it produces male and female flowers, but makes no mention of hermaphrodite flowers; he says, those individuals which produce berries, have abortive stamina, and those which have perfect stamina are destitute of pistils, or at least have only abortive ones, and that the male plants throw up a far greater quantity of shoots, although not quite equal to them in size.

As the hermaphrodite flowers are undoubtedly more certain of being impregnated than the females, it will afford some knowledge, if properly examined into, which of the three varieties will be the most proper to plant.

The experiment may be readily tried by examining them this Summer about June and July; and, if a person has not any beds in his own garden, of two or three years old, it may be done by referring to some nurseryman who raises them for sale.

The following March they must be taken up, each variety planted separate, and then noticing the next year which has produced the most shoots; and when fit to cut, the number and weight of each, observing that when tied up, to cut them all of equal length.

As the Flora Anglica is in the hands of but few persons, and, being written in Latin, there are not many persons who peruse it, except those who delight in Botany, I shall insert his description and observations, as well as that of Linnæus: but it is but justice due to the memory of Mr. Hudson to observe, that this second edition, reprinted since his death in 1798, abounds in typographical errors, which appear to be owing to the compositor and corrector not strictly following the copy, and not understanding botanical Latin.

Botanical description by Linnæus.

Linnæus's genera of Plants, N° 424, Class 6. Order I.

Asparagus, officinal.

Six males, one female.

Corolla, six-parted, erect: the three interior petals reflected at the top.

Berry, three-celled, two-seeded.

Stem, herbaceous, nearly erect.

Leaves, bristly, two stipules interior, one exterior.—P. 448. Species of Plants.

Botanical description by Hudson, p. 146.

It grows in maritime meadows, and on banks.

At the promontory of the Lizard Point, Cornwall.

In the marshes near Bristol, below Look's Folly.

Near Gravesend. Ray's Synopsis.

In the Island of Portland.

Perennial; flowers in July and August.

Observation.—It varies in the stalk, being erect and prostrate.

The flowers, male, female, and hermaphrodite.

Berries, one-seeded, and two-seeded.

Asparagus.

An easy method of raising Asparagus, early in Spring, and at the beginning of Winter, without the assistance of glass; and directions for raising it in every month of the year.—With Potatoes and Kidney-Beans on the same bed.

In March, as soon as the violent frosts are over, make a hot-bed of stable dung, at least four feet thick, six broad, and ten or twelve feet long; and, if convenience suits, make it against a wall which fronts the South, and in a corner, where you will have two walls, by which the heat will be

retained

retained much longer, besides other conveniences and advantages resulting from such a position.

If you have not a convenient place in your garden, make it on the dunghill.

A hot-bed frame should be placed on it; but if you have not one, nail four boards together in the shape of one, to assist in keeping in the heat (or two will be sufficient if in a corner), and cover it with good rich kitchen-mould about eight inches thick, sifted or screened fine.

Procure some Asparagus roots, at least three years old, but four or five will be better; as soon as the bed is made, the frame put on and filled with earth (without waiting for the steam going off), begin and plant the Asparagus roots (leaving a foot at the back for Kidney-Beans); first making two small drills four inches asunder, which will leave a small ridge like the letter A, on which you are to place the Asparagus, spreading the roots regularly on each side. When one row is planted, draw the earth back with your hand, and cover it about two inches thick.

At nine inches distance, make another drill, four inches deep, plant the Potatoes at eight inches asunder, and cover them with your hand or small rake; and in this manner plant the bed alternately, with a row of Asparagus and Potatoes, and when finished give it a moderate watering, very gently to settle the earth, but first set the watering-pot in the dunghill, to make the water as warm as new milk.

Against the back of the frame, plant a row of Kidney Beans, Runners, at three or four inches asunder, and another row of Dwarfs, at four inches distance, in the following manner:

Runners	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dwarfs	0	0	0	0	0	

When the bed is planted and watered, lay two or three sticks across it, and cover it with mats, cloth, or any other covering you happen to have. In the day-time one mat will be sufficient, but on cold nights it will require more; and when the Sun shines in the middle of the day take them off for two or three hours, but not longer.

When the earth is dry at the top, water it a little with warm water, but not much at a time.

In ten or twelve days, according to the heat of the bed and the weather, the buds of the Asparagus will begin to appear; then lay on it, two inches thick, more of the same rich earth, but none on the Potatoes.

In the middle of fine days the mat must be taken off, to make the Asparagus green, and prevent its being drawn up white, weak, and thin.

This bed will supply you for about a month before the natural Asparagus comes in, and when it will be worth four shillings a hundred, and at every table reckoned a delicacy at this season of the year; which are sufficient reasons for planting it, as from forty plants last year I cut three hundred buds.

After the bed has been made ten days, make another, which you will find better than the first, if the weather should prove warm in April, when you may take off the mats in a gentle rain for two or three hours.

When the earth appears dry on the rows of Potatoes, water it gently, and frequently stir it up with a large table-fork, and add some fresh earth, as the shoots increase in length.

As soon as you perceive any big enough to gather, draw the earth away gently with a fork, and pick them off, laying the shoots carefully again into the ground, by which method you will gain nearly double the quantity you otherwise would.

From this bed you will have a crop of Asparagus, Potatoes, Dwarf Kidney-Beans, and Runners; but as soon as the Dwarfs have done bearing, they must be pulled up, to give room for the Runners, which should be pinched off at the second or third joint, which will forward their bearing at least ten days, nor will the weather permit them to grow out of the frame at first.

In September, or early in October, you may make a similar one, but without Potatoes or Kidney-Beans, and you may plant two rows of Lettuces against the back, and when you have earthed up the Asparagus, after its appearance, sow Radishes, Strasburgh and Welsh Onions, which, if the Winter be not very severe, you will have to draw early in Spring.

To raise *Asparagus Plants* from Seed.

Asparagus Plants are so easily raised from seed, that any person the least skilled in gardening may do it. I would therefore recommend a bed to be sown every Spring, that you may have plenty of plants without the expence of buying.

Many

Many persons also are deterred from making beds from the imaginary great expence, as in general, double the quantity of dung is used to what is necessary.

Nor is there any vegetable cultivated in the kitchen-garden more valuable; an acre at only 1s. a hundred producing 130l. and at 1s. 6d. 195l.

Expence of planting an acre will not exceed 40l. including every article and purchasing the roots, or 5s. a rod. Annual value of each rod nearly 20s.

Number of crops to be cultivated, to have a regular succession in every month of the year.

	No. of crops.	Time of planting.
Forced at Spring	3	January, February.
Forced without glass, covered with mats	2	March, April.
Natural ground	1	March or April.
In Autumn	1	Stalks cut down, beds forked up, and watered.
Forced without glass, covered with mats	2	September, and beginning of October.
Forced in Winter	3	October, November, and December.

Monthly produce.	Method of cultivation.
January, February	From hotbeds, made in those respective months.
March	Beginning, on hotbeds covered with glass. End, with mats.
April	Beginning, on hotbeds covered with mats. End, open ground.
May, June, July	In the open ground.
August, and beginning of September	From hotbeds, with the stalks cut down in July.
September, and beginning of October	On hotbeds, covered with mats.
October, November, and December	On hotbeds, covered with glass.

Improvements recommended in the cultivation of Asparagus.

1. Beds are recommended to be made five feet wide, instead of four, by which you may plant about twenty more roots on a rod of ground, and to be in quincunx order.

```
1.   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
2.     0   0   0   0   0   0
3.   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
4.     0   0   0   0   0   0
5.   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
```

By this method, each plant has more room for their roots to extend themselves in than when planted square.

2. In dressing beds at Spring, leave a little hollow in the middle to retain the rain.

3. To have some forward, plant a row within a foot of a South wall.

4. Place necks of bottles upon some heads as soon as they appear, but do not put corks into them; it will defend them from the frost and forward them.

5. Cut off all the small shoots, for instead of strengthening the roots, it weakens them.

6. Put some hoops over the beds, and lay mats on them at night, on appearance of frost.

7. When the frost has accidentally injured it, cut off the heads directly, to prevent their infecting the roots.

Absurdities and improprieties in the cultivation of Asparagus.

1. Double the quantity of dung is used in first making the beds, more than is necessary. Reserve the dung to be laid on the beds the second and third year.

2. Beds generally left too round at Spring, when dressed, which causes the rain to run off.

3. Sowing seeds in vacancies, instead of putting in plants three or four years old.

4. Letting beds be too old before you plant fresh ones.

5. Leaving the small shoots on, instead of cutting them off.

6. Trenches are left too deep in earthing up before Winter, by which the roots of the two outer rows are cut by the spade, and injured by the frost.

From six to eight inches lower than the beds is deep enough, but if it be a very wet Spring, and the ground lies low, cut a narrow trench with a soughing spade. R. W.

Mr. Urban, April 10.

I SHOULD feel myself much gratified, if, by means of your useful Maga-

Magazine, I could gain any information on the following ſubject: For ſome months paſt I have experienced an unpleaſant failure of ſight, eſpecially on horſeback. An appearance preſents itſelf in the form of what is called a roſe-knot, compoſed of ſmall ſtars, about an inch or ſo in diameter, which keeps falling as I look. When reading in the houſe ſometimes (for it is not conſtantly the caſe), a ſmall dark ſpeck appears between me and the paper, which, out of doors, and in the open air expands as above. I am upwards of fifty, and would be glad to know the cauſe of the defect, or if there be any remedy, or regimen likely to remove it. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I HAVE read with much ſatisfaction, the judicious obſervations of the Rev. Mr. Yates on the cultivation of Oak-timber, publiſhed in your laſt Volume, pp. 626, 711; and in confirmation of his doctrine, that the preſervation of the tap-root is extremely conducive to the growth aud proſperity of the future tree, I beg to communicate to you the following very curious circumſtance, which was told me by a gentleman farmer of great experience and integrity. He had ſome intereſt in a lime-quarry, which was covered by a ſtratum of ſoil of a conſiderable number of feet in depth. To get at the lime-rock, it was judged expedient to remove this ſtratum in proportion as the workmen advanced; and he obſerving a very proſperous Thiſtle growing where the ſoil was to be cut away, was careful not to have its root damaged by the ſpades of the workmen. In conſequence of his attention, the root in the digging remained unhurt, and was traced all the way to the rock to a perpendicular depth of 18 feet, where it ſeemed to have made an effort to penetrate farther. Well then may the epithet be applied to the Thiſtle, *ſub umbrâ ſub ſole virens*, becauſe it ſearches its nouriſhment beyond where drought can penetrate, which juſtifies the remark of ſagacious cultivators that where Thiſtles abound the ſoil is rich and deep. If a weak Thiſtle can exert ſuch a vegetative power, what may not be expected from the ſuperior ſtrength of an Oak, if its natural propenſity of ſeeking its nouriſhment at a great depth is wiſely attended to by the planter! and Mr. Yates is entitled to the thanks of cultivators for urging the importance of preſerving what Nature dictates ought ever to be moſt carefully preſerved. I. G.

Extract of a Letter from Sir JOSEPH AYLOFFE *to Dr.* DUCAREL, 1767.

IN one of your former letters you mention, that our worthy friend Auditor Blighe was puzzled to find out why a *Suſſex hoare* is as prejudicial to the condition of a *Suſſex hop* as a *London whore* is to the conſtitution of a *young Templar*. Innocent in appearance, at firſt it embraces the hop when juſt grown to maturity with a lovely whiteneſs, but in about a fortnight after its baneful influence ſhews itſelf. The petals of the hop grow thin and languid, and ſoon after obtain a brown edge; ſo that, unleſs it is immediately gathered, the hop totally periſhes. But this is not all; the hop which is touched by the *hoare*, though pulled the inſtant it is affected with the diſtemper, is apt to dry brown, and often injures the colour and ſmell of the ſound hops which are dried with it on the ſame kiln. This diſorder never affects either the leaves or bine or branches of the plant.

There appears but little probability that proviſion will be cheap, or even much reduced in price, this winter. Wheat here (in Suſſex) ſells at 14l. *per* load; oats from 18s. to 20s. *per* quarter. Hops are at a ſtand at preſent, till they know what prices they will fetch at Weyhill fair; but nobody thinks of parting with them under 10 guineas a hundred. Malt is 6s. a buſhel; a terrible price to thoſe who love ſtrong beer. Store pigs of two months old are worth from 10s. to 12s. a piece; and they tell us that we muſt pay 17s. a piece this year for the ſame ſort of breeding ewes which this time was a twelvemonth were bought, and thought dear, at 15s. 6d. a piece.

Mr. URBAN,

IN p. 27, col. 2, l. 9, "the original head of Henry in the Drap d'Or cut out, and *a new one* ſubſtituted." This muſt be a joke on the "maſs of the Fellows," as the original head was cut out, by Philip Earl of Pembroke, to prevent the ſale of the picture, after the death of Charles I. but replaced by the ſame nobleman after the Reſtoration.—Annual Regiſter, 1775; "Antiquities," p. 153; or Gent. Mag. 1775.

Mr.

** Both Mr. Perry and Dr. Kinglake have appealed against our decision, p. 181. At the request of each, their *shorter* letters now appear; and for the present we shall close the controversy. Edit.

Mr Urban, *Hillingdon, March* 8.

YOUR notice of my letter is enough: I meant to be acrimonious against the Thing; and, as Ridicule was my weapon, it must be admitted the person could not escape, if *truth* made the ridicule bite.

A case from Hector O'Neal, esq. p. 229 in the Medical and Physical Journal of this month, has settled Dr. Kinglake, if any thing prior to the address of the undertaker can quiet the poor mistaken man.

Yours, &c. W. Perry.

Mr. Urban, *Taunton, March* 10.

NEITHER what you deem excessive length, nor personal acrimony, should have prevented your inserting my last communication, if the unwarrantable charges and gross invective of Dr. Blegborough and Mr. Perry, published in your last volume, pp. 1196, 1199, had not required a detached defence, and a suitable reply*.

The leading objects of my communication were, to deny Dr. Blegborough's unqualified charge of my being the author of an anonymous paper, signed Perscrutator, published in the Medical and Physical Journal for June 1804; to challenge in return the Doctor's disavowal of being the author of the *memorable performances* of "Constant Reader," published in the same Journal for April 1803, and February 1804; to call on him for an unreserved disclosure of the *concealed "proofs"* he speaks of possessing, of the noxious effects of the refrigerant treatment of Gout, rather than to indulge in unfounded reflections on the practice; and, finally, it was my wish to disclaim any farther literary contest with Dr. Blegborough, Mr. Perry, and all similar opponents.

The observations at large, which you have thought inconvenient to publish, will probably hereafter appear in some other work: in the mean time, you will oblige me by inserting in your next Magazine the above brief sketch of them.

Yours, &c. Robert Kinglake.

* Dr. K. will recollect that we inserted one of his letters of defence in p. 89. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *March* 18.

IN a letter now before me, dated Nov. 8, 1764, and addressed to Dr. Grey, Dr. Cutler* laments that "the case is just turned, and brings us the sad news of the uncertainty of the Society's countenancing any more new missions. When this takes place, it will give a sad damp to the Church among us. We have five churches already built that are empty; and sundry more societies that will ere long be ready to receive ministers. And what shall we do without help, when we have *no Bishop*, while all preferments are denied us, and all hardships are put upon us? Two places are under my care. One is 38 miles off, which I have visited twice this summer, when I had an audience of 100 people in a Quaker-meeting house, many of the Friends being present. At the conclusion of service, one of them, having desired and obtained liberty, made truly a very handsome speech, both for matter and phrase, in vindication of their reception of us into their house. He said, the Church had always been kind to them; and *as they* [the Church] *had been merciful, he hoped they would obtain mercy*." A Traveller.

Mr. Urban, *Woodstock, March* 10.

I OWE it as a debt of gratitude to my respectable private correspondents,* on the subject of my enquiry relative to the natural history of the British *Hirundines*, as well as to those gentlemen who occasionally favour me with their observations through the medium of your Magazine, from time to time to state the progress I have made in this interesting research, and to request the farther communications of Naturalists, by whose united aids alone can I hope to obtain any satisfactory results.

I am happy to be able to say, that I have already been favoured with a large mass of information; but, on a subject that has exercised the ingenuity and baffled the enquiry of Naturalists for numerous ages, it is not to be supposed that the exertions of a few, and during a short period, can be sufficient to remove the veil which has so long concealed from our eyes the manner in which Swallows pass the winter-months, and the place to which they retire.

* See vol. LXXIV. p. 516.

Among the number of my kind and intelligent correspondents, who, I have no doubt, are all equally animated with a love of truth, I find some who strenuously deny the migration of the Swallow tribe, and others who as strenuously maintain the contrary position. But it is not by theory, but by facts, attentively observed and faithfully reported, that this question can be decided; and, though it would be premature in me to hazard any opinion in the present stage of the enquiry, yet I am candid enough to confess, that the weight of evidence seems in favour of Swallows lying torpid during the period of their disappearance.

Some curious, and, I believe, authentic instances of this kind, have been communicated to me; but, from want of a due attention to the discrimination of the species discovered in a dormant state, much uncertainty still hangs over this interesting subject; and I anxiously and ardently request that Naturalists, who may be pleased to honour me with their correspondence, will endeavour, as far as lies in their power, to ascertain the species to which they refer, which, being easily distinguished, will essentially contribute to establish facts, and to remove doubts.

I know it is improper and unsafe to carry analogy too far in regard to Natural History; but when it is considered that the history of the individual animal in a state of nature is the history of the species, it seems reasonable to infer, that if a certain number of Swallows, of any determinate species, possess the faculty of lying torpid during the winter, and of reviving with the return of spring, there can be no necessity to have recourse to migration with respect to the rest. Besides, if it be allowed that Swallows migrate to warmer regions, in order to enjoy that food which becomes deficient here, what inducement, it may be asked, can they have to leave the mild climate of Madeira, which, I have lately been assured by a very intelligent English physician long resident there, is actually the case, in the same manner as with us? Has not the same been observed in Greece from remote antiquity? And, as far as information has been laid before the publick, does it not appear that this may be affirmed of Swallows in every other known country, whatever may be its temperature?

There may be sufficient reason for birds that breed and spend their summers in the Northern regions, to migrate here when their native lakes and rivers are frozen, and the ground universally covered with snow; but what cause can be assigned for Swallows (even admitting their migration) returning from regions where insect-food must always be comparatively more abundant, and that too at such an early season, when it is with difficulty they can pick up the means of subsistence here?

As the elucidation of truth, however, and not the support of any hypothesis, is the object of my enquiry, these hints are thrown out merely to call the attention of Naturalists to this subject. If in the event I should be enabled to come to any conclusive opinion, the facts on which it is formed shall be faithfully laid before the publick; and if after all my pains, and the communications with which I may be favoured, I feel it proper to hesitate, it shall be my study to lay the evidence *pro* and *con* before the jury of the publick, and leave them to bring in their verdict as a love of truth may dictate.

Yours, &c. W. Mavor.

Mr. Urban, *Doughty-street, March 8.*

YOUR Reviewer, in his quotations, p. 138, from Dr. Gray's Sermon at the yearly meeting of the Charity Children at St Paul's in 1803, has confounded the preacher's remarks upon the "Society for Missions to Africa and the East" with his strictures on that body which is usually denominated the "London Missionary Society;" and has thus involved the first-mentioned Society in censures which were neither intended for it, nor can be with any colour of truth directed against it.

I have no doubt but you will allow me, as secretary to the "Society for Missions to Africa and the East," to rectify this mistake, more especially as this is not the first time that these two societies have been confounded together: a critick in the "Literary Journal" having, some months since, so little acquainted himself with what is transacting before his eyes, as to represent that Society as undertaking the mission to Otaheite, which was in fact entered upon several years before it had existence.

I have nothing to do in the present instance with Dr Gray's strictures on the "London Missionary Society." The

The founders and conductors of our Society certainly ſaw enough in the conſtitution of that body to render it impracticable for them, as regular and conſiſtent members of the Church of England, to coaleſce and co-operate therewith. They wiſhed, however, to cultivate a friendly ſpirit towards that and all ſimilar ſocieties; and therefore it was made one of their fundamental rules, that "a friendly intercourſe ſhall be maintained with other Proteſtant ſocieties engaged in the ſame benevolent deſign of propagating the Goſpel of Jeſus Chriſt;" and they declare very explicitly, in the account of the Society prefixed to its firſt annual publication in 1801, the grounds of this charitable determination: "The world is an extenſive field, and in the Church of Chriſt there is no competition of intereſts. From the very conſtitution of the human mind ſlighter differences of opinion will prevail, and diverſities in external forms; but, in the grand deſign of promoting Chriſtianity, all theſe ſhould diſappear. Let there be a cordial union among all Chriſtians in promoting the common ſalvation of their Lord and Saviour."

The founders and conductors of this Society are ſtrict and regular members of the Church of England, and cordially attached to her doctrines and diſcipline. They ſee nothing, however, inconſiſtent with this attachment in maintaining a friendly intercourſe with all ſimilar inſtitutions; nor do ſome of them heſitate to contribute their mite to the ſupport of any ſocieties, the grand principles and aim of which they can approve, though they may differ much from them on points of diſcipline, and on ſome ſubordinate points of doctrine.

In the formation of this Society, if no hoſtility was intended againſt other ſocieties out of the Church, much leſs was any deſigned againſt the two venerable Societies in the Church, which have been long engaged in the excellent undertaking of propagating Chriſtianity abroad; the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," and that for the "Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts;" but, as the efforts of theſe Societies have been limited to particular objects, it was judged ſeaſonable and expedient to call into action the zeal and charity of the members of the Eſtabliſhed Church upon a wider ſcale; almoſt the whole of the vaſt Continents of Africa and Aſia being ſtill open to Miſſionary labours; the one ſaid to contain 30 millions of inhabitants, and the other 500 millions; all of them, with a few exceptions, either Heathens who know not God, or blind followers of the falſe prophet Mahomet.

Inſtead of involving the "Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt" in thoſe ſtrictures which are intended for the "London Miſſionary Society," which your Reviewer has repreſented him as doing, Dr. Gray ſpeaks of the former body in the following candid terms: "I diſparage not the profeſſions of thoſe who, 'holding forth the Word of Life' to diſtant people, admit of no departure from the diſcipline or order of the Church but what neceſſity and a change of circumſtances can require. (See a Report of the Society for Miſſions to Africa and the Eaſt). I am ſenſible of the difficulty of engaging competent and duly-qualified members for foreign miſſions from among thoſe who are educated and ordained with regard to ſtations in the Eſtabliſhment. I contend only that, until the zeal and liberality of the publick ſhall furniſh a due ſupply of labourers, in all reſpects unexceptionable, ſuch agents as are ſubſtituted by men nurtured in the boſom of our Church ſhould be made amenable to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, and ſtrictly reſtrained to offices of mere catechetical inſtruction."

The Society has felt from the beginning the full force of the conſiderations which the Preacher urges. The members were determined to adhere in all reſpects to the diſcipline and order of the Eſtabliſhed Church. Yet, ſeeing that the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge" had for years been neceſſitated to carry on their miſſions by Lutheran miniſters only, and that the "Society for propagating the Goſpel" procured its miſſionaries with great difficulty, they had little hopes of obtaining ſuitable perſons at firſt in holy orders; and intended, therefore, in ſuch caſe to have recourſe to catechiſts. To this meaſure, indeed, the Society had no intention of reſorting, if it could be avoided. If, however, it ſhould ever take place, it would be but in imitation of the "Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge," the miſſionaries of which Society have ſelected ſome of the ableſt of their converts, and have employed them as catechiſts with

with singular benefit to the Christian cause; and such catechists would be made, like the catechists of that Society, "amenable to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and strictly restrained to offices of mere catechetical instruction," as the Preacher says they should be. The Society is not, however, aware that there will be any immediate necessity of resorting to catechists. Two Lutheran ministers have been sent out to Africa, as the first missionaries of the Society, to be employed, after the example of the "Society for promoting Christian Knowledge," as members of a sister communion to the Church of England; and there is good prospect of obtaining other Lutheran ministers from Germany. JOSIAH PRATT.

Mr. URBAN, *Chapter Coffee-house, March 21.*

IT must have afforded the most sensible gratification to every affectionate and exemplary member of Christianity in reading the judicious and truly patriarchal sentiments of Mr. Chamberlaine, p. 28; on the mischievous as well as immoral tendency of circulating Valentines; a practice which, when indulged in to such a wanton and unwarrantable excess as is mentioned in Mr. C.'s relation, certainly demands universal reprobation; a reprobation which, I am confident, the rational and reflecting part of the community will summarily yield. In fact, it threatens to become, unless its ripening prejudices are seasonably checked, and decisively overborne, an implacable foe to the tenderest and most invaluable franchises of morality and public virtue. I trust many of my sober and impartial countrymen will be found concurring in opinion with Mr. Chamberlaine and with me, that the anniversary of that ridiculous day *(Valentine)* furnishes ready and ample scope for the dissemination of the most gross and unbounded licentiousness. Female minds, Mr. Urban, are naturally susceptible, and as naturally unequal to solid and intellectual reasoning; they are excited to passion and revolt by the gentlest stimulant, and often under the most adventitious circumstances. The seductive tale coming decked in such an ostentatious and perfectly irresistible attire, is with avidity, and not unfrequently with secret exultation, imbibed; and thus, Mr. Urban, is a foundation laid for one of the most pestilential and incurable diseases with which the human mind has to encounter. Indeed it appears to me to be a subject of sufficient moment and interest to merit the serious attention and the salutary interposition of the Legislature (to whose honour, purity, and enlightened understanding, it would unquestionably superadd a most distinguishing and animated feature,) for the formal prohibition of the observance of Valentine's day, so irreconcileable with the courtesy and reverence enjoined by the applicable laws of civilization and moral refinement. I am, Mr. Urban, and, I trust, invariably to remain,

An enthusiastic Admirer of the Dignity and perfect Unanimity of Public Virtue.

Mr. URBAN, *March 22.*

YOUR obliging recollection of "an old acquaintance" in the Author of *Methodism Inspected*, Part I.* reviewed in p. 150, seems to convey a gentle rebuke for his long silence, and a friendly hint that the renewal of his correspondence would not be altogether unacceptable. If this surmise be well-founded, as it gave birth to, so it will produce the insertion of, the following strictures upon an article that appeared in the same number, p. 111, containing some *chronological* deductions from the *antient Zodiacs* lately discovered by the French Sçavans, in the Egyptian temples of *Dindara* and *Henné*; which appear to militate against the Mosaical account of "the age of the globe which we inhabit," as far short of the results furnished by primitive astronomy.

Citizen Burckhart, from a drawing of the former Zodiac at Dindara, assumes, that the solsti ial points were more advanced, by two signs, or six (sixty) degrees, at the time of its formation, than at present: whence he infers, from the established rate of the precision of the equinoxes (about 1 degree in 72 years), that the temple at Dindara must have been built 4000 years prior to our age: and he confidently assures us, that "we can only err by a very few centuries" from this assigned epoch.

---

* The Second Part of *Methodism Inspected*, is ready for the press, and will shortly be published. It includes remarks on Mr. *Benson* (the Methodist's) pamphlet, intituled *The Inspector of Methodism inspected; the Christian Observer observed, &c.*

But, granting that "the positions of the solstitial points are indicated with *sufficient accuracy*," or the place of either ascertained, in respect of some remarkable star in this Zodiac, which star is *now* known (all which may well be questioned): and granting also, that the Zodiac meant to represent the actual state of the heavens, *at the time of its construction*; and that it did not, by an usual anticipation, or affectation of remoter antiquity, rather stretch backwards into the fabulous ages of Egyptian Mythology; like the fanciful astronomical cycles of the Hindus, whose pretensions to an immense antiquity have been so ably exposed by a *Bentley* and a *Burrows*, &c. in the *Asiatic Researches*, and demonstrated, upon the strictest principles of European and Hindu Astronomy; confuting the reveries of M. Bailly, that hopeful disciple of Voltaire, in propagating philosophical infidelity: yet, still the assigned epoch of this Zodiac, supposing it to be founded on sufficient data, does not militate against Scripture, when elucidated by a correcter chronology.

If, indeed, from the assumed 4000 years, we subduct 1800, the remainder 2200, will give the year antecedent to the vulgar Christian æra, in which the Zodiac was supposed to be constructed; or, reckoning from Usher's date of the deluge, before Christ 2349, about 149 years after that event. But this is highly improbable; because, the colonization of the earth by the three great families of Japheth, Shem and Ham, did not take place until the days of Peleg, in the fifth generation from Noah; and, surely, the erection of public observatories, temples, &c. in Egypt, must have been a good while after its settlement by Mizraim and his Sons. But, if instead of the present *Hebrew* chronicle of the post-diluvian patriarchs, Gen. chap. xi. (which, it may be satisfactorily proved, was curtailed by the *Jews* about the reign of Adrian, and desolation of Judea, in order to invalidate the chronological prophecies of the first coming of Christ), we adopt the *Samaritan* text, supported by the *Greek* version, *Josephus*, *Abulfaragi*, &c. adding a century to each of the generations, and subducting the same from the residues of lives; after a critical comparison of all these *original* and *earliest* records with each other, and some further rectifications of each, which cannot here be explained, I will venture, with a considerable degree of confidence, founded on no short nor superficial investigation of the subject, to propose a new scriptural date of the deluge, before Christ 3156, approximating much nearer to the truth than any hitherto adopted*.

If then, from this correcter date of the deluge, we subduct the foregoing remainder of 2200 years, the residue 956 will express the year after the deluge in which the Zodiac might have been constructed. And this perfectly accords with Scripture, as happening in the ninth generation after the deluge; and only 46 years before the birth of Abraham; which, according to my computation, happened before Christ 1002.

For, I have shewn, in some preceding publications (*The Inspector*, and series of *Sacred Criticism*, published in the *Orthodox Churchman's* Magazine), that in the days of *Job*, in the seventh generation from Noah, the vernal intersection was in the constellation "*Chimah*"†, or *Aries*, only a few degrees from Aldebaran; and the autumnal intersection, in "*Chesil*"† or *Scorpio*, at nearly the same distance from Antares: positions utterly incompatible with Usher's curtailed system of chronology, but perfectly according with mine.

Since then, the cardinal constellations of the Zodiac were known in the adjacent country of Arabia so early as the seventh generation, it is highly probable they were known in Egypt also, two generations after. And, that they were indeed known there in Abraham's days we may fairly presume, from the astronomical skill with which the great pyramid temple at Ghiza was constructed,

* This corrected epoch, before Christ 3156, only exceeds by the trifling interval of 54 years, the celebrated *Cali Yug*, or Hindu Epoch of the deluge, before Christ 3102, universally received throughout the East; affording an easy adjustment of *Hindu* chronology to *sacred* chronology; to reconcile which, Sir William Jones, Captain Wilford, &c. have laboured to little purpose, in the ASIATIC RESEARCHES; fettered by the great discordance of no less than 753 years between the Cali Yug, and Usher's date; to remedy which, in some measure, though but very imperfectly, Wilford has adopted the larger *Samaritan* date of the deluge, in preference to Usher's.

† Job, ix. 9; xxxviii. 31,—32.

structed, its sides exactly fronting the four cardinal points; but, the foundation of this pyramid was laid, I reckon, about 13 years before Abraham's visit to Egypt, Gen. xii. 10—20, by one of the tyrannical princes of the Asiatic *Cushite* dynasty, who invaded and conquered Egypt; and who were called ΥΚΣΩΣ, "*Royal Shepherds*," as distinguished from the unaspirated ΥΚΣΩΣ, "*Captive Shepherds*," or *Israelites* of after-ages, in that precious fragment of Manetho, preserved by Josephus, *contra Apion*.

2. Proceeding to the second Zodiac at *Hennè*, Citizen Burokhart assumes, upon still slighter grounds, that the solstitial point was then in *Virgo*; which, he assures us, could only be the case *seven thousand years* before our age, or, errors excepted, *six thousand years* at least! Whence he triumphantly concludes:—"This Zodiac proves then *most incontestibly*, the fallacy of the *common Chronology*, which allows only six thousand years for the age we live in."—"The Zodiac of Hennè seems to me to dispel *every doubt* that might remain upon the hypothesis which carries back, in an astonishing manner, the *limits* which prejudice have established to the age of the terrestrial globe."

That "the common Chronology is fallacious," and "the limits" prescribed thereby to the duration of the world, or present order of things, too scanty, I have found, and I trust demonstrated, by multiplied observations and comparison of sacred with profane Chronology; and from the result of my researches, instead of the received epoch of the creation, before Christ 4004, I collect, that it could not be less than before Christ 5426*. Within the limits of which, about 236 years after the creation, his assumption of 7000 years might still be found; though evidently incompatible with the state of the world at that time. But we need not be at any pains to explode this visionary hypothesis; the Author has demolished it himself; he confesses, 1st, that "the position of the solstice is somewhat *more vaguely* indicated in this, than in the preceding Zodiac;" and 2ndly, he unwittingly informs us, that another worthy member of the Institute, "citizen Dupuis, has shewn, by some extremely ingenious and *concurring* demonstrations, that the Zodiac in question could only be adapted to the parallel of Egypt; and that at the time of its construction the Summer solstice was in *Capricorn*; which could only occur at *fourteen* or *fifteen thousand years* before our present age"!!

How blinded by their prejudices must such *credulous Infidels* have been, not to discern that the immense *discordance* between the two conclusions drawn from the same premises, demonstrated the visionary assumptions and vague conjectures upon which both have built! But, a difference of four entire signs, or 120 degrees in longitude, and of 8000 years in time, is nothing to such promising pupils of the French Institute so strangely complimented by your *Norfolk* correspondent: "*Who strain at a gnat*," in Scripture; "*but swallow a camel*," in Philosophism!

INSPECTOR.

* I write this date from recollection, being absent from home, and not having access to my papers; it may, perhaps, be a century later, before Christ 5326.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 24.*

HAVING in my account of Bramber Church, &c. vol. LXXIV. p. 806, asserted that "The church is in part rebuilt with the materials of the adjoining castle," I beg you will permit me to correct myself in that particular, as I have since been informed that the worthy RECTOR, Dr. Green, whom I before styled VICAR, rebuilt the church himself, about 20 years since, without any assistance except the following: the Duke of Rutland and Lord Calthorpe, joint proprietors of the Borough, each gave 25*l.* Magdalen College 50*l.* and Mr. Lidbetter, an opulent Farmer in the parish, about 20*l.*; but the Duke of Norfolk, Lord of the Manor—NOTHING.

Yours, &c. SIDNEY.

Mr. URBAN, *March 13.*

IN answer to E. C. I. p. 115, respecting the old French words, "*prist feme*:" the sentence in which they are introduced runs thus: "Et lun executor *prist feme*, et surrender al use I S. le devisee;" giving us to understand that the said I S was a female, and that one of the executors took to wife (*prist feme*) the said devisee, and surrendered (the land bequeathed) to her use, in conformity to the will alluded to in the Report. I. H.

Mr. Urban, April 4.

FOR many months your numerous readers have been alternately edified and amused by the philanthropic lucubrations of Mr. Neild, and the commendatory introductions of his friend Dr. Lettsom. With the former of these gentlemen I have the honour to be acquainted, and for the latter I entertain every due sentiment of respect; but, surely, Æneas requires not always the obsequiousness of his Achates, however that faithful attendant's services may have proved necessary at first. Methinks I now behold him preparing the MSS. for our inspection!

"Ac primum silici scintillam excudit Achates,
Suscepitque ignem foliis, atque *arida* circum
Nutrimenta dedit, rapuitque in fomite flammam."

The Doctor has certainly kindled a blaze around his Hero; but let him recollect, *that which warms may burn.*

To be serious. Those who best know Mr. Neild will most admire him. His goodness needs not, his modesty desires not, the incessant panegyricks of any individual, or of any set of men.

Having troubled you, Mr. Urban, upon this subject, permit me to request your admission of my humble tribute of respect to the character of a second Howard. It shall be brief, artless, unvarnished, disinterested, and *from the heart.*

In James Neild, esq. of Cheynè-walk, Chelsea, the reflecting world may with pleasure contemplate an example of patient and successful application to business, a pattern of active benevolence and social virtue, an encouragement to industry, an ornament to religion. Born of no obscure parentage, Mr. Neild is nevertheless the author and protector of his own liberal fortunes. As a jeweller in St. James's-street, he gradually and honourably amassed an income which few of the trade can expect to realize; and now, as a private gentleman, he employs both that income and his time in relieving human woes, which few men of affluence will condescend personally to investigate.

Mr. Neild is a man of strict method still; for it will be found upon diligent examination, that *good habits may become durable as well as bad.* Hence, ever mindful of the sure steps by which he ascended into independence, he regulates his expences with rigid economy:—but the poor are the better for his prudence. He is frugal without parsimony, charitable without ostentation, generous without profusion, affable without servility, conscious of merit without pride. Were I desired to specify in what character he appears to excel, I should say, without fear of contradiction, as THE MAN OF SOCIAL FEELINGS. After his charitable diurnal toils, when he sits down at a festive frugal board, surrounded by friends whom he esteems, and by whom he is sincerely beloved, then he lays aside that unnatural reserve, in which he is thought occasionally to shrowd his urbanity; and his lively disposition to good-humoured mirth, pleasant conversation, and instructive enquiry, shines forth unveiled and unclouded. In the heavy hour of sickness (nay, in the bitter agonies of excruciating torture from internal disease,) I have witnessed his fortitude, his patience, his Christian resignation.

Such is my opinion of James Neild, esq. He little imagines the quarter whence this honest eulogy proceeds. It may not be uninteresting to observe, that in his domestic connexions he is far happier than his illustrious prototype. Mr. Neild is blest with the affection of two sons, both arrived at a state of manhood, and both mutually emulous to prove their inheritance of their father's many virtues.

Yours, &c. ****** B.

Mr. Urban, April 6.

IF Clericus Londinensis (vol LXXIV. p. 1182) was pained with perusing the praise-worthy and Christian-like exertions of the venerable Physician and the indefatigable Magistrate in behalf of unfortunate Prisoners, he will, surely, allow another mortal to be possessed of as keen feelings as himself, and not be astonished at my declaring, that the reading and re-reading of his *lucubrations* filled my soul with pity, not to say indignation and contempt, to see the sacred name of a *Clergyman*, and one too who can boast of his residence in a City famed throughout the world for the philanthropy of its inhabitants, prostituted to the service of tyranny, vandalism, and inhumanity. That I may be justified in using such language, let the reader but observe, that this *worthy* Clergyman sets out with lamenting his want of leisure sooner to have entered on his laudable work

work of attempting to silence the two avowed champions of the distressed! But he soon consoles himself with the recollection, that another *well-meaning* warrior had already entered the lists, and boldly attacked those *doating* philanthropists, the abettors of *fanaticks* and "factious mobs!" But their objections would have appeared with a better grace, had they been honoured with the real names of your correspondents, as they undoubtedly ought to have been when directed against two respectable gentlemen who have always written under their proper signatures. But a work of darkness will not bear the light; and, therefore, when brought into open day, requires the mask under which it makes its appearance. If the labours of your avowed correspondents are fraught with the evils which Clericus attaches to them, surely neither he, nor any other friend to the "principle which ought to direct all virtues, discretion," need be ashamed of their patriotic exertions, but manfully come forward in their true guise, and combat the gigantic foe.

That information of this kind coming from *an individual* ought never to be depended on, is strange indeed. Cannot one man as well as a thousand investigate the œconomy of a prison? Has he not the ability sufficient to count the number of the wards, and measure their dimensions; to say whether they are light or dark, ventilated or not ventilated? Is he not competent to say whether the males and females are in separate apartments, or whether they are promiscuously huddled together in one cell like pigs in a stye? whether they are properly supplied with food and water, and in what proportions? And, indeed, is not an individual capable of being informed whether a *chaplain* is appointed to the different gaols, or whether there be a total neglect of religious attention? Surely every rational person will answer in the affirmative; and I should suppose that even *Clericus* himself upon sober reflection will not be forward to produce a negative on the questions proposed. But I verily believe Mr. Neild might have pursued his enquiries, and have made public his observations with impunity, nay, even to have brought on the *filthy* subject of the privies, which so mightily offend the olfactory nerves of the polite Clericus, had he not dared to notice the neglect of the Clergy or Magistrates, in not providing or not enforcing a due attention to the moral improvements and spiritual concerns of the prisoners. That this is the truth, his third, and what he certainly intended as his grand objection to these enquiries, speaks pretty plainly: "it will give room to *fanaticks*, and to those whose darling object it is to throw any blame upon the ministers of the Church, to abuse the Clergy," &c. What, then, are the Clergy immaculate? or does their sacred function provide them a cloak extensive enough to cover the grossest neglect of one of the principal branches of their religious obligations? No; even Clericus himself does not appear to shelter his brethren under this veil, but favours us with the line in which such information ought to be conveyed: "Let it reach the publick through an *authentic* channel. To notice the regulations of prisons, or the breach of morality, is the business of the *law*; to *individuals* it belongs not thus to take cognizance of things out of their own sphere; every prison is under the jurisdiction of its appropriate officers." The plain English of all which is, if I read it rightly, "Let no person presume to give information respecting the mismanagement of a prison, or of cruelty used towards prisoners, but those whose interest it is to keep the offences secret! If the gaoler extorts enormous fees, and connives at drunkenness and debauchery, as there is a law to punish such crimes, let no informations be brought forward but such as rest on his own voluntary confessions! If the magistrates neglect to visit, or the chaplain totally omits to perform the religious duties for which he receives his annual salary; permit no officious *individual* to notice, much less to blazon abroad, such a fashionable deficiency of obligation! Leave it to their *pure* consciences and the *law* to rectify these *trifling* deviations from rectitude! For, should these offences be known, they will only excite 'the clamours of a factious mob,' and furnish an 'instrument for discontent!' Better had the culprits pine in secret under the lash of cruelty and extortion, which, aided by all the evils arising from filth and putrefaction, together with the want of a free circulation of air, which will probably hasten the final exit of many, than that imputations, like those contained in the letters from Mr. Neild, should be

cast



South West View of the new Church, BERRIEW, Montgomeryshire.

cast on the conduct of those persons *authorized* to manage the loathsome receptacles for the guilty, the wretched, and the most miserable of our fellow-creatures! Not so are the precepts of our holy Religion; the duties which Clericus would restrict to interested persons are those inculcated on all; and it is emphatically said in the Sacred Word of the Most High, that, in the great day of final retribution, the Judge shall say unto them on the right-hand, "I was sick, and in *prison*, and ye *visited* me;" and when they shall disclaim recollection of such instances, he shall say unto them, "In as much as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me; *Enter ye into the joy of your Lord.*"

Could a word of mine give encouragement to the unabated zeal of the praise-worthy Magistrate, or to his venerable precursor, I would say, "Go on in your work of labour and love; fear not the obloquy and misrepresentation of interested mortals; with a motive founded on one of the best principles of human nature, your conduct will have the sanction of God and good men, and your labour shall not ultimately be in vain in the Lord."

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F. S. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 23.*

IN compliance with the wish expressed in your last volume, p. 996, I send you a drawing (*Plate II.*) of the New Church at Berriew*, co. Montgomery. Yours, &c. D. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Brecon, April 8.*

I HAVE observed for some years past the Green-gage plumb-tree to be a very slight bearer (and which has been noticed by most gardeners), but could get no satisfactory reason for the same. This month I observed a tree of mine bud for blossom very fine; but in a few days afterwards I noticed that the blossom had fallen. I then watched, and observed a bullfinch very busy upon the tree picking off the buds. Perhaps there may be a particular sweetness attached to this blossom, which induces this bird to give it the preference. Shall be thankful to any of your correspondents to inform me of a method to prevent the same. J. P.

---

* See a view of the old Church, vol. LXX. p. 609.

AN ADDRESS;

Delivered at the Small Pox and Inoculation Hospitals, on Wednesday, *the 3d of* April, 1805, *previous to the Funeral of* WILLIAM WOODVILLE, *M.D. Physician to that Institution, who died there on* Tuesday, *the 26th of* March, 1805.

By ANTHONY HIGHMORE, *Secretary.*

THERE is not, perhaps, any reflection which affords more soothing consolation to concern on the loss of relatives or friends, than that which dwells on the remembrance of their merits, and recapitulates the history of their virtues. Whatsoever may have been the station of any individual, his peculiar profession, or the general course of his occupations, these either furnish unequivocal testimonies to his fame, and transmit his character with sympathy and esteem to his nearest relatives, or hand it with eulogy and renown to the listening admiration of a remote posterity. We fix upon the generous qualities of his heart, or upon the enlightened liberality of his mind, as a centre from whence his public action or his private worth emanate as *radii*, which expand to their distant circumference, as the congenial spirit of veneration and respect bear testimony to their justice, and magnify but not exaggerate their truth.

Which of us, my respected friends, have not thus sympathized with the tears of sorrow, and thereby mitigated the mournful agonies of distress? Who is there amongst all the sons of Adam who has not borne the sighs of grief, and wept with those that weep?

We have here no common cause for our concern; the tribute of our tears is the last that we can offer to the merits of the man! the tribute of our respect is due to his public character—the tribute of veneration and applause is the debt we owe to his fame!

It is with affecting delight we contemplate the merit of our departed friend, and review his eminent services since his introduction to this humane Institution; and they seem to have reflected back the honour which they cast upon each other. As patrons of this House of Mercy, you have revered his skill, and duly appreciated his exertions in its cause: you have seen the energies of his mind devoted to its extension; and the fruits of his beneficial improvements

improvements have transmitted its name to remotest climes.

His qualifications as a physician, and his merits as a man, were evidenced 14 years ago by the ample patronage he received at his first introduction to the office which his decease has now vacated. His studies and researches in the science of Medicine were then called forth into new action, for they were made subservient to the cause in which he had thus engaged, and formed a considerable part of his general practice. His mind willingly devoted itself to the fulfilment of his engagement, by not only conducting its medical department, but by also taking the supervision and direction of its domestic household. The regulations which his care and vigilance have introduced remain as monuments of his skill, and as testimonies of his paternal regard.

Five years after his introduction to this office he began the compilation, of which only the first part has appeared, of a *History of Inoculation*; which ought to constitute a leading feature of his literary labours, as it proves how deeply the design was impressed upon his mind of fulfilling the extent of his duty by the most attentive investigation, wherein nothing might be left unexplored which could contribute to elucidate or promote the objects of his situation.

Amongst his literary labours, which afforded no small assistance to his profession and reputation to himself, and which offers a farther testimony how deeply every part of the medical science was within the scope of his attention, was his work on *Medical Botany*; an accurate delineation of the science of plants, and a useful and pleasing enquiry into the vegetable kingdom. Here he explored the forms and natures of the

"Living herbs, beyond the powers
Of botanists to number up their tribes."
THOMSON.

Whilst the mind of Dr. Woodville was thus ardently engaged in studies which enlarged his own sphere of knowledge, and secured to him the well-earned honours of professional reputation, it will excite no surprize to find him zealously engaged in the discovery and adoption of *Vaccine Inoculation*; a discovery so fortunate for mankind, and which so immediately aided the advancement of this Institution, could not fail to attract his vigilance, and to press for his mature investigation. As its course proceeded he was enabled from his peculiar office, and was urged from his peculiar benevolence, to communicate many essential observations and improvements, which tended to methodise the discovery, and to push its new-born light upon the world; to remove the suspicions of fear, and to promote and mature the blessings of security.

After the minutest experiment, and the most unequivocal testimonies of its success, it was to our departed friend that this Institution claims the honour of its introduction into general practice in the Metropolis; and as one of the branches of the establishment to have been instrumental, superadded to the subjects of its former fame, in conveying comfort and security to more than 17,000 persons during the last six years; a number which, in addition to those which have received the same benefit from other societies, and from the liberal exertions of other medical men, will live to teach their children and their children's children to bless the name of Woodville when they bless the name of Jenner.

What best characterized his medical genius was the solidity of his conceptions, the caution of his measures, and the prudence which prevented their adoption until he had ascertained their final effects. It may without exaggeration be affirmed, that there are few men who present us with such inestimable lessons in the study of public utility.

But his exertions and his fame were neither limited by the narrow circuit of these walls, which now hold his silent remains; nor even by the expanded boundaries of the Metropolis; nor yet by the shores which girt our United Kingdom; his reputation stretched to many or most of the states of Europe, to the provinces of America, and to the colonial establishments in the Eastern and Western World. From all these parts his various correspondences, and particularly the earnest desire with which his presence was solicited at Paris during the late Consulship, and granted by the British Government, prove the ardour with which his opinions were sought and esteemed. To these he freely imparted the result of his judgment, and the correct information of his practice; and if such an

intercourse

intercourse diffused the character of his own talents, it also carried along with it the fame of this National Institution to the remotest corners of the globe.

Glorious must have been the inward satisfaction of his own benevolence, that he was guiding, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the great purposes of the Institution whose principle he superintended, by not only extending relief to affliction itself, but by combining the most effectual measures for protection against it with the most active co-operation with other societies for its final extermination.

It is thus, through these men, that the formidable hydra, whose venom was the terror of our ancestors, has in our times been devoted to its ruin; it is thus that the monster of Peloponnesus no longer scatters devastation from every wound. These men have the modern glory of neutralizing her virus, and mingling their labours with those of Hercules himself: they will commit her story to the records of former times, while the dark shade which once obscured the happiness of human life shall be dispelled by a noon-tide radiance, presenting to the admiring gaze of posterity the characters of Jenner and of Woodville written with a sunbeam!

Yet, notwithstanding these extensive powers, this public usefulness, this thirst for medical knowledge, this almost universal reputation, the modest diffidence of our departed friend shrunk from the blazonry of fame, and almost forbade its voice; the silent consciousness of extensive merit rather led him to rejoice in the effect, than to condescend in self-flattery to the cause; he rejoiced to see the prosperity of his plans, but the delicate humility of his heart ascribed to a sublimer source the dictation and the glory!

If the esteem and approbation of a few cordial friends were the limits of his ambition, if he preferred not to barter a jewel of so inestimable a price for the transitory breath of popular fame; it is for those friends to dwell upon his virtues, and shew that his humility does not repress their zeal to furnish the triumph of applause: they may exemplify his merits, which the loud herald of renown has not rendered common; they may dwell upon his character and his exertions, which the trump of eulogy can never tarnish by exaggeration!

As a public officer of this house, his liberal and active attention to all its departments was not limited by the rigid letter of his duty, but rather extended by the benevolence of his heart; his unwearied regard to the comfort and safety of those committed to his care, his gentle treatment of the afflicted, and his encouragement of the convalescent, procured him their respect and gratitude; and his punctual regularity and affectionate interest in the welfare of the household over which he was the deputed guardian and general visitor, has left an example for his successor till the House itself shall be removed. Happy, thrice happy, if that successor shall tread his path, and transfer to himself the remnant of his fame!

Endowed with urbanity of manners, warmed with the zeal of friendship, and ennobled by the self-possession of that *mens sibi conscia recti* which dignifies and elevates the human heart, which upholds in sorrow, and gives equanimity in the dangers of prosperity, we may reflect with satisfaction that our friend is departed but a little while before some of us; and if we contemplate his virtues, and emulate his example, we may hope to follow, and to meet him where tears and sorrows shall be wiped away!

Mr URBAN, *April* 12.

WHEN you meet with a worthy father, who, replete with the milk of human kindness, takes every method to draw the veil over the follies of an ungracious son, and "expressly orders that not a single person of the family should presume to utter a word of reproach, or of God, or of complaint against him; do you wonder that, against the mild forbearance of an excellent father all the stern resolves of unbending hardiness were dissolved in a flood of tears?" When you meet with a mother, "whose general want of graciousness, whose neglect of *suaviter in modo*, is the more to be lamented, because she can, when she pleases, be exquisitely amiable and agreeable," do you not write *Agreed?* Such a portrait of either parent you will meet with in the ADVISER, a book whose *local* merit you learn when you travel into the South-west of England. For such has been the effect of the colouring, that those who have been compelled to sit for their pictures have been

compelled

compelled to exclaim, Who did this or that thing? Was it not I? The painter may mutually exclaim in his favourite language, *Ed io anchi sono pittore*, "I also am a painter." If he shoots folly as it flies, he rarely conceals his game. But the worst of all is, he excites a curiosity with his stars and initials which he leaves you to gratify. Worse than this—he writes himself out of breath; and if he be a parson, though neither a *Snivel* nor a *Tiptoe*, he is a spin-text. Worse still—he gives you but two good characters, his own father and Dr. Pulteney, to 500 bad ones; and as to his character of the seminary where he imbibed all his learning and all his cleverness, he leaves such impression of it on the mind, that one must either disbelieve him, or harbour cruel prejudices against our public places of education.

A Traveller.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY CHURCH.

ARCHITECTURAL PROCEEDINGS.

(*Continued from vol. LXXIV. p.* 738.)

I HINTED in my last paper to the reverend guardians, the improvers, restorers, and those destined to pull down the *objectionable* parts of this vast pile, that there were some very considerable architectural errors in the new groin-work giving the internal finish to the great centre tower; and more immediately advised the rectifying, before the scaffolding was taken down, the mistakes in the pointed chalk-courses of the spandrils of the groins, having plainly demonstrated that they were not consonant to the inclined lines of the real chalk-courses surrounding them on every side. The scaffolding is now taken away, and I perceive every thing is in the condition as I left it previous to my remarks p. 738. I have been given to know my advice was read indeed, was commented on to be sure; but that the ingenious Architect to the church "was a man not to be easily persuaded to give up his judgment to another." It will be entirely needless to go about to impress on the minds of the publick the discordant association of Henry III's groins and ribs with Henry VII's white and red rose, portcullises, ornaments, &c.; or, Henry III's inclined courses with the modern Architect's parallel ones; their own eyes and judgments will sufficiently convince them of the truth of my remarks on this occasion.

We are at last relieved from the anxious dread of "never hearing divine service any more in the Choir; Henry VII's chapel quite big enough" Suggestions were on foot; prospect of much space to be gained, whereby many more M——Begone ideas of hated form! Workmen are most busily employed re-instating the damaged pews and stalls; and it is expected that by Rogation Sunday the Holy Choir will assemble with songs of joy and gladness, songs of praise and thanksgiving, "that what has happened is no worse." Little doubt can be entertained but, on that day of restoration to the usual course of service in the Choir, the full religious establishment of the church will attend to join in one solemn and devout prayer of acknowledgment for benefits received, to find themselves once again in their due order and appropriate stations. The true admirers of our antient works of course will not be absent; they will think it a duty incumbent on them to send up their most fervent vows for finding the sacred edifice saved! The hour will needs be a memorable one, and of an opposite tendency to that which for near *two years* has estranged the wonted devotions of the spot. I of course shall not be unmindful of the awful scene, when much store of admiration and commendation must ensue.

It has been with certain people a subject of continual regret to behold the interior lines of the building, so compleat and so excellent in itself, hacked and cut in the basements and windows, to make room for monuments as heterogeneous in their appearance as were the minds or "tastes" of the different artists who executed them; each, however, agreeing in this one opinion, that no attention was to be had in order to make their masonry or ornaments in anywise to be of a piece with the work of the "mountain of stone," as Sir Christopher Wren has it. Hence what will be said on finding an example set up to disfigure and fill-in the arches on each side, dividing the nave from the side ailes, with monuments of an enormous size! It is, or ought to be understood by all, that the present worthy Dean is much against the practice; but, as it was a settled thing thus to heap and fill up these two arches prior to his accession to the dignity he now enjoys, it was not in his power to prevent it. Here indeed

is some comfort in hoping, therefore, the monstrous project will end with the two piles of marble in question.

To say nothing of the propriety or impropriety of these two new monumental designs in their whole, yet it will be impossible for men of "untravelled" habits to comprehend why a statue, placed on a pedestal not far above the pavement line, should be of a proportion so much exceeding that of the deceased, or why the face is turned to the West instead of the East. The Artist, no doubt, can endeavour to satisfy us in this, he having been in foreign climes to cull his models of perfect beauty and taste from subjects done by Pagan sculptors, who shewed nature without disguise, and at a time when no *obligation* compelled the eye to gaze on one part of the heavens more than another!

Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Edmonton April* 10.

FULLY convinced that Truth will bear the minutest investigation; that every cause in which Truth is concerned is the better for having all things but Truth sifted from it; and impressed with the idea that Vaccination is established on so fair a basis as to challenge the minutest investigation; I cannot but differ from the Correspondent who, in p. 228, has furnished so valuable an antidote to the bold assertions of an eminent Surgeon; for I am decidedly of opinion, with your candid Editor, that the production of such a Vindication is an abundant overbalance to the scepticism of much abler opponents.

The "infuriate rage," noticed in p. 245, it would be ridiculous to think of answering. *Such* reasoning destroys itself. But there are arguments of another kind; which, having been advanced by a Physician of undoubted eminence in the Literary World, p. 152, most certainly deserve attention; and it is hoped that some of the many eminent Practitioners whom Dr. Moseley has called upon will meet his learned arguments. I cannot, however, but consider the performance of this truly respectable Physician to be an ironical *jeu d'esprit*, intended (rather by ridicule than by reasoning) to promote the present practice of Vaccination.

While these and other writers are collecting accounts of all the cases, and stating all the arguments they are able to suggest, to shew that the Cow-pox is not likely to prove a permanent security against the infection of the Small-pox; fortunately for the publick, the practice of Vaccination still goes on, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe. The authors, we dare say, mean well, and they have certainly exerted considerable ingenuity in maintaining their position; but a failure in one case out of more than 10 000, though ever so well substantiated, will hardly be considered, by a discerning publick, in any other light than as a casual irregularity, upon which no solid determination can or ought to be grounded.

I am not a young man, Mr. Urban; but have lived long enough to remark many violent prejudices against Variolous Inoculation; and recollect being told by my father, who was an experienced Apothecary, that its Introduction was opposed by the *College of Physicians*; but *Truth was great, and it prevailed.*

Now, Sir, I would ask, if there were a Hundredth Part of the Tithe of the danger to be apprehended from Vaccination which its Opposers would wish us to believe; why is the present *College*, or their *Censors*, the natural Guardians of the National Health, so totally silent? Can any thing be a stronger proof of their being thoroughly satisfied both of its Efficacy and its Safety? An inferior argument it is almost superfluous to notice—the immense Sacrifice of their Interest which such of the Advocates for the practice as are in business are annually making from the profits of their profession.

A Correspondent, p. 38, expresses a wish to see Mr. Anstey's "Ode to Jenner." I wish I could gratify him by sending you a copy of it; but I will do the best I can, by copying some lines from a spirited translation of it by Mr. Ring. Yours, &c.

NOT A YOUNG MAN.

"Oh! blest by Phœbus, at thy natal hour,
The happy presage of thy healing power!
'Tis thine to study Nature's hidden laws,
Trace all her wonders to their secret cause;
Prevent disease with thy Pæonian art,
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.
While thus I rove through Chelta's flow'ry plain,
And some faint embers of my youth remain,
Shall not the Muse her tuneful accents raise,
And wake the slumb'ring lyre to sing thy praise?
Here,

Here, plung'd in grief, and pensive, and forlorn,
The long-lost objects of my love I mourn;
My dear associates, ravish'd from my breast
By the foul venom of that baneful pest;
While many a blemish cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and rifled ev'ry grace.
When the dire fiend, which thus, in early bloom,
His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors rises to my view,
How shall I tell what thanks to Heaven are due?
And due to thee, whose godlike arm repress'd
The lawless rage of that malignant pest;
To thee, whose genius, and well-cultur'd mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?
Thy skilful hand infects with wondrous art
The crystal drop the lowing kine impart,
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to tame,
And flow meand'ring through the vital frame.
Ere long, a pustule, rising in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambush round
With all his host; and from our fleeting breath
Averts the perils of impending death.
What thanks shall British gratitude decree,
What thanks, what honours, what rewards to thee?
What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd shrine,
O Jenner! equal to desert like thine?
For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent guest,
Pleas'd with thy converse, with thy friendship blest:
The poor, the rich, consult without a fee
The sacred oracle of health in thee.
The mother sues thee, fill'd with just alarms,
To shield her boy, and to protect his charms;
The virgin sues, lest blemishes invade
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.
The Gaul himself, though envious of our name,
Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud pæan raise,
And all the wond'ring world resounds thy praise."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with some spirited lines respecting the great national contest with our gigantic adversary; and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewell!—nor shall the bard detain
From noblest studies by too long a strain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind
Intent on labours useful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my suppliant voice I raise,
Prosper thy labours, and prolong thy days!
While deathless heroes, who maintain our fame,
And add new glories to the British name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,
The Civic Crown, O Jenner! shall be thine."

THE PROJECTOR. No XLIII.

"Take down his words."
Parliamentary Register, *passim*.

To the Author of the Projector.

Sir,

As I observe that you sometimes interrupt your own lucubrations by complying with the wishes of certain correspondents, I hope you will admit this short epistle from one who is a constant reader, but not vain enough to think he can be an assistant in any very important degree.

Happening a few days ago, to look into the Life of an eminent Divine among the Dissenters, and one whose principal writings have, I believe, been acceptable to every denomination of Christians; I mean Dr. Lardner; I was struck with the following mode in which he carried on conversation with his visitors. Perhaps, however, some of your readers will understand it the better for being informed that Dr. Lardner was remarkably and incurably *deaf*. His biographer's words are these:

"Paper, pens, and ink, being immediately brought in when visitors came to his house, they wrote down such intelligence as they had to communicate, or the observations and questions which they wished to propose. To these, as they were severally written, he replied with great freedom and cheerfulness, and in a way that was both instructive and entertaining. As the papers contained the unconnected answers and remarks of the different guests, upon different subjects, it formed what would have appeared to a stranger to be a very heterogeneous mixture. It was, however, carefully preserved by the Doctor, to be perused by him when his visitors were gone: and the perusal of it often led him to objects of farther consideration and enquiry."

Now, Mr. Projector, although bodily infirmities are, and ought to be, sacred from every species of ridicule, there appeared to me something very whimsical in this mode of conversation, and I doubt not that many of your readers will, like myself, be at first tempted to smile; when in imagination they anticipate the probable consequences of such a plan, if pursued in most companies. I thought, farther, Mr. Projector, that the passage might afford you some hints for a Paper, at least as far as respects the *writing down*

such

ſuch intelligence as viſitors have to communicate. But this I leave to your diſcretion, and, begging pardon for my intruſion, if you deem it intruſion, I remain, your humble ſervant, Lector.

I agree with my correſpondent (who, I beg he will obſerve, is no intruder), in thinking that very important conſequences would follow the general adoption of Dr. Lardner's mode of converſation, conſequences which would, no doubt, at firſt be ſomewhat whimſical, and ſomewhat diſagreeable; but the reſult upon the whole could not fail to be beneficial. I know not that it will afford materials for an entire lucubration, but unqueſtionably it may ſuggeſt many valuable hints. In the firſt place, if it were the cuſtom for viſitors to *write down* the *intelligence* they had to communicate, we might, in time, be enlightened in the true nature of one branch of liberty which has never received a proper diſcuſſion; I mean, the liberty of the tongue. Our libraries abound with treatiſes on the liberty of the preſs, and its importance to the liberty of the ſubject; but the ſubjects of a government and the ſubjects of a converſation are two very different things, to be ſupported in very different ways, and arraigned before very different tribunals. The Government of a nation too, is ſo very different from the government of the tongue, that the former has, in very few inſtances, thought fit to interfere with the latter.

From ſuch obſcurity and confuſion it has ariſen, that the intelligence of viſitors, or, what ſome call goſſip's news, has never been ſubjected to any code of laws, nor any legal and regular forms of trial; and hence ſo much lax talking, when we find ourſelves diſpoſed to "bear witneſs againſt our neighbour," a thing not only indiſpenſable in ſupporting the revenue by the conſumption of tea and wine, but alſo in ſupporting the life and ſoul of polite converſation. And ſurely it is very ſtrange that a wiſe and politic nation like ours, ſo prolific in diſſertations upon all manner of rights and privileges, ſhould never have accurately defined the rights of goſſiping, never have endeavoured to reſtrain the prerogative of anecdote, nor to ſet bounds to the privileges of tale-bearing. This defect in our political ſtudies, or rather [illegible] ſo important a branch of our civi[illegible] [illegible] must be attributed to the circumſtance which my correſpondent ſeems to hint at, the want of ſuch written documents on the ſubject, as may enable us to reduce it to ſome kind of method or ſyſtem, and to mark the nice diſtinctions betwixt liberty and licentiouſneſs, as well as thoſe ſhades, often imperceptible, which connect truth and falſhood. The tongue, we all know, is ſo glib, and its motions ſo quick and evaneſcent, that, without much more attention than is uſual in genteel company, it is almoſt impoſſible to fix it down to any one poſition: and even to attempt to do ſo would imply a much larger portion of the patience of hearing than is conſiſtent with that ſpecies of converſation which is moſt in vogue, and which, like certain pieces of muſic, is always performed in parts, and often is as noiſy as the craſh of a full band, without its harmony. But, that the tongue ought to be laid under ſome reſtrictions ſeems very neceſſary, ſince we have very good authority for aſſerting that its publications are fully as inflammatory as thoſe of the preſs. It is ſaid by a very antient writer, "The tongue is a little member, and boaſteth great things. Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth, and the tongue is a fire.—The tongue can no man tame: it is an unruly evil." I ſhall make no apology for referring my readers to their Bibles for theſe aſſertions, although ſome of them may think it very unneceſſary to go ſo far back for authorities.

Now, it is not improbable, that if the good Doctor's plan of converſation were adopted, we ſhould gain one ſtep in regulating what reſpects "the intelligence which viſitors have to communicate." They would, in time, think it neceſſary to attend a little more to dates, and facts, and circumſtances, when they found that what goes in at one ear is no longer permitted to go out at the other. I am perſuaded it is this quickneſs of paſſage, this facility of travelling, which has made ſo many excellent ſtories and good jokes ſet out from their homes and return again without meeting with any interruption from accuracy or veracity. They would likewiſe probably think it neceſſary to conſider whether that ought to be aſſerted which might afterwards be contradicted, or whether that ſhould be whiſpered which was afterwards to be read. We might alſo have an opportunity

nity of knowing whether those sketches which appear to so much advantage in mirth and joke, would appear equally striking in black and white.

I own there are objections which may be started on this occasion. It may, in the first place, be said that the good Doctor who invented this mode of conversation was compelled to it from his deafness, and that those whose ears are perfect have no more occasion to speak through pen and ink than those whose sight is perfect have to look through spectacles. But this objection attaches only to the origin of the scheme: no doubt, every friend of the learned Doctor regretted his want of hearing; but I cannot help thinking that he was led to improve his infirmity into a very great blessing, by reducing his visitor's intelligence *to book* and, as it were, making every culprit sign his examination; and I am persuaded, he would have considered his deafness as an honour, had he foreseen that a PROJECTOR was to arise who should convert it into a scheme for ameliorating, repairing, and refining the conversation of polite companies in all future generations.

It may again be objected, that written conversation would be insufferably tedious, and, however necessary to a deaf man, surely none but a deaf man would think of extending the practice in any case, far less of bringing it into general use. This objection has an air of plausibility, and perhaps, indeed, some foundation in fact; but I cannot avoid remarking on the wording of it. It is said it would make conversation *tedious.* This forms a very accurate distinction; for a conversation may be long without being tedious, and as conversations are in general carried on, in the orchestra style, by a full band, it must be allowed there are sufficient variety of sounds, and depths of intonation, to prevent their appearing tedious. But the case is different where one of the instruments has consequence enough to be intrusted with a *solo* part. I will, therefore, endeavour to compound this matter by establishing certain rules, which will prevent the time of the company being too much engrossed in writing. It is pleasant to think that some visitors set a value on their time, and only wonderful where they can find such a quantity of it in the course of a day.

I would then humbly propose, that this new mode of conversation shall be attempted only by slow degrees, for some years from the present date. This delay, among other uses, will enable the parties who have, perhaps, too much neglected the art of penmanship to acquire a facility in writing easily, intelligibly, and with proper spaces between their words, and proper attention to the privileges of commas and semicolons; some benefit would also arise in the way of spelling, which might not be unornamental; and by frequently telling a story in this way, they would very soon find it improve their hand wonderfully, and that without any injury to the story. This part of the difficulty being removed, I would propose the experiment to be tried, first, with those who are particularly liable to fits of the gossip. If these be very violent, and appear to the company outrageous and dangerous, it may be necessary to *call for pen and ink.*

If any person hearing of a marriage concluded, or a marriage intended, between any of their acquaintance, should break out in such intelligence, as the following: "Bless me! what do you think, Miss Tomkins is going to be married to Mr. Jenkyns!—La! I *can't see* what he could *see* in her,—a tall awkward girl—you remember her at Brighton last year with her father—such large features, and such a gait—Nay, for matter of that, I think they are well-matched; Tom Jenkyns is a pert, sneering coxcomb; and as to his riches, I have my doubts about that; to-be-sure his father left him a capital trade, and he affects to keep little company, but I am told there is a good deal of his *paper about.*—Nay, and what is she? Lord! I remember her father when he kept a little broker's shop; but now, forsooth, he dashes away, and Miss, I dare say, will be an heiress, ha! ha! he!" Whenever it comes to this, it is high time to *call for pen and ink.*

When any London lady or gentleman condescends to pay a visit to their relations in the country, and entertain them with an account of their grandeur and consequence in London, interlarded with frequent notices of their intimacy with My Lord and Sir John, their repartees with peers, and frolics with members of Parliament, it may be convenient, for the sake of impressing these things more deeply on the minds

minds of their country cousins, to *call for pen and ink*.

In all cases of disputes and quarrels, when any lady or gentleman think they are conferring a very great obligation on a company by telling their own story in their own way: In all cases of persons returning from their travels, whether to foreign parts or watering-places, and becoming each the hero of his tale: In all accounts of conversations which passed a few nights before, "when I said to Sir John, and Sir John said to me; when I answered the Baronet, and the Baronet had not a word to say for himself; when he attempted to confute me, and I struck him dumb," &c. In all these, and similar instances of egotism, it may, for sundry and useful and important purposes, be necessary to *call for pen and ink*.

Restrictions like these, I hope, will serve to remove the chief objection which can be formed against this new mode of conversation; and, that removed, all lesser objections may be dispensed with, upon the ground that every human contrivance must have some portion of imperfection. If any lady, for example, curious in the elegance of her tea equipage, should complain of a want of harmony in her apparatus, and that tea and ink, goose-quills and silver spoons, can never appear elegant parts of an elegant whole; I would remind her of the improvements lately introduced in every branch of cabinet furniture, of the rich paintings, gildings, and enamellings, of the most vulgar articles of use; and ask her whether Bond-street could not furnish her with a writing apparatus, in the Grecian form, of "superlative beauty," which would match with any set of tea-equipage whatever? But this cannot for a moment be questioned by any who reflect that those ingenious artists have provided such elegant articles of the most necessary sort, that, although we are ashamed to name their uses, we are proud to exhibit their decorations.

I have thus endeavoured to comply with my correspondent's hint in the way which he seems to recommend. Of the utility of the plan I can have no doubt; and I have endeavoured to obviate such objections as seem likely to be started: there may be others which I cannot foresee, but which, if conveyed to me, I shall be very happy to take into consideration. Whether the plan be practicable, is another question, which does not belong to my province: there appears to be no physical impossibility in the way; but there are so many obstructions which may be offered by those who stand up for undefined and undefinable rights of conversation, and privileges of the tongue, that perhaps it will never be easy to propose any plan of this kind which will not be loudly opposed. I am an enemy, however, to disputes in conversation; and, if I happen to hear any improper remarks, or hostile objections made to this paper, in any company where I have the honour to be admitted, I shall certainly take the liberty to *call for pen and ink*.

*** As I find that most of my contemporaries thought proper to apologize for the delay of publication last month until the 9th day thereof, I think it likewise my duty to apprise my readers that, owing to the same circumstance, my last production did not make its appearance on the *first of April*.

Mr. Urban, *April 24.*

A BEAUTIFUL brazen eagle standing on a pedestal supported by four lions was given to the Bristol cathedral, and had the following inscription:

**" Ex dono Georgii Williamson, S. T. B hujus ecclesiæ cathedralis Bristol, vicedecani 1683 "

Some time in September 1800, the eagle was removed from the choir to the vestry-room: and, in the course of 1802, was sold to Messrs. Hale, braziers, Bristol, for 9½d. per lb. of them it was purchased by Mr. William Adey, the present proprietor who has offered to restore it to its original station, provided the dean and chapter will pay him 37l. which it cost him, and engage *not* to remove it again.

This proposal has been rejected; and it is now in a room at the Merchants Hall.

Mr. W. Adey's motive in purchasing was to appease the clamour of the public against the dean and chapter, and to prevent the eagle being broken in pieces, which was intended to be done. Before the brasiers sold it, the inscription was erased, but is now restored.

Yours, &c. P. Q.

Mete-

Meteorological Diary for March 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.21	St	39	37	1			3	V.B.	29.26	R	42	41	2			2	V.B.	●
2	.61	R	37	33	2			2	V.L.	.71	R	41	42	3			1	L.	☽ in Eq. A.
3	.86	R	36	32			2	2	No.	.88	R	40	45				4	V.L.	
4	.74	S	45	47				4	L.	.75	St	51	53				4	R.B.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
5	.61	St	44	43				4	L.	.65	R	48	49	1			3	R.B.	
6	.76	R	41	37	1			3	V.L.	.76	St	46	49	3			1	R.B.	
7	.95	R	40	36		4			V.L.	.96	St	41	41.5		2	2		V.L.	☽ in perigee.
8	.81	S	37	34			4		V.L.	.71	S	42	41			4		L.	☽, ☽ gr. dec. N.
9	.52	S	36	29		2	2		V.L.	.41	S	44	37.5	2	2			L.	
10	.32	S	36	31	1	3			V.L.	.32	St	38	36		3	1		V.L.	
11	.60	R	34	30.5		1	3		V.L.	.66	St	44	43.5			4		L.	☌ ☽ ♂, ☽ in ☋
12	.70	St	44	47			4		L.	.76	St	50	58			2	2	B.	
13	.77	R	47	47			4		L.	.76	S	60	63			3	1	B.	
14	.55	S	50	49.5			4		L.	.47	S	58	61			3	1	B.	
15	.53	R	49	45				4	V.L.	.60	R	50	49	3			1	L.	○, ☽ in Eq. D.
16	.68	St	41	37			3	1	V.L.	.68	St	40	52			2	2	L.	☌ ☽ ♄
17	.59	S	45	45			3	1	L.	.53	S	54	50			3	1	B.	☽ gr. L. S.
18	.71	St	48	43			4		V.L.	.71	St	49	48		1	3		V.L.	
19	.02	R	40	33	3	1			No.	.91	St	51	50	2	2			L.	
20	.88	S	42	33	1	3			V.L.	.88	S	43	43		3	1		V.L.	
21	.86	St	41	40		3	1		V.L.	.82	S	50	47.5		4			V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃
22	.71	S	40	37		3	1		V.L.	.72	R	50	50		2	2		V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. S. ☽
23	.77	R	41	37		3	1		L.	.84	R	52	50.5		4			L.	☾ [in apogee
24	.91	R	39	31	2	2			No.	.07	R	49	40		4			L.	
25	.88	S	36	27	4				No.	.81	S	50	48		2	2		V.L.	☽ in ♑
26	.67	S	36	28				4	No.	.76	St	50	49		4			V.L.	
27	.67	St	40	35	2	2			No.	.71	R	43	43	2	2			No.	[Eq. A.
28	.86	R	35	30		4			V.L.	.91	St	48	42		3	1		V.L.	
29	.81	S	36	32			4		V.L.	.70	S	39	39			4		L.	☌ ☽ ♀, ☽ in
30	.68	S	41	45			1	3	No.	.67	S	46	55				4	L.	●, ☌ ☽ ☿
31	.63	S	45	45			3	1	L.	.58	S	51	54			4		L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
	29.70		40.64	39.18	17	31	44	32		29.71		47.38	47.92	18	38	41	27		

The more telescopic observations I make on the Sun, the more I am of opinion the *maculæ* and *feculæ* have an influence on our atmosphere; nor need any one be at all surprized at this, although the Sun is at such an immense distance, if he consider the penetrative and subtile power of light: and it is abundantly evident, from ocular demonstration, assisted by the telescope, that the *light of the Sun*, or one of the modifications of Electricity (which I think I have fully proved it to be, in a letter inserted in the 14th Number of Leybourn's Mathematical and Philosophical Repository), is subject to accumulation, or condensation on the surface or in the atmosphere of this glorious body. For, what are the *feculæ* but accumulations of the solar light? and the more elevated they are, with greater resplendency do they shine, and the more strongly emit the luminous matter or electricity to those planets in our system, which happen to be within the sphere of their ejection. Now, it is well known, that the increase of electricity in our atmosphere is an attendant of fair weather: but, then it may be objected to the *feculæ* increasing the light, as they are, in general, accompanied with *maculæ*, which afford none; therefore, take off from the luminous surface, equal to what the *feculæ* increase it; this is not strictly true; for the *feculæ* are mostly much more extensive than the *maculæ*, and from their elevation the light is much more resplendent and effusive than when the solar atmosphere is uniformly luminous, and without any inequalities. Observation seems to prove the Sun's atmosphere to be luminous only at its surface; and the more any part of this matter is elevated the brighter it appears; *this* is known by the

feculæ;

feculæ, and *that* by the *penumbræ* of the ſpots, which are moſtly of a uniform ground throughout.

But to the preſent. From the obſervations of this month, I find the Sun has afforded a great number of ſpots, with large *penumbræ* and *feculæ* about them, this was particularly the caſe for about two weeks during the middle of the month

There was one large ſpot which appeared on the 9th P M. juſt entering on the Eaſtern limb, and as yet ſcarcely viſible; but on the 11th I found it to be a beautiful treble ſpot, having a fine *penumbra* and *feculæ* about it. On the 13th, ſoon after the Sun had paſſed the meridian, I re-obſerved this ſpot, and found the *umbra* of it now to be nearly united into one; it is oblong; its longeſt diameter lying parallel to the Sun's equator; the *penumbra* of it is very uneven and indented about the edges. Several other ſpots were viſible at this time, and faſt advancing to the preceding limb. Little or no alteration on the 14th: on the 15th the large ſpot ſeemed ſomewhat divided, as a brightneſs appeared near the middle, on the upper ſide; it was now about the middle of its path. A very extenſive and beautiful *penumbra* ſurrounded it. On the 16th it was nearly divided tranſverſely; the next day, when the Sun was on the nonageſimal, I readily found its tract to be North of the Sun's equator; it is not equally divided, the larger part to Weſtward, the ſmaller to Eaſtward The 19th afforded very little alteration, excepting from projectional cauſes. On the 21ſt it was laſt ſeen, when it was very near the Weſtern limb, and on the 22nd and following days of the month there were very few ſpots on the Sun. The weather was remarkably fine during the time the large ſpot was traverſing the Sun's diſk, and it re-appeared at the Eaſtern limb at the beginning of April, and was very near the verge of the Weſtern limb on April 17th, and in a declining ſtate.

Yours, &c. T. SQUIRE.

*** The eclipſe of the Moon on Jan. 15th laſt, was ſeen to commence at Bury St. Edmund's, and at ſome other places Eaſt of the meridian of London; but I believe the beginning was nowhere ſeen near this parallel in England, to the Weſt of the ſaid meridian; for at Baldock a very extenſive and denſe *ſuperior ſtratus* (⫟) extended itſelf along the Weſtern horizon and approached the Moon laterally in its deſcending aurorian tract, and before the *umbra* of the earth touched the Moon's limb, ſhe was hid in this ſtratus, though from a faint appearance of *penumbra* and the equated time by clock, it muſt have begun about one minute after this nubiferous interpoſition and obſcuration. T. S.

The PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No LXXXIII.

IF H. A. U p. 217, is not abſolutely brought down on his knees, it muſt be allowed we ſee him bending half way; where, if he is not at *full* confeſſion, he gives us at leaſt ſome material workings of his ſoul, by way of apology for the very learned criticiſms he has been guilty of; and that ſo good, ſo gentle, and ſo mild a creature may not think I am ungrateful, I ſtill repeat my unfeigned thanks for the valuable *explanations* he has ſo generouſly ſubmitted to the reader. And, *laſtly*, and what I prize not the leaſt of all his unmerited favours, he has done his beſt to keep up the "BALL," which it has been, and ever will be, my purpoſe to prevent falling into indifference and neglect.

There was now but one particular building more to go in queſt of, and that was St. Iſhew, or Patriſhaw's church, ſome ſix or ſeven miles North of Crick Howell The road, or rather hollow way, between over-arching hedges, was, as is uſual in this part of Wales, in many diſtances almoſt impaſſable, from an infinity of looſe ſtones choaking up the paſſage, and in others bearing the moſt frightful appearances from being 20 or 30 feet below the level of the fields on each ſide. Thus a ſtranger, without a faithful guide, a ſtrong reſolution, and a ſufficient ſtrength of body, it is probable might never arrive at his journey's end. My director in this peregrination was many times under the neceſſity of quitting me (I could not learn why), with this inſpiring admonition, "keep ſtraight forward; you cannot miſs your way." Often was he hailing me from the top of ſome mountainous eminence, and as often had I to look down to call on him, who was then getting on in ſome deep glen below. Never did I, in the whole courſe of my exploratory labours, undergo ſo much turmoil, expecting every [illegible] life for ever the

the sight of this conducting friend; the consequence must have been, to have sought out some "warm hedge," and there have resigned myself to the destiny which awaited me. But it seems I was not born to be "lost;" for, by a kind of miracle, my companion and self arrived in the same moment at the holy fabrick we had been so long approaching,

ST. PATRISSHAW'S CHURCH.

The situation was surely such as must have suited the most rigid devotee in old times; encompassed by mountains, whose tops seemed to shut out the greater part of the Sun's diurnal course. No cottage in sight, nor any object to glad the weary visitant with hope of friendly intercourse. My guide gave me to understand that we were near the secluded ruins of Lanthony abbey, and, if we were to climb the hill before us, the dilapidated pile* would then be under our view.

It may seem rather improbable when I assure my readers that I had not the resolution to enquire of my friend during our march the result of the judicial proceedings of the day before (he having in truth been one of the inquisitors). The arraigned worker in spells and charms, as my good hostess told me, was no "wizard," but a poor miserable woman, old and helpless, of course a witch." Though my tongue forbore all converse on this marvellous transaction, my thoughts were not vacant, they being wholly bent on the winding-up of this, and on my own Welch tragi-comedy, with all its episodes of frights, fears, spirits, conjurors, and critics. Indeed I was but half inclinable to draw a most rare and elaborate screen and rood-loft, dividing the body of the building from the chancel; a building so small, and so simple in design, that it was really extraordinary how a decoration so rich and perfect could have been set up within walls of such humble sort, and in a manner cut off from all human tread. My guide, still on the wing, told me that he must leave me again for an hour at least, in which time, he supposed, I might complete my business. Then, pointing to the South side of the cemetery, he said, "There is an antient well dedicated to the Saint who protects this church, called "The Hopeless Well." Few people take cognizance of it at this day, whatever the votaries to retirement and penance might do heretofore; indeed, the spot itself does not inspire much confidence in pleasurable ideas, sylvan scenes, or festive sports. You seem (looking stedfastly at me) a melancholy man, and much inclined to pensive musing; therefore, if you have any moments to spare before I return, taste some of the water, and tell me how it agrees with you." He vanished.

Considering all circumstances, it is not very surprising if I looked a little farther into things than a common observer, and gave into conclusions not the most agreeable, and rather of an opposite tendency to those emotions of hope and confidence that helped to arm me on my setting forth a pilgrim, "blithe, and gay." Well, my *last* drawing made, I bad adieu to the lonely pile. This was my *last* resort to holy walls and ailes; ailes, where erst the solitary religious bore through the midnight orison and morning prayer, in vowed return for life's unavoidable frailties. And must all those stupendous works that have bowed me to their glories subside in the tablets of my memory? and must I within these circumscribed limits resign my *last* sigh for suffering Antiquity, here take my *last* look for Imitation's *last* stroke? Heaven will decree on this.

THE HOPELESS WELL.

With some reluctance, and with spirits much depressed, I advanced towards this foe of joyous life, laved some of the water with my *left* hand—my heart grew heavy, and a thousand hideous suggestions usurped their tyrant sway. Although low on bended knees, methought I sunk still lower in my mental faculties; even hopeless was my state, when methought I heard the same harmonious sounds as at first ushered in the song of invitation to take the pilgrim's staff, and Wales explore. [Say I was then asleep, say I am now not well awake, say any thing but that my dreams have no reference to waking transactions.] The same enchanting voice bore out the strain; but, ah! how changed the melody! then the notes were auspicious, open; the measure bold and animating; now the strain came over my ears in "dying falls," with ever and anon a turgid

* See our survey vol. LXXI. p. 1109, since which period the greater part of the fine West front has been thrown down, &c.

turgid paſſage in the compoſition; yet ſtill the movement flowed ſolemn and ſedate, even ſuch as ſuited my depreſſed ſoul.

Mortal, the hour is not arriv'd to ſhew
The monſter INNOVATION's overthrow.
Ere this I fondly thought that ruthleſs [pow'r
Had ſunk in dark Oblivion's bow'r;
There, deep immers'd in modern "Taſte,"
Modern "Improvement," deſtruction, waſte,
Until old Chaos was once more reſtor'd,
Where this "blue ſpirit" might have reign'd the lord
Of all confuſion. "Brief let me be."
All this is diſtant far; e'en now I ſee
The "Iron arm" is rais'd once more on [high;
Another holy pile is doom'd to try
The Epiſcopal change fantaſtic——

Here a ſuſpenſion of all recollection took place, and I remained inſenſible for a time, until I found my kind guide endeavouring to raiſe me from the earth. His cheering enquiries, and pleaſant remonſtrances about the Well, my ſtate of mind, and how I came to "fall aſleep," ſoon ſet me on my legs again; and we returned once more to Crick Howell. Shaking my companion by the hand at parting, he, reverend man (a member of the church he was) thus ſaid to me: "Your eyes ſeem to brighten from recollection of ſome good omens in your late SLUMBER, notwithſtanding your proſtration at St. Patriſhaw's ill-omened fountain; ſo, farewell." I returned, "Farewell."

A few ſtrides brought me to the ſtone dividing Wales from England; and here I could not but ruminate, while looking towards Crick-Howell, on the reſult of my pilgrimage, after this manner. This Southern portion of the country of the Welch in itſelf is moſt deſerving of the curious traveller's reſearch, where mountainous ſcenery the moſt enchanting, and antiquities the moſt ſublime, every where abound. The natives may be conſidered as rough diamonds, unable, from their rude condition, to emit the reflected rays of poliſhed and refined life from their neighbours and brothers; yet thoſe breaſts that have yielded to the touches of civilization how kind, how alive to all the laws of hoſpitality and generoſity! The clergy have felt this divine impulſe in a peculiar degree; and I am proud to be one among the many who can teſtify ſo much of their high deſerving. I am not the only Artiſt within this year or two that has experienced their humanity and courteſy; nay, who ſtand indebted for life to their interference and protection. I ſhall not enumerate particulars at this time; ſuffice it, that thoſe ſaved have grateful hearts; and the hearts of thoſe that did ſave muſt be repaid in the thought of having done their duty as Chriſtians and churchmen.

Gaining at laſt the threſhold of my own manſion ſafe in perſon, ſafe with all my penciled riches, could I do leſs than offer up my prayer of thanks for mercy thus received? Diſrobed, unharneſſed, a Pilgrim, a man at "arms" no more, I returned to my ſimple manners, and my uſual occupations. To my conſtant friends in theſe recitals I am perhaps more indebted to their patience than to their better judgments. However, preſuming that, as the purport of them is for the beſt of cauſes, that of the welfare of Antiquity, I will look higher, and flatter myſelf I have their approbation in fulfilling the duty of a faithful Antiquary; notwithſtanding I may have failed in ſome requiſites, requiſites ſquared by the common conſiderations of fear *to offend* certain characters on one part, and hope to *receive* thanks from particular hands on the other. AN ARCHITECT.

*** Our next ſurvey will be of a public maſs of buildings long under the power of *improvement*, and which, we are given to underſtand, will be further ſubmitted to endure the work of Innovation.

Mr. URBAN, *Warham, Norfolk, March 25.*

"Quandoquidem data ſunt ipſis quoque fata ſepulchris." JUV. Sat. X.

I NOW reſume the deſcription of Retirement, and of thoſe moral diſpoſitions connected with it.

The firſt diſpoſition excited by Retirement is a tendency to reflection. This act of the mind attaches us to particular places, through the medium of early pleaſures. Wild romantic ſcenes, and mountainous countries, ſeem to effect this object moſt ſucceſsfully.

This, I preſume, happens, becauſe in ſuch places the features of Nature being bolder, they make a deeper impreſſion on the young mind, and awaken more pleaſurable ſenſations, than in countries leſs diverſified.

It is wiſely ordained by Providence, that as men are to be ſcattered over the face of the globe, there ſhould be ſome

common

common principle, to attach them to their respective countries; and what can do this so effectually, as the recollection of innocent enjoyments? What indeed but this principle, can attach men to the places to which we daily behold them devoted, in preference to others, possessing every advantage, both of Nature, and Art?

In mountainous countries, the manners of the people are more simple; their affections more pure; their love of liberty more ardent than in plains; hence their superior attachment to the soil they inhabit. But whence arises it that savages, who generally occupy a rude, uncultivated country; who are rarely stationary in one place, for any length of time; and who procure a precarious subsistence by the chace, shall yet be ready, even after having tasted the comforts of civilized life, to exchange them, for the enjoyment of their native land?

This shews the universality of the principle that attaches men to their country; and that it is not founded in the prejudices of education.

The Prophet Jeremiah illustrates this affection of the mind, in a manner very apposite. Speaking of those Jews who were carried away captive into Babylon, he says, "Weep ye not for the dead, neither bemoan him, but weep sore for him that goeth away: for he shall return no more, nor see his *native country.*"

From this invincible propensity of men to their country, arises the severity of banishment from it, considered as a judicial sentence. Indeed, to generous minds, it is an event worse than death itself. The writers of antiquity abound with instances of banishment inflicted on great men; and of the effects produced by it, on the parties banished. But those cases which come the nearest to our own time, will naturally be the most interesting.

I think then, that it would be difficult for any person, possessing but *common* feeling, to avoid being touched, at the account given by Doctor Atterbury, of what happened to him in exile. As to the causes that led to this catastrophe, I put them out of the question. We have now happily but little to do with them.

The Bishop, in his letter to Mr. Pope, dated Montpelier, Nov. 20, 1729, from which I shall beg leave to extract a passage, states, "That he passed from thence to Toulouse, to meet his daughter; who had then missed him, had she not, with incomparable courage, though in a *dying state*, ventured all night up the Garronne. She lived twenty hours after they met; and then, in a sleeping posture, expired on her pillow: "Placidâque ibi demum morte quievit." The moments previous to her decease, were spent, in remarks on the goodness of God, who had thus suffered them to meet *once more*, before they parted *for ever.*"

The Bishop then says to Mr. Pope, "judge you, Sir, what I felt, and still feel, on this occasion, and spare me the trouble of describing it. At my age; under my infirmities; among utter strangers; how shall I find out proper reliefs and supports?—I can have none, but those with which reason, and Religion furnish me; and those I lay hold on, and grasp as fast as I can."

This description has always appeared to me, to be extremely eloquent. It will probably call to mind, in your intelligent readers, the beautiful, and affecting words, put by Shakspeare, into the mouth of Wolsey, in the decline, and approaching termination of his worldly prosperity.—

———"O Father Abbot,
An old Man, broken with the storms of State,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth, for charity."
HEN. VIII. A. 4. Sc. 2.

Under affliction the vanity of human wishes is most forcibly displayed. In prosperity, and the hurry of the world, men scarcely know themselves; or for what end they were created. Affliction corrects this dangerous oversight, and instils a fine lesson of morality into the mind.

The custom amongst the people of the East, which I have somewhere read of, to spend one day in the week, at the tombs of their deceased relations, sitting in profound silence, is eminently calculated to create a just estimate of human life. I know not, whether any thing of this nature be alluded to, in the Gospel of St. John, where Mary is supposed by the Jews, to retire, to weep at the grave of her brother Lazarus *; but, with such in-

* It may possibly arise, from some veneration of this kind, *mistaking* and *overstrained* in its effects; that the Jews were so strongly enjoined, not to make "any cuttings in their flesh for the dead, nor to print any marks upon themselves."—LEVIT. xix. 28.

stances

ſtances of mortality before our eyes, how is it poſſible to avoid entering upon a train of ſerious and inſtructive meditation? We are thus naturally led to look back on that ſtate which we are ſhortly to quit; and forward to that, into which we are about to enter: To compare Time with Eternity.

The condition of the ſoul, after it has parted from the body, has always been a ſubject of eager enquiry among the learned. Milton, whoſe towering genius would ſcarcely ſuffer him to leave any part, even of myſtical learning, untouched, ſpeaks of unſphering the ſpirit of Plato.

——— "To unfold
What Worlds, or what vaſt Regions hold
Th' immortal mind, that hath forſook,
Her Manſion in this fleſhly nook."

Il Penseroso.

After Literature, and Morality, I hope I may be permitted to offer a few remarks upon Muſic, an accompliſhment ſo cloſely connected with theſe purſuits. This ſcience occupies a middle place, between the pleaſures of intellect, and of ſenſe. Religious muſic, above all other, is happily deſigned to elevate the ſoul to Heaven. When well performed, it induces a fine placidity of temper; ſubdues the paſſions; and places the mind in a ſtate conducive either to contemplation, or devotion.

With affections thus improved, the ſoul is capable of great delight; and this delight is, at once, a preparation for futurity, and an anticipation of its happineſs.

Old ſongs, with which we have long been familiar, in the younger part of life, frequently excite great intereſt. By a ſtrong aſſociation of ideas, they recall the recollection of former days, ameliorated and heightened through the medium of Time. This power of delighting, ſome of the earlier Scotch ſongs, as ſeems generally to be admitted, poſſeſs in a very eminent degree. There is a plaintive melody; a wild ſimplicity; an originality of ſtyle pervades theſe pieces, which can ſcarcely fail to play about the heart.

In the popular ballad entitled "The Birks of Invermay," there are, I think, ſome excellent paſſages of this nature. The only danger ariſing from ſuch compoſition is, that being in themſelves extremely tender, if they meet with a mind of the ſame caſt, they may increaſe the propenſity; for it is obſervable of muſic generally, that it rather heightens thoſe affections that it finds, than creates any new ones.

As "The Birks of Invermay" is a piece, ſuperior in point of poetical, as well as muſical merit, to the generality of ſuch performances; I ſhall claim the indulgence of your readers, whilſt I propoſe a few criticiſms, upon particular paſſages contained in it.

The ſong begins, by obſerving, that

"The ſmiling morn, the *breathing* ſpring
"Invites the tuneful birds to ſing," &c.

This remark is offered by the Poet, in the perſon of the Singer, as an argument, I ſuppoſe, to perſuade us to make the moſt of Spring. And the principal inducement which he holds out to effect this object is, becauſe this ſeaſon is fraught with delightful images; and becauſe, as is hinted in the ſecond verſe, it cannot probably laſt long.

"For ſoon the winter of the year,
"And *age*, life's winter, will appear;
"At this thy living bloom * will fade,
"As that will ſtrip the verdant ſhade;
"Our taſte of pleaſure then is o'er,
"The feather'd ſongſters are no more;
"And when they droop, and we decay,
"Adieu the Birks of Invermay."

I ſee nothing in the words of this ſong, as it is generally given, but what is becoming, and correct. The images it preſents to the mind are innocent, and calculated to inſpire virtuous ſenſations; and the melody of the air is altogether delightful. "The breathing ſpring," is an expreſſion truly charac-

* "*Living Bloom.*"—In a former Number, vol. LXIX. page 559, I quoted the following lines from Auſonius; and requeſted an Engliſh tranſlation.

"Collige virgo roſas, dum flos novus, et nova pubes,
Et memor eſto [?]um, ſic properare tuum."

This requeſt was politely complied with by an ingenious correſpondent, at the 832d page of the ſame volume. Since that time, I do not recollect, to have met with any expreſſion, that comes ſo near the "Nova Pubes" of Auſonius, as the one here referred to.

Indeed the whole ſecond verſe of this ſong, is a beautiful paraphraſe on the lines in queſtion. It transfuſes the ſpirit of the Latin Poet into Engliſh verſe, unimpaired, and, I think, *improved.*

teriſtic of that ſeaſon, when all nature is alive, and diſpoſed to be grateful for the bleſſings they receive.

In the ſecond line, of the ſecond verſe, the oppoſition between the winter of the year, and the winter of life, is alſo very happy. In cold countries, where the winters are protracted, and ſevere, and the enjoyments of life compriſed within a narrow circle, the force of this compariſon will be readily admitted. Under ſuch climates, the return of ſpring, and ſummer, becomes an object of rational deſire; and is a ſtrong argument, why we ſhould make the moſt of thoſe ſeaſons, when they actually do arrive.

With reſpect to the figurative part of the expreſſion, "And age, life's winter," I think it may, with great propriety, be ſaid, that *age* is the winter of human life. In that ſtate, our pleaſures (if we except religion) are few; and thoſe few, for the moſt part, derivative, and ſecondary. Age poſſeſſes but little power of intituting pleaſure *de novo*. Recollection muſt here ſupply the place of originality. As ſummer affords the ſtores neceſſary for winter; ſo youth muſt collect the reſources requiſite for old age. Barzillai, in the ſecond book of Samuel, ſays, "I am this day fourſcore years old, and can I diſcern between good and evil!"

Intimately connected with this ſtate of deſtitution, particularly in the earlier ſtages of ſociety, was the condition of thoſe perſons, who had no children; or who, having had them, had loſt them through ſome untoward accident.

The Romans were ſo ſenſible of this misfortune, that they admitted of adoption, to ſoften the ſeverities of it. This was evidently a wiſe regulation. It tied men cloſer to the ſtate; and awakened a noble ſpirit of emulation. Many of the greateſt characters of antiquity were adopted ſons.

We have ſome beautiful deſcriptions in Scripture, of the overflowings of affection, between parent and child, upon trying occaſions. I have not room to enlarge upon the filial anxiety with which Joſeph, in the book of Geneſis, enquires of his brethren concerning his father's welfare: "Is your father well?" ſays he; "The old man, of whom you ſpake? Is he yet alive!" Neither can I do more, than ſlightly advert, to the manner in which David afflicted his ſoul, on the approaching diſſolution of his young child.

The ſtory, which is very intereſting, is related in the ſecond book of Samuel. It will be particularly felt by thoſe, who have, at any time, been under like circumſtances of diſtreſs. His grief on this occaſion, was more rational than that, which diſplayed itſelf on the death of Abſalom, who fell in rebellion againſt him; and for whoſe fate yet, in the ungovernable feelings of a father, he exclaims:

"O my ſon Abſalom, my ſon, my ſon Abſalom: would God I had died for thee, O Abſalom, my ſon, my ſon."

Theſe words are ſo clear, that they require no comment. W. Langton.

Mr. Urban, *Paris, March* 24.

THERE has lately appeared upon the Sun a large ſpot with two kernels (*noyaux*), which I have obſerved at nine degrees to the North of the Solar Equator. It differs a little from the beautiful ſpots which enabled me to determine the duration of the rotation of the Sun, in the Memoires of the Academy, for 1776; and appears to me to confirm the diſcovery which I then made, by proving that there are in the Sun points where the large form themſelves from preference. Perhaps theſe are mountains, which attract and retain the droſs of this immenſe furnace. The parallel, which is nine degrees to the South of the Solar Equator, is the moſt abundant in large ſpots. Theſe ſpots, with two kernels, which have appeared at different times, ſeem to me to contradict the ſyſtem of volcanos, advanced by Mr. Herſchel. Two volcanos, if theſe be ſuch, could not remain ſo cloſe to each other without mixing, and always ſeparated by a thread of light. De Lalande.

Mr. Urban, *April* 22.

ON comparing my account of Lincoln Caſtle, as publiſhed in your Miſcellany of March, with my remarks, I find the following omitted in page 197, l. 15, and which ſhould have been inſerted after the words "*warm and cloſe at night*:" "The upper ſtory contains ſeven night-cells and the Turnkey's ſleeping-room. The average ſize 10 feet ſquare, and 12 feet high. Two larger rooms, ſize 20 feet by 10, and 12 feet high, for male and female Infirmaries. All the cells above ſtairs have glaſs windows and arched roofs."

Yours, &c. Jas. Neild.

74. An

74. *An Account of a Voyage to establish a Colony at* Port Philip, *in* Bass's Strait, *on the South Coast of* New South Wales, *in His Majesty's Ship* Calcutta, *in the Years* 1802, 1803, *and* 1804. *By* J. H. Tuckey, *Esq. first Lieutenant of the* Calcutta.

THE merit of this work appears to be the narrative; for, as to the interlardings of poetry, they might have been spared. Government preferred king's ships in transporting convicts to New South Wales to merchant ones, in order to employ a number of officers and seamen in preference to mercenary and illiterate men, at the same time that the former would be enabled to keep the convicts in a better state of discipline and cleanliness. Timber also, supposed to be peculiarly adapted for naval uses, might be procured with little difficulty and expence. The ships of the navy best calculated for this purpose were decidedly those built for the East India Company, and purchased into the King's service during the war; and accordingly the Glatton sailed for Port Jackson in September, 1802, with 330 male and 170 female convicts. The Calcutta, another ship of the same class, was intended to pursue the same route; but, while fitting, Government formed a design to make a settlement at the Western entrance of Bass's strait, discovered by Mr. Bass, surgeon of his Majesty's ship Reliance, in an open whale-boat, 1799, and afterwards surveyed by him and Mr. Flinders, second lieutenant of the Reliance, and found to be from 100 to 130 miles in breadth, affording a clear passage from the sea into the Indian Ocean. Port Philip, on the North shore of the strait, was reported to be an excellent harbour, and, from its geographical position, to possess all the advantages required in the proposed settlement. But no fresh water was found there; and the soil, from its light and sandy quality, unfit for cultivation. It lies in the bottom of a deep bay; and the face of the country bordering on it is beautifully picturesque, dotted with trees, and covered with a profusion of flowers of every colour. The timber, within five miles of the beach, is chiefly the she-oak, only fit for cabinet-work; the other kinds of timber-trees are very thinly scattered. Few beasts or birds, and fewer fish; and the only appearance of minerals is in the iron-stone; and several kinds of clay, fit for pottery, bricks, &c.; but little lime-stone; and the search for coal was fruitless. The vicissitudes of heat and cold are very great; and the N.W. winds come on in violent squalls. The North-west side of the port most populous; few canoes or tents. Upon consulting with Governor King, he was convinced of the ineligibility of the place; and the Ocean was chartered to remove the settlement to Port Dalrymple, on the North side of Van Diemen's land, or to the Darwent, where a small party was already settled. The Calcutta sailed through Bass's strait in December, 1803, and arrived at Port Jackson the 26th.

The passage from the Cape de Verde Islands to Rio de Janeiro, with a detail of particulars at the latter, and at the Cape of Good Hope, fills up the intermediate part of this account. The celebrated Peak of Teneriffe is here said by no means to have the grand appearance that the traveller is taught to expect; but its apparent altitude is much diminished by the general height of the circumjacent mountains. "In the church of Neustra Sennora de Constantia is suspended the Union flag left behind by Nelson, in his unsuccessful attack on the island 1797, when he lost his arm, and the brave Bowen his life. It was pointed out to us with every mark of national pride by our conductor, who, after a long harangue on the courage of their troops, was drily requested by an English officer to be particularly careful of this trophy of their prowess, for that Nelson might, probably one day return and call for it." (p. 24.) St. Jago affords an agreeable prospect to the distressed mariner; and the harbour of Praya, lying on the South side, is safe during the regular East trade-winds, but is exposed to tornados from the South wind. The harbour of Rio Janeiro is five miles broad at the town, with fruitful islets on each side, covered with loaded orange-trees, and surrounded by mountains of granite. In the town of St. Sebastian are eighteen parish-churches, four monasteries, and three convents, an hospital of *misericordia*, supported by private beneficence, and receiving patients of every denomination, and a penitentiary-house. The Viceroy's palace forms one side of a flagged square; and the Opera-house is wretchedly fitted

6

ted up. The Viceroy is expected by the populace to shew himself at the theatre every night; on his entrance the audience rise, turn their faces towards his box, and again sit down. No person sits while he stands, unless at his request. The manners of the Brasilians are gradually converging toward that liberal system which appears to be continually gaining ground throughout the world. The usual dress of both sexes is adopted from the French; and those men who have intercourse with the English adopt their customs, even to minuteness. An English milliner, who stopped here in her way to India, performed greater metamorphoses on the external form of some young ladies than can be equaled in the pages of Ovid In musick and singing, arts peculiarly congenial to luxurious climates, the Brasilians of both sexes may be said to excel. The estimated proportion of the sexes at Rio is *eleven* women to *two* men. In the females of Brasil, as well as of other countries in the Torrid Zone, there is no resting time between the periods of perfection and decline; at 14 they become mothers; at 16 the blossoms of their beauty are full blown; and at 20 they are withered, like the faded rose in Autumn. The city, surrounded by hills which prevent the free circulation of air, is more unhealthy than the other settlements on the coast; and the dirty customs of the inhabitants tend to increase the defects of situation. The diseases most prevalent are, fevers, dysenteries, and hydrocele. The chief vegetable productions of the district of Rio Janeiro are, sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, tobacco, and indigo. Sugar is indigenous, and was found growing wild by the first colonists. The tobacco raised in the Brasils is consumed there in segars and snuff; and the cultivation of indigo has been much neglected since the East India indigo has rivalled it in the European markets. The soil is every where so rich, that it requires all the labour of the farmer to check the too luxuriant vegetation, and keep the ground free from brushwood and shrubs. A few months neglect covers the soil with a tangled underwood, bound together, and rendered impenetrable by creeping vines. Twelve different sorts of oranges are cultivated here; and all other tropical fruits grow almost spontaneously. The soil has been found friendly to the spices of the East; and pepper is already cultivated with some success. The district of the mines commences about 60 miles from Rio; their produce is conveyed thither on mules, escorted by detachments of cavalry. The total annual exports from the port of Rio Janeiro are, from good authority, 1,613,975. About 50 ships, from 300 to 800 tons each, mostly built in the Brasils, whose timber is said to equal oak in durability, are sent annually from this port to Europe. Every article of merchandize, whether the produce of the colony or imported, pays to the crown one-tenth of its value, previous to being exposed to sale. The annual importation of Negro-slaves is said to amount to between 10 and 12,000; their value is thus estimated: a full-grown man 40l. a woman 30l. and a boy 20l.; their value much increased by their having had the small-pox. "If," observes our author, "the Negro inherited from nature the intellectual capacity of the European, why have we not seen him improve in the arts of civilization by the force of natural ingenuity, or, at least, by the adoption of some of the knowledge of the latter? We may as well affirm, that education gives to the cart-horse the spirit of a courser, or to the cur the sagacity of the hound, as to the Negro the talents and abilities of the European." (pp. 95—97.)

Cape-town is one of the handsomest colonial towns in the world; the streets, which are wide and perfectly strait, are kept in the highest order, and planted with rows of oaks and firs. The houses are built in a style of very superior elegance, and inside are in the cleanest and most regular order. They are not, however, sufficiently ventilated to dissipate the stale fume of tobacco, which is peculiarly offensive to a stranger. The play-house is a neat building, erected by the English, where French and Dutch plays are acted alternately, twice a week, by private performers. The public garden, in which was a menagerie well stocked with all the curious animals of Africa, was entirely neglected by the English. Within the garden is the government-house, a neat, convenient building, in the old Dutch taste. The English, during the short time they were masters of the Cape, raised the price of every consumable commodity 200l. per cent.; but the Dutch government are again endeavouring

endeavouring to reduce things to their former level, and, by the strictest œconomy, make the colony pay its expences. These measures are exceedingly unpopular, and have already caused upwards of 100 real or fictitious bankruptcies. Hence the partiality with which the English are viewed here. Their return is openly wished for, even by those who were formerly their greatest foes. In fact, the Dutch government at the Cape, as well as at home, is entirely under French influence; and it is probable that, in the boundless ambition of the Corsican usurper, he considers the Cape of Good Hope as one of the steps by which he intends to mount the Asiatic throne. (pp. 124—132.)

"Two attempts have been made to convey the Vaccine matter to New South Wales, one by the Glatton and the other by the Calcutta, but both failed of success. Are we certain that any advantage would have accrued from the introduction of such a disorder into the colony? Hear what a celebrated writer says on this subject: "Distempers, local in their origin, become more formidable when transplanted than in their native soil: the small-pox, so little feared in Europe, almost depopulated America; and the plague is much more inveterate when it invades Europe than in its native East. This is easily accounted for: the human frame is prepared, by custom and by climate, for the admission of the native disease, which is not the case when it is transplanted. What opinion would we form of an attempt to introduce a new disease into England merely to prevent the evils attending the possible introduction of the plague?" (p. 177.)

"In the library of the Antonian monks at St. Sebastian, Rio Janeiro, we were shewn an English book, presented by Thomas Muir, with the following lines in a blank leaf:

"Bibliothecæ
Ordinis Sancti Antonii fratrum
Observantiæ suæ
Thomas Muir, de Hunters hill,
Gente Scotus, Animâ orbis terrarum civis
Obtulit,
O Scotia, O longum felix longumque superba
Ante alias patria, Heroûm sanctissima tellus,
Dives opum, fecunda viris, lætissima campis
Ærumnas memorare tuas summamque malorum
uberibus* res,
Quis queat & dictis nostra† æquare dolores,
Et turpes ignominias & barbara jussa
Et nos patriæ fines & dulcia linquimus arva,
Et cras ingens iterabimus æquor.
Civitate Sancti Sebastiani,
23 Julii, 1794." (p. 50.)

We have endeavoured to correct the false Latin which our copyist has made in several instances, but must refer him back to some better copy; and we should have liked to have known the *name* of the book presented.

75. *A Tour in* Zealand, *in the Year* 1802; *with an historical Sketch of the Battle of* Copenhagen. *By a Native of* Denmark.

A FEW partial friends, enamoured with Shakspeare's portrait of Hamlet, suggested to the author the idea of presenting the publick with some information concerning his country, and to detect German travellers, who have augmented their bulky volumes of incomprehensible falsehood with visionary details on the state of Denmark. He set out on an excursion with a young gentleman at Copenhagen, who came from Norway to enter himself a student in that university, in the Summer of 1802. Near the West gate of that city stands a monument in memory of the emancipation of the peasants, 1792. The gardens at Fredericksborg are open to the publick on Sunday afternoons; the palace is not large, but handsome, the residence of the Prince Royal, who is a very amiable character, both in public and private life. The cathedral of Roeskilde is the burial-place of all the Kings of Denmark, of whom Christian IV. deservedly obtained the name of *Great*. The castle of Fredericksborg, in Hilleroed, is famous for its 365 spires and the prints of children's feet on gilt plates on the gates, in allusion to the public opinion of the childish attempt in building this castle. Hence they went to Fredericksborg, through the remains of the forest of Groenholl. The Œconomical Society lately established at Copenhagen are endeavouring to establish a regular importation of coal from the Faro isles, but have hitherto been able only to send one ship for coals annually, because, among other impediments, the English, bring-

* Qu. *verbis?*
† Nostros.

ing

ing coal for ballast, undersell them. Mr. Nelson, master of the royal stud at Frederichsbourg, was sent to Spain, whence he returned with upwards of 300 rams and ewes, which were sent to Esrom, where they had collected a number of English sheep The undertaking goes on very successfully. They next went to Elsineur, a town of great business, which in Summer surpasses Copenhagen in liveliness and cheerfulness; but, when the navigation is shut up for five or four months, they contrive various amusements to kill time. They were not permitted to view the castle of Cronberg, which, in 1793, was carelessly guarded, and ships may at all times pass without the least injury from the fort. Frederick IV. established his financial department on an excellent plan. The Dukes of Holstein were compelled to relinquish their claim to Sleswick. He abolished vassalage, and put the militia on a respectable plan. In his reign Denmark suffered all the combined disasters of war, plague, and fire, yet he left three millions of dollars in his treasury. On his accession Christian V adopted a line of conduct which, in many respects, differed from that of his illustrious father. His thoughts were, or seemed to be, in heaven. He was constant in his visionary propensities; for, having conceived a plan, the execution of which he fancied would raise astonishment, and entitle him to the admiration of ages, he eagerly sought to adopt it, and raised in Christiansberg a palace which, for architectural grandeur, is unique in Europe, and was completed in seven years, and has over the gate an inscription implying that it was built without burthen his subjects. He did not give full scope to the talents and exertions of Dannefkeold and Beudstrop, through whose unwearied industry the dock was established for the repair of the royal navy; and his conduct to the Rev. Mr. Hans Egede was not altogether consistent with his piety. He had proposed a plan, in the life-time of Frederick IV. for emigrating to Greenland, to humanize the inhabitants, and teach them the comforts of religion. He resigned a very competent living at Vogen; but, the country being in a state of warfare, his project was not attended to. He persisted in going to Greenland, though his friends and relations endeavoured, as much as possible, to dissuade him, and ridiculed his plan. After the death of Charles XII. of Sweden, Frederick undertook to execute the intentions of Egede; but the merchants of Berger rejected the measure as impracticable, and the king gave it up. After a year, Egede prevailed on the merchants to form a subscription, and put down his own name for 300 dollars—his all. In 1721 he, with his wife and four children, set sail for Greenland. The climate, the carriage, ignorance of the names, and an unintelligible language, were difficulties soon conquered by Egede, who continued here twenty years, till Christian VI. sent to recall the settlement. Egede persuaded ten persons to remain with him. His perseverance ultimately succeeded: and, the following year, Christian sent him a ship loaded with provisions and men, with orders to pursue his mission, and re-commence traffick, but at less expence to Government*.

From Hirschholm our travellers went to Dronningard, a villa of M. de Coninch, counsellor of state, with a purling brook and hermitage, encompassed by a garden, and the implements of husbandry hung on an old oak, but *no figure reposing on the couch*, as they have seen in other hermitages (p. 61); and on a seat an inscription to the Danish Titus, Frederick V. At the chearful village of Lyngbye, six miles from the metropolis, and opposite to a wood, is the royal seat of Sorgenfrie (*Free from Sorrow*), belonging to Prince Frederick; and in the gardens a monument to his consort, Sophia-Fredericka, who died 1794. In a valley lies Raadva-Smollen, a manufactory of hardware; the superintendants are mostly English, and the articles scarcely inferior to British; but importations from Birmingham, Sheffield, &c. are, notwithstanding, essential to the demands of the country. In the neighbourhood of the hermitage, formerly a hunting-palace, is held in a forest every year, from St. John's day to the Visitation of the Virgin, a great fair, and Kotzebue's plays acted.

* Of this expedition he treated in two volumes, 8vo, in all its circumstances, and with all the difficulties it laboured under; and afterwards, in a separate volume, composed a description of Greenland, its natural history, situation, &c. &c. with a map, translated into English, 1745, 8vo.

They

They next reached Ordſtrup, and Count Bernſtorff's habitation. German recruits and their bad habits are now aboliſhed. The Count encourages agriculture and induſtry; and the grateful peaſants, many years ago, erected a plain marble monument by the high road in honour of him; and two excellent ſchoolmaſters have ſucceeded one another among them. They viſited a regular farm, of above ſixty acres, incloſed with living fences, and preſenting a gratifying proof of the induſtry of the owner, producing rye, barley, oats, peaſe, tares, and potatoes; and the ſheep baſked in clover. The beſt lambs are kept to breed, but never beyond the year; and Government encourages the breed of horſes. Socborg lake ſupplies the city with water, conveyed through a brook to the lake of Emdrup, whence it runs through a canal into three reſervoirs near Copenhagen. From Broenſhoey we proceeded through the village of Utterſberg to the Aſſiſtance Church-yard, a ſquare piece of ground, incloſed with a brick wall, for the interment of the poor, parcelled out for the different pariſhes by rows of trees. Beneath a lofty lime-tree ſtands a ſmall ſtone, on which is engraved this ſhort inſcription:

"O. J. SAMSOE.
HE WROTE DYVEKE AND DIED."

A tragedy, in five acts; the plot taken from the Hiſtory of Charles II. who, enraged at the poiſoning of his inſtrument, Dyveke, cauſed the innocent Torben to be beheaded. Not far from the church-yard are the fields where the ſoldiers are exerciſed during June.

Prince William of Glouceſter aſſiſted at a review. The Prince Royal came into the field, with an Engliſh feather in his hat. This unlooked-for circumſtance inſtantly cauſed an alteration of the Gallic faſhion, and, in a few days after, the officers appeared no leſs attentive than their prince. "My friend took it into his head to return to Copenhagen by ſea; we therefore croſſed all the fields down to the Lime-kiln, where we hired a boat. Juſt as we were paſſing the moſt remarkable field about Copenhagen, I begged him to accompany me a few paces out of the way, that I might ſhew him ſomething worthy of his obſervation. Immediately on the ſhore ſtands a ſmall ſtone, with this inſcription, *Juſtitz Stedt* (Place of Juſtice), the ſight of which cannot fail to excite agreeable ſenſations, when we conſider how ſeldom it is frequented." (p. 113.)

"As the battle of Copenhagen, which has been ſo beneficial in its effects to Denmark, has not hitherto been impartially related, I have here endeavoured to deſcribe it with truth; and, in thus doing, I flatter myſelf with having performed no unacceptable ſervice to *both nations*, which, by its iſſue, have been reciprocally raiſed in the eſtimation of each other. The Engliſh fleet being got within ſeven or eight miles of Copenhagen, a line of 21 ſhips laid their broadſides to the enemy. After three hours, the fire from the reſpective fleets abated conſiderably, and the Daniſh ſhips appeared very much diſabled, and 11 were taken, which, in the night after the battle, were all burnt. More than half the navy of Denmark conſiſted of ſhips incapable of putting to ſea, either from their temporary ſtate, waiting for repairs (which they uſually received when 15 years old), or from age abſolutely unfit. Moſt of the ſhips, however, were ſuch as would, according to the ſyſtem adopted, have been broken up. Conſidering the number of men that muſt neceſſarily be employed, it is obvious that the country benefits if the ſame men are occupied in building new ſhips, provided it be furniſhed with ample means. The loſs ſuſtained in the battle was, therefore, on the whole, advantageous to Denmark. July 1, 1800, ſhips fit for ſervice carried 1736 guns, and thoſe unfit 882. On the laſt of July, 1802, the ſhips fit for ſervice carried 2146, and thoſe unfit 178. Conſequently, Denmark, within the ſhort ſpace of two years, increaſed its actual naval force 410; while the number of guns on ſhips incapable of actual ſervice amounted to no more than 178."

76. *A Reply to the Animadverſions of the* Edinburgh *Reviewers on ſome Papers publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. by* Thomas Young, *M. D. Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, and F. L. S.*

THE Edinburgh Reviewers are here charged with "ſingling out Dr Young's eſſays in the Philoſophical Tranſactions in an unprecedented manner, from the volumes in which they were printed, and making them the ſubjects, not of criticiſm, but of ridicule and invective, of an attack, not only upon his writings and his literary purſuits, but almoſt

moil on his moral character." He is not so jealous of his literary reputation as of his practice as a physician.

77. *A few Memorials of the late Sir* Robert Chambers, *Knt.; drawn up by different Friends soon after his Decease, which happened* May 9, 1803.

THIS short account begins with his funeral, from the Morning Post, May 31, 1803; proceeds to a sketch of his life, from our vol. LXXIII. p. 592; and concludes with an elegy on him.

78. *Perpetual War the only Ground of perpetual Safety. By the Rev.* Edward Hankin, *M. A. M. D.*

THE sentiments which the Doctor wishes to impress on the minds of his fellow-citizens are these, that it is impossible for this country to make peace with France, in its present state, without being exposed to inevitable destruction—that a perpetual war will be injurious to France, and favourable to the interests of Great Britain.

79. *On the universal Prevalence of* Christianity. *A Sermon, preached at* Nottingham, April 23, 1804, *at the Archdeacon's Visitation. To which is added, An Appendix, relating to the Restoration of the Jews. By* Edward Pearson, *B. D. Rector of* Rempston.

AS all prophecies are designed *for* the conviction of *unbelievers*, or the consolation of *believers*, not merely as arguments of the *truth* of our religion, which they cannot be till the time of their fulfilment; without pressing the interpretation of unfulfilled prophecies too far, either with respect to the *nature* of the events referred to, or to the exact *time* of their fulfilment, such as have a reference to the time when our religion shall be universally received as true, must have their use, at present, to encourage Christians with the hope that the time shall certainly arrive when the kingdom of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord, and of his Christ, expressed by the text, Isa. xi. 9. "The doctrine of a Millenium, or Christ's personal reign on earth, is never explained, having been repeatedly shewn to be repugnant to many plain passages of Scripture, when speaking of the resurrection, and inconsistent with the *spiritual nature* of the Gospel promises, being built on a passage highly *figurative*, and capable of a variety of senses, cannot, according to the generally-received rules of interpretation, be admitted as true. It is a remarkable circumstance, that our Christian brethren of the Anti-Trinitarian persuasion, who might previously be thought to be the least credulous among us, are generally found to be of that opinion; so that, by a singularly perverse mode of interpreting, while they understand the *prophetical*, and therefore *obscure*, parts *liberally*, there are others, and those, I believe, at present by far the most numerous, who, rejecting the notion of a previous and partial resurrection, that is, the resurrection of martyrs, and other sufferers for the name of Jesus, as also that of the *personal* reign of Christ on earth, do yet think that the Jews will not only be miraculously converted to the Christian faith, but that they will be restored to the possession of their own land, and enjoy the possession of it for 1000 years, during which time the Christian religion shall be generally if not universally prevalent in the world." (pp. 15—17.) "That such a prevalence of our religion is really predicted may, in part, be collected from the fact already stated, that almost all Christians who have attended to the subject *expect* it. For it is, as we have seen, agreeable to the nature of predictions of this kind, that they should, in a considerable degree, be understood previously to the event predicted. Accordingly, those interpreters who are of opinion that the Jews shall be restored to the possession of their own land and city, that Christ shall reign there in person 1000 years, and that the saints and martyrs shall be raised from the dead to participate in the blessings of his kingdom, and those also who *deny* any one or more of these opinions, do yet agree in believing that the religion of Christ shall at length universally prevail; that Christ shall reign on earth, if not in *person*, yet in the universal *reception* and *operation* of his *religion*; that all men shall become, not only his *professed disciples*, but his *faithful and obedient subjects*. This is that kingdom which we have in view, when, according to the form given us by our Lord himself, we pray that the "kingdom of God may come;" and that, as the natural effect of it, "his will may be done in earth, as it is in heaven." (p. 24.) The discourse concludes with a suitable application to the reverend audience,

audience, in a few reflections on the *dignity* of the *ministerial office*, and the obligations which lie on them to "take heed to their *life* and *doctrine*."

In an appendix, intended originally as part of the sermon, Mr. P. examines the prophecies in the Old Testament, and particularly in the xxxvith, xxxviith, xxxviiith, and xxxixth chapters of Ezekiel, understood as predicting the future restoration of the Jews to their own land. To encourage a restoration to *earthly* and *temporal* blessings would encourage the Jews to continue in their infidelity. "In their present state of *mental degradation*, their conversion to the Christian faith might very properly be called, what the Apostle calls it, "life from the dead," Rom. xi. 15; and it is remarkable, that, "in the New Testament, in which we might reasonably expect the situation of the people of God, whether from among the Jews or Gentiles, to be more clearly made known than in the Old Testament, no prophecy occurs which will fairly bear the interpretation contended for." (pp. 41, 45.)

80. *Discursory Considerations on* St. Luke's *Preface, and other Circumstances of his Gospel; in Three Letters to a Friend, from a Country Clergyman.*

THIS penetrating and persevering critick, whom we have before followed in his investigation of the sources of Milton's poetry, and in an edition of the "Paradise Regained," here enters into a discussion of the Preface to St. Luke's Gospel, which has become a subject of controversy, but which, as it appears to us, he has fully restored to its importance and true meaning. It particularly struck him, as a circumstance highly extraordinary, that this brief Preface, contained in four short verses, written in pure Xenophontic Greek, should, at this day, and in the present advanced state of classical literature and biblical criticism amongst us, admit of a never-ending question with it, whether St. Luke, in avouching his credibility as an Evangelist, "meant to indicate himself to have been, in a certain degree at least, an eye-witness of the Gospel?" or "to design himself merely an accurate investigator and recorder of the facts, as personally witnessed by others? This circumstance, indeed, seemed to me much to be lamented, as pregnant with detriment to the interests of our holy religion, and what might be materially injurious to *the joy and peace in believing* of the large body and common order of sincere Christians in our national church. I was apprehensive lest the obvious consideration between whom such questions were controverted might lead to unfavourable conclusions, and might suggest a sarcastic reflection, that they to whom, from their superior literary attainments and high academical and ecclesiastical stations, we might well look up for the best explanations and elucidations of the more mysterious parts of Scripture, cannot agree in giving us a clear, unquestionable interpretation of one of the plainest and scriptural declarations in it, and are not enabled, even by a long, laborious process of investigation and discussion, to bring the point in question to any thing like a satisfactory decision. Here then I felt an earnest inclination to look to the much-agitated Preface of the Evangelist attentively and dispassionately; and, taking up my Greek Testament, I resolved immediately to make the experiment whether the passage itself, fairly, calmly, and minutely considered, with no prejudice in favour of prior interpretations, might not easily furnish its own sufficient elucidation, and this without having recourse to commentators, of whom I had none at hand. My profession, my inclination, and the general bent of my literary pursuits for some years past, induced me frequently, for my own satisfaction, to read the Scriptures, but perhaps not always with so much accuracy as might enable me in any superior degree to edify others, or at least the more curious enquirers therein. In thus reading them I often primarily content myself with my English Bible, referring to the original only when our own version is not sufficiently satisfactory, and never looking into commentators but when I find a comment, in some respect or other, really necessary. The process which I adopted for my own satisfaction, in the immediate point which I now wished to consider was, *not* to go, in the first place, to examine what Lightfoot, Fabricius, or even Whitby and Lardner, had said on one side, or what Grotius or Beza had advanced on the other: but I rather chose to go to the fountain-head, and, forgetting, as much as possible, that it involved any point which had been at all controverted,

troverted, to see what sense most forcibly struck my mind on reading St. Luke's Preface in the original, with only Parkhouse's Lexicon on my table, as a Westminster *fifth-form* boy would sit down with his Hederic before him, to make himself master of a passage in the *Cyropædia* of Xenophon." (pp. 5—8.) "Then, laying-by my papers, to shew to a friend, revise and enlarge my "humble enquiry." Not to follow this excellent critick in the detail of his investigation, we content ourselves with stating the result of it in his translation:

"*After that* (or *although*) *several persons have taken upon them to draw up a regularly-detailed and complete account of those things which have been most fully accomplished among us* (or *in our time*);

"*As they who were constituted from the beginning eye-witnesses, and who have since become ministers of the word, have delivered them unto us:*

"*It hath still seemed good to me also, as I have been constantly and attentively present at all of them from the first* *, *to write a particular account, from the earliest period, to thee, most excellent* (and *able*) *Theophilus,*

"*That thou mayest assuredly know the incontrovertible certainty of those matters* † *wherein thou hast been instructed.*"

In the second letter the learned critick pursues his enquiries by re-considering minutely, and with the occasional help of the best commentators, those parts of the Preface which are materially affected by those *internal circumstances* of St. Luke's Gospel, which absolutely require to be understood in some manner consonant to *them*. He pays a merited compliment to the late learned, amiable, and pious Dr. Townson. "Who," says he, "(if living) had been so fit *tantas componere lites* with the weight of learned and accurate judgment? Or whose mediatory decision would have been more acceptable to all, recommended by a most conciliating placidity of manners, and a disposition breathing the pure *spirit* of the Gospel, while zealous for the *letter* of it, for the *faith* therein irrefragably *delivered to the Saints*, and to all cordial disciples of its great Author? I had not the pleasure to know Dr. Townson personally; I only knew him by former communications respecting him, by the interesting account of him prefixed to his very able *posthumous* work, and by his *Discourses on the Four Gospels*, which must be read with much pleasure even by those who do not see occasion *entirely* to adopt his *system* of the order of the Gospels." (pp. 55, 56.) Dr. Townson supposed St. Luke derived his information from St. Paul, who had it by inspiration; Grotius, to the Virgin Mary. Our critick contends she kept all her knowledge and observations concealed, and that St. John, the beloved disciple, was the informant of St. Luke, who "does not say, that, having determined to write a list of the Gospel facts, he therefore made it his whole or principal study to acquire the most complete and authentic information of all those facts from the earliest period." But what he tells us is, in its order, the *reverse* of this; viz. that "having formerly, at a time completely past, for his own satisfaction, earnestly desired, diligently pursued, and completely obtained, the most perfect and authentic information respecting every thing materially interesting in the early life of our blessed Lord, he *therefore* felt himself particularly qualified (at a time when Christians were beginning to commit to writing accounts of Christ's ministry *) to write himself also such an account — but commencing from a much earlier period, even previous to the birth of Jesus Christ; all the circumstances of which, with others of high importance connected with it, he was *enabled* accurately to detail, having *long before* most completely informed himself respecting them." (pp. 64—66.) That St. Luke borrowed from the writings of eye-witnesses, or ministers of the word, this critick's apprehension of his Preface totally resists; and "this," with Lightfoot †, "he wholly *disal-lows.*"

* "Or, *As I had before studiously acquired the fullest and most authentic information respecting the previous circumstances.*" (p. 76.)

† "Or, *The well-founded and completely-perfect certainty of those matters.*" (p. 77.)

* This, in a note, he supposes to be when the preaching or oral promulgation of the Apostles in a body began to be so dangerous as to be less frequent—when *Herod stretched out his hand to vex the Church*, about the beginning of the reign of Claudius, about 12 or 13 years after the conclusion of Christ's ministry. (p. 65.)

† Horæ Talmud. Acts i. 1.

lows." He brings very forcible reasons for supposing that St. Luke was the disciple who, with Cleophas, went to Emmaus, and not St. Peter, as conjectured by Lightfoot, whose opinion Dr. Townson characterises as "in many respects an unhappy conjecture."

"The ultimate result of my enquiry, upon the whole, is precisely this. St. Luke, in his Preface, does not declare himself to have been a disciple of Christ, or an eye-witness of his ministry; but he by no means asserts the contrary; neither does he declare himself to have received his Gospel from the communication of others. At the same time he seems to claim for his Gospel a certain degree of high and original authority, which involves an intimation that he was an eye-witness of many things which he has therein recorded; but farther his Gospel itself affords certain internal evidence that this was actually so, and that he was probably an eye-witness of all the principal Gospel facts, because he certainly was a disciple of Christ, and, in one most interesting and important instance, eminently distinguished as such by our Lord himself. Here then I terminate my enquiry; but, from the facts assumed in the process of it, that St. Luke was actually thus distinguished by so important an appearance vouchsafed to him, I conceive deductions may well be drawn to establish the highest possible degree of Divine authority on the writings of this eminent Evangelist; while the truly important circumstances of that appearance furnish a certain degree of material illustration to some interesting particulars of his Gospel." (p. 166.)

"It is observed, by Doddridge, that many antient Christians thought the expression, 2 Cor. viii. 18, *whose praise is in the Gospel throughout all the churches*, refers to the universal applause with which St Luke's Gospel was every where received A modern testimony of learning and piety to the pre-eminence of St. Luke's Gospel I collect from a recent publication, the Memoirs of Sir William Jones; among whose proposed literary occupations on going to India we find in his *memorabilia* to print and publish the Gospel of St. Luke in Arabic: and I cannot but infer that this truly-learned and religious reader of the Scriptures saw something of pre-eminent excellence in this particular Gospel; at least he judged it peculiarly calculated for the primary instruction of young and uninformed catechumens." (p. 180, n.)

81. *Plain Reasons for the Practice of Infant Baptism. By* Edward Pearson, *B D. Rector of* Rempston, Nottinghamshire.

1. BECAUSE infant baptism among Christians is correspondent to infant circumcision among the Jews. 2. Because it is highly probable that infant baptism has been practised by the generality of Christians ever since the days of the Apostles. 3. Because, supposing the practice of infant baptism to be an error, it is an error on the safer side.

82. *A Letter to the Rev.* George Burder, *occasioned by his Sermon on Lawful Amusements, preached at the* Thursday *Evening Lecture*, Fetter Lane, Jan. 10, 1805.

A VERY proper answer to such uncandid, unchristian, unreasonable, and weak arguments as are adduced in that sermon; but we are afraid it will be little attended to by the narrow-minded persons who set them up.

83. *A Fast Sermon, preached at the Abbey Church*, Bath, Wednesday, February 20, 1805. *Published at the Request of the Mayor and Corporation of* Bath, *and the Colonel and other Officers of the Loyal* Bath *Volunteers. By the Rev* Edmund Poulter, *M. A Prebendary of* Winchester.

TEXT, Isaiah lvii. 21. "As there are two obvious senses of the peace in my text, *private* peace of mind and *public*, opposed to war, so are there two descriptions of persons to whom the appellation of the wicked applies, namely, to *ourselves* positively, we must confess, but much more, we trust, comparatively, to our *enemies*. War is, perhaps, now as generally designed by Providence for his vengeance against all contending parties, by which they are reciprocally made the instrument of each other's punishment; and those who attribute the rise or continuance of this particular war to our nation, or give to any description of persons amongst us credit for the power of *preventing*, which they alone do in order to impute *disgrace* to them for *permitting* it, might as well say that the fire shall not consume, the water not overwhelm us, pestilence not corrupt, famine not waste us; in a word, that Heaven

Heaven shall not punish us—as that war shall not rage among us. In whatever way this evil arrives, the distributive justice of it is remarkable; for, examining the different cases of us and our enemies with as little partiality to ourselves and prejudice against them as we are able, our several degrees of suffering seem proportioned to those of our wickedness. They feel all the ordinary grievances of war in common with us; but there are many, and those the worst consequences of it, which we do not feel in common with them: for, while they have been frequently suffering the greatest evil of civil in addition to that of foreign war, as we have hitherto escaped it, under much more danger than at present, so are we less liable to it hereafter, because they are in a state of tyranny on the throne, and slavery of the subjects, we, of limited authority in the one, of legal liberty in the other To mark the difference most strongly, our far greatest calamity is the fear alone, distant as it is, of such a dire revolution as they are actually under the prodigious pressure of. But, while we have the consolation that we suffer less as being less wicked, let us take care never to resemble them in this conduct of confusion, lest we also should resemble them in its consequences of revolution; and, while we are thus humiliated by war *ourselves*, may we be the instruments, in the hands of Providence, to chastise *our enemies* by it! not considering it so much a particular defence of ourselves against them, as the general cause of God and man against the opponents to both." (pp. 5—7)

"Religion and Morality, though in their nature always the same, yet frequently vary in their directions, and even in their objects, with various seasons and circumstances. They both are practical as well as theoretical; indeed, their theory is of no other use, and tends to no other purpose, than their practice. They are not confined to the contemplation of the Church; so would all men be, what too many are, zealots, enthusiasts, or fanaticks: but they extend farther and better, to the several spheres of action requiring their *seasonable* exercise.". . . . . "In extraordinary emergencies, in seasons of *scarcity*, they are displayed in the activity of substituting supplies, or in the patience of bearing deficiencies. In times of pestilence they are discovered in prudent caution to prevent communication and avoid contagion, or humane care to provide remedy and procure recovery. Finally, under the pressure, as now, of *war*, they are found in the prompt attitude of defence, in the firm posture of patriotism, in the various precautions taken, preparations made, exertions used, and, above all, burthens borne, which, together, constitute the present conduct of this Country. In this sense, our defence now becomes morality, and our patriotism religion; because they are, at this time, the service most beneficial to man, and most acceptable to God. But, to abstract our attention from this primary object, or to divide it with others, which, however great in themselves, are secondary, and should be subservient to it, would be, probably, not only an injury to *it* but to *them* also, and might be the ruin of both. Therefore, though there be individuals, or bodies of men, who have those secondary objects in view, yet the wise, prudent, and temperate among them will suspend their contemplation at present, that they may return to it with more advantage, even to their own views, in future. Thus the great depending question of Reform in the *State* of this, or the *Church* of the sister country, and even of *Slavery* in the Colonies, may be all well suspended for a while, to be hereafter resumed, when there will be more leisure for their due discussion, and better opportunity for their safe adoption, if finally found expedient, than there can be at present. On the other hand, the imprudent and intemperate, though *sincere* upon these subjects, by hurrying them on *unseasonably*, are co-operating, *unintentionally*, with the designing and disaffected, whose sinister views are proved to be—in England, not reform in Parliament—in Ireland, not emancipation of Catholicks—in the Colonies, not liberation of Slaves—but, in all alike, Revolution; their objections, in these several instances, extending beyond representation to legislation—beyond persecution to religion—beyond slavery to subjection—and, in the general case, beyond any subserviency to any subordination:—who, therefore, the more urgently press themselves forward at this season, for the very reason that they ought to be prudently withholden, because they mean to involve, perplex, and

and thereby destroy, not only the Ministerial Administration, or even the Executive Government, but the whole Constitution, in Church and State, in both united Countries. Those, therefore, who do not mean the same, should take care, that, as they have nothing in common with them in their designs, they may have nothing in common with them in these measures; on the contrary, let them suspend all these complicated questions for the sole consideration and conduct of the present more urgent crisis, which demands all the combined efforts of the whole United Empire." (pp. 12—14.)

The note subjoined is rather premature; and the question alluded to must be left to the good sense and better knowledge of the British Parliament, who, if we may augur from the *introduction* of the petition, will not give it encouragement, and, from some spirited publications, will not be left without warning how to act.

"The most dissatisfied with the past, the most diffident of the future, and the most confident of both, comprising all but the negatively supine and indifferent, or the positively ill-designing and disaffected, must unite in the expediency of our present conduct; and the two extremes of those partial to, or prejudiced against, past measures, must give way to the rational mean, which generally prevails through the country, of those who, without expecting theoretical perfection, think that as much practical good has been done, is d[illegible], and will be done, as to give reasonable satisfaction to the moderate, temperate and considerate, constituting the predominant majority of the people, who remain paramount above, as proof against, the petty interests of parties, the base arts of faction, and the wicked intrigues of disaffection, in these few disgraceful exceptions to themselves, whom they consider, however, as not at all formidable, but quite despicable, and whom, therefore, they hold in supreme contempt for their insignificant number, as in honest indignation at their infamous nature These are the natural feelings of the people, which, as nothing was required to inflame, so nothing can extinguish; and they could no more, as it is falsely insinuated, have been occasioned by one description of persons, than they can be destroyed, as it is in vain attempted, by another. The plain fact is, that, in times like these, the people will think and act for themselves; and though, in common cases, they may be misled, alternately, by contending parties, in such a crisis as this they will, in return, lead those parties. They are only likely to err when led by others, not when they act for themselves, because none but *natural* feelings are *universal*; and, while the sophism of their interested leaders seldom is *meant*, scarcely ever *is* right, Nature, their own guide, is rarely wrong. In this sense it is true, as now exemplified, that the voice of the people is the voice of God." (pp. 17—19.)

After passing the highest encomiums on the Army and Navy, Mr. P. proceeds to pay the merited compliment to the *Volunteers*; "a Volunteer force, exceeding in its quantity and quality any such force ever before recorded, forming in itself a glorious precedent, and setting an illustrious example to all *futurity* that it cannot find in any *past* generations. *Volunteers* in every sense of the word, as substance of the fact—not like other volunteers so called, who neither as freely enter into the service of their country, because it is for bounty at first and pay afterwards; nor as freely remain in it, because they cannot leave it, as those disinterested patriots who, being free to retire as they were to advance, by the continuance of their service, not only without an obligation or remuneration, but with very considerable sacrifices of convenience and interest, prove, beyond all contradiction, the perseverance of their patriotism. That their *perseverance*, in itself so honourable, is the more creditable to themselves as the greater and better body, comparatively with the *defection* of its fewer and worse members, whose contrary conduct I pass over in pity, without farther animadversion on them than first to recommend them to return to their duty for their own sake as well as that of their country, and next to deprecate their dereliction being followed by that of others. Of such a force, if it be too much to say, that, though the work of a few years, it is equal in numbers, discipline, and patriotism, taken together, to our own regular force, the work of ages, yet it is superior to any that France can bring against it; and those formal tacticians, who coldly cabal on man as a mere machine, will find that what little they want in mechanical

chanical diſcipline they will amply make up in animated patriotiſm on the day of trial, ſhould the enemy, hitherto deterred by them, ever hereafter be as bold to give them the opportunity as they are anxious to embrace it. But if not, let it never be falſely as ungratefully ſaid, that their animated, heroic glory has been ſuperfluous, when they will have performed, perhaps, as uſeful though not ſo brilliant a ſervice to their country, by *diſcouraging* as they would have done by *diſcomfiting* their enemies; at leaſt they will have done all in their power, which entitles them to all our gratitude, the humble tribute of my ſhare of which I thus gratefully offer them." (pp. 26—28.)

'In order that ſo calamitous a cauſe as *war*, with ſo grievous effects as its burthens, ſhould not reſt alone on reaſon, however clear, or feeling, however ſtrong, it was thought expedient to aſcertain their neceſſity by *experience*; therefore, an experiment of peace was made, of which the ſatisfaction of the people ſeemed the chief if not only cauſe, and certainly was the only good conſequence; which, however, perhaps *alone* compenſated for *all* the objections to it, for, the moſt inclined to peace and averſe from war thereby learned the continued neceſſity of that war on the failure of that peace. On this ground, firm as a rock, from which alſo we cannot be beaten, we build this practical truth,—that our exertion in neceſſary war, and patience under its neceſſary burthens, are now our duty to God, to our neighbour, and to ourſelves. On this national foundation the ſolid ſuperſtructure is ſtill ariſing, which exhibits the ſublime ſpectacle to the world of one nation in it, morally and naturally inſulated from the others, that, in the civil, ſocial, and religious wreck of the reſt, ſtill retains its conſtitution, morals, and religion unimpaired, and thinks them well purchaſed at the price of any expences incurred, burthens borne, and deprivations felt; ſo that it thereby avoids the infinitely greater loſſes, grievances, and calamities of ſubmiſſion, which would therefore be as injurious in intereſt, as infamous in principle, pernicious in practice, and every way ruinous in event. This our ſocial edifice, like another temple of Solomon, in the wiſdom, piety, and ſtability of its ſtructure, under the wiſdom of God, will long ſurvive that impious attempt of our enemies to raiſe another tower of Babel, which, aſpiring as it now is, will ſoon fail, from the diſcordance of its blaſphemous builders, in the confuſion, literally, of their various tongues, till it, ere long, falls, partly undermined by the quarrels of its own diſcordant workmen within, partly demoliſhed by the fury of its ſurrounding foes without, and partly ruined by its own cumbrous extent, aſpiring height, and unweildy weight. Or, if it withſtood awhile the indignation of mankind, already raiſed againſt it, though not their power, yet brought to bear upon it, it is only reſerved for the more ſignal judgment and more marked vengeance of God." (pp. 29—31.)

"To this glorious deſcription of perſons, as by far the greateſt part of the whole community, ſo ſtill more of this and every religious congregation, I would addreſs myſelf, and commune with them on our preſent ſtate. To their temperate reaſon, genuine feeling, and patriotic ſpirit, it is not neceſſary to diſſemble the diſadvantages of that ſtate; thoſe who repreſent it as deſperate in the one extreme, or ſecure in the other, appear equally to err; it ſeems, in the mean between them, critical, arduous, dangerous, But, if dangerous, more ſo from our own impatience than from the impetuoſity of our enemy. If we remain conſtant to ourſelves within, continuing our perſeverance under military exertions, and patience under pecuniary burthens, from the known neceſſity of both, there is nothing from within to injure, endanger, or even alarm us. But in that conſtancy lies the *difficulty*, I will not call it the *doubt*, which it is the object of all patriots to obviate, by exciting our fellow-ſubjects to continue their unanimity among themſelves and againſt their enemies; in which common office I thus take my humble part. All that fortitude in the commencement, and firmneſs in the continuance, hitherto, of this caſe, could effect, has been effected; for all which our gratitude is due, generally, to the adviſers, conductors, and actors, whether civil or military, in theſe arduous conſtitutional conflicts. But more, much more, remains for us to *do* and *ſuffer* in the long-protracted trial of our active, and, what is more difficult, paſſive courage, to induce and enable

enable us to undergo such progressive personal exertions, and such accumulative pecuniary burthens. We must look, not to a comparison between those of this country now or at any former period, but between those of this country as an independent state, or as a dependent province of France, and that not as a favoured province in peace, but as an enemy's country, conquered in war, for the avowed purpose of being plundered, with all the other incalculable but certain consequences of such a horrible catastrophe; for, our dullness must be worse than ignorance intoxicated, if we doubt that we should be treated with all the malice of those our inveterate foes, at first become our insulting conquerors, next and last our oppressive persecutors, and that in proportion to our *resistance*, which must be *desperate* in the extreme, could our treatment be in the extreme *desolate*. At the same time that we personally admit our burthens to the utmost extent felt by some, but pretended by others, we must allow also, in civil submission, moral patience, and, above all, religious resignation, that, though great, they are not insuperable, either with respect to the public revenues and resources, which, so far from being exhausted, remain unimpaired, or to private income and expenditure, which, though requiring retrenchment of superfluous luxuries in the higher orders, little affect the substantial comforts of the middling, and do not at all diminish the necessaries to the rest; which latter popular as politic provision of our excellent poor-laws convinces the people that they are here, as they ought to be, but are not elsewhere, the first object of the State, in this, that their supply of necessaries never varies, while the luxuries or even comforts of others find, as now, defalcation." (pp. 21—24.)

The whole of this animated and well-reasoning discourse is worthy a place, if we had room to spare, in our Miscellany of monthly circulation.

34. *A Letter to* William Wilberforce, *Esq. M. P. by* James Carmichael Smyth, *M. D.; containing Remarks on a Pamphlet, intituled, "An Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapour to destroy Contagion. By* John Johnstone, *M. D. Published in* London, 1803."

DR. S. proves, as far as a negative is capable of being proved, from Dr. J's own works, that he "neither knew the superior efficacy of the mineral acids in destroying contagion, or even had the most distant idea of employing them with this intention" (p. 11); and that his son has "taken the liberty of altering the language, making partial quotations, and suppressing what does not suit his purpose," in both his father's and brother's medical writings (p. 16), and now appeals to the House of Commons, to whom he dedicates this pamphlet, probably encouraged by some late experiments of his friends, who, since the report of the Committee, have made trial of the relative advantages of the nitrous and marine acids. On whose observations Dr. S. remarks, that they come too late, and prove too much, and that Dr. J. was acquainted with the deleterious qualities only of mineral acids, but entirely ignorant of their superior power on contagion, declaring the steams of vinegar to be of superior efficacy to every other agent. It should be remembered, that Dr. S. has *obtained* the *premium* for a discovery.

35. *Catholic Emancipation.*

AS there seems to be an intention of bringing the question of what is called *Catholic Emancipation* before Parliament this session, such a publication as that which we here announce can never be deemed unreasonable. After some preliminary observations on the indelicacy of again agitating a measure, which the well-known scruples of a most exalted Personage made him so lately view with just disapprobation, the anonymous author explains in the most perspicuous manner the meaning of the phrase *Catholic emancipation*, which, though in common use, seems to be little understood.

"At present the King of England is the supreme head of the Church as well as of the State. His supremacy as head of the Church is maintained by a variety of statutes, one of them as old as the 35th year of Edward the First. Various oaths of supremacy have in different reigns been created; the first in the 28th year of Henry VIII. In the second year of Elizabeth a new oath of supremacy was framed, which continued until the Revolution. After that memorable event, in the third year of William and Mary, the former oath was abolished, and a new oath of supremacy, and a new oath of allegiance,

legiance, and the present Declaration, were substituted in its stead. These are the oaths which are in force at this moment, and which Parliament will be called upon to *dispense with* in favour of Roman Catholicks."

He afterwards proves with the force of demonstration, that, were these oaths dispensed with, and some other restraints, included under the phrase *Catholic emancipation*, removed, all peers in Ireland would soon be vested in the Catholicks, and the whole Irish representation in the House of Commons would consist of the same class of men. These, from their rooted and religious antipathy to every form of Protestant government, would of course vote constantly with the Opposition; but, as he truly observes, so formidable a phalanx no government could long resist. That such would be the case is not here taken for granted: it is inferred from the principles of the Catholic religion; the decrees of General Councils, believed to be infallible; and from the uniform conduct of the Irish Catholicks whenever, since the æra of the Reformation, they have been associated with the Protestants in the government of the kingdom.

But it is not in Ireland only that this influence would soon prove fatal. No Parliament could with justice, or even with decency, emancipate the Catholicks without granting the same indulgence to the Protestant Dissenters. But the Protestant Dissenters, though differing extremely among themselves in almost every important article of Christian faith, are all agreed in the most rancorous hostility to the Established Church. Of this their daily publications furnish ample evidence. They would, therefore, unquestionably unite their influence at every general election with the influence of the Catholicks, to return to the House of Commons only such members as they know to be well inclined to overturn our ecclesiastical establishment. But, as this author observes,

"By our present Constitution, the Church and State are so inseparably connected, and cling so close to each other for support, that I apprehend it would be impossible to separate them without destroying both. Indeed, it has been doubted whether it be in the power of Parliament to repeal the acts of supremacy any more than it could the Great Charter: even Queen Mary (bigot and tyrant as she was) did not venture to do it, but granted *dispensations* from the oath enjoined by them."

It is a matter of very little consequence whether Parliament can repeal the statutes or not, if it can pass an Act dispensing with the execution of them; for, if it expose the Church and Monarchy to the combined attack of Irish Catholicks and English Dissenters, the British Constitution, if one may judge of the future from the past, will not exist twenty years.

In vain will it be said, that, from mere differing in opinion so widely as Catholicks, Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Arians, and Socinians, &c. &c. the Established Church has nothing to dread. Did not the Irish Catholicks and the English Presbyterians and Independents differ as widely in opinions during the reign of Charles the First as they do now under George the Third? Yet they all conspired then to lay the Church of England in the dust, and with the Church the Monarchy and every thing valuable in the Constitution. Did not the French Constituent Assembly consist of men differing widely both in political and religious opinions? Yet, by attacking the property of the Church and the power of the Crown, and by abolishing the Privileged Orders, they prepared the way by which the sanguinary Convention brought the monarch to the block. Hence followed all those scenes of cruelty and bloodshed which we have witnessed, and that frightful despotism under which all Europe, or at least all the *Continent* of Europe, now groans.

That the Irish Catholicks and English Dissenters would agree in any one form of government, either in Church or in State, no man will suppose; but that they would hand-in-hand pull down what is established cannot be doubted, if any reliance is to be placed on experience, the only safe guide in political difficulties. Should our readers entertain a different opinion, let them peruse with attention this masterly pamphlet, in which they will find it proved, that *Catholic emancipation* would confer no real benefit on the Irish themselves, whilst it would expose the empire at large to the most dreadful convulsions; and, keeping this in mind,

"Let us never forget that our wise ancestors

ceftors* (even without the awful example of the French Revolution before their eyes) were cautious how they tried innovations in government; let us keep in mind, that they never indulged the theoretical hope of gaining over a difcontented party in the State by timidly yielding to their claims; and never were guilty of the weaknefs of difgufting their tried and firm fupporters by hazardous experiments, to conciliate their opponents: but by manfully meeting the dangers with which they were conftantly furrounded, they fecured the confidence of their friends, and, while they appalled their adverfaries, extorted their refpect.

"If, in the infcrutable decrees of Providence, it be ordained that the venerable fabrick of the Conftitution which our anceftors have raifed muft at length fall, let us at leaft have the confolation to reflect, that we ourfelves have not, by fhaking the pillars, accelerated its deftruction."

86. *Thoughts on the* Proteftant *Afcendancy in* Ireland; *with an Appendix*;

URGES ftrongly the Emancipation diffuaded in the preceding pamphlet.

87. *A concife and interefting View of the Objection of Mr.* Gibbon, *that our Lord foretold his fecond Coming in the Clouds of Heaven in the Generation in which he lived, which the Revolution of Seventeen Centuries has proved not to be agreeable to Experience; chiefly intended as a Specimen of the true Method of afcertaining the genuine Meaning of the New Teftament. By* N. Nifbett, *M A. Rector of* Tunftal.

THE only poffible method of afcertaining the genuine meaning of the paffages upon which Mr. Gibbon has founded his objection will be, to confider the Gofpels *as hiftories of the controverfy concerning the true nature of the Meffiah's character.* Our Lord made ufe of fuch language to his countrymen as would keep up this expectation of him, of his declaring himfelf as *their Meffiah,* and by working of miracles, and by his admirable and important inftructions, till their prejudices concerning the true nature of the Meffiah's character fhould gradually be corrected, and till he had exhibited to them fuch evidences of his being the true Meffiah as would finally convince them of their erroneous conceptions concerning it. Thefe paffages muft be confidered in their connexion upon the feveral occafions on which they are made ufe of—when he gave his difciples commiffion to announce *the approach of the Meffiah's kingdom*—when he foretold *his own fufferings and death*—when he predicted *the deftruction of Jerufalem*—and when he arraigned, tried, and condemned, for affuming the *character of the Meffiah.* The *coming of the Son of Man,* alluded to by our Lord, was the proof of his Meffiahfhip. Suppofing this to be an error, productive of falutary effects on the faith and practice of Chriftians living in the aweful expectation of the general judgment, the fiction muft have been detected by thofe who lived to the end of that generation. Mr. N. offers this pamphlet as the outline of a larger work. We wifh to fee this queftion in the hands of the author of "Difcurfory Confiderations on St. Luke's Preface," reviewed pp. 343—345.

* "Since the Revolution in 1688." This exception was judicioufly put; for James II. and even his brother Charles, neglected their real friends, and courted their enemies. The Revolution followed.

88. *The Principles of Religion, as profeffed by the Society of* Chriftians *ufually called* Quakers; *written for the Inftruction of their Youth, and for the Information of Strangers. By* Henry Tuke.

THE author of this compendium admits "faith in God, and a belief of the immortality of the foul, an humbling fenfe of the depravity of [illegible] nature, and the neceffity and benefits of a Redeemer; that what the Evangelifts and Apoftles have written concerning him is true, both in relation to his humanity and divinity, as well as their accounts of his many mighty works and mercies, his having, through the Eternal Spirit, offered himfelf unto God for us, as a propitiation for our fins, and fent the Comforter, even the Spirit of Truth, to convince the world of fin, of righteoufnefs, and of judgment, and to guide into all truth." He particularly endeavours to obviate the objections to the Scriptures, and eftablifh their authenticity, veracity, and divine authority, with a few arguments in favour of the Chriftian Religion. He trufts the Society are able to give fuch reafons for their diffent from other Chriftians as may at leaft excufe it to thofe from whom we differ; and he acknowledges himfelf indebted to writings of others for many of the arguments here advanced, though very little is quoted in this work from any

any books of the Holy Scriptures. In the discussion of the above principles we have nothing to object. To his ideas about divine worship and gospel ministry, the sacraments, &c. &c. we cannot possibly subscribe; and indeed his arguments on those subjects are common-place and unsatisfactory, such as will neither make converts, nor keep the partizans of the sect firm in the faith. We need only read the Annual General Letter, and look at the dress and manners of the professors, both in town and country, to be convinced of this; and how some of them, who frequent the church, avail themselves of being nominal Quakers, to evade taxes.

89. *Picture of* Worthing: *to which is added, an Account of* Arundel *and* Shoreham, *with other Parts of the surrounding Country. By* John Evans, *M. A.*

MR. E. whose works of a different cast we have frequently with pleasure reviewed, having passed the month of July last at Worthing, was prevailed on by his friends to review and enlarge the notes he took there, and make a useful guide to this recent and agreeable *watering-place*, with a map of the adjacent country. Worthing is in the parish of *Broadwater*, where the noble family of Delawar had a seat and monuments.

90. *A Discourse on the Inspiration of the Scriptures. By the Rev.* Richard King, *M. A. Rector of* Worthin, Salop, *and formerly Fellow of* New College, Oxford.

THIS discourse is dedicated to Thomas Bernard, esq. whose "many and great exertions to benefit the large portion of the community, the class of Misery and Poverty," have been instrumental in reducing the report of the decrease of mortality by 4000, and the average of fever patients applying to the Public Dispensary last year to *four*, which used to be from 200 to 300. "In the present publication the inspiration of the Scriptures is considered in a more extended view than by Dr. Findlay, in his Answer to Dr. Geddes (reviewed in our vol. LXXIII. p. 442); and some leading arguments are brought together as a chain of proofs that I hope may convince every man whose mind is not clouded by prejudice, nor misled by the specious sophistry of some modern writers."—This discourse well deserves attentive perusal.

91. *Recherches sur le Tems le plus reculé de l'Usage des Voûtes chez les Anciens. Par M. L. D——s. — Or, Inquiries into the Antiquity of Vaults among the Antients. By M.* Dutens.

MR. KING'S enquiries not having enabled him to apprehend in any country, no not even in Italy or Rome itself, *one arch* to have existed much prior to the time of *Augustus* (Mun. Antiq. II. 270, see our vol. LXXII. p. 146), M. Dutens was asked his opinion on this question one day in company, and he insisted on an earlier date, citing as instances the *Cloaca Maxima*, the *Aqua Marcia*, and the tomb of the Scipios at Rome and in its environs; and he thinks he has answered the question, and proved his assertion. The Hebrew *Gob*, *Gobim*, is explained in the Dictionaries by κοιλοσταθμος and *fornix*. Varro, Cicero, and Pliny, use *fornix* for a vault, a triumphal arch. The temple or royal treasury at Orchomenos, built 1350 years A. C. is described by Pausanias (IX. c. 38) · Σχημα περιφερες, κορυφη δε ουκ ες αγαν οξυ ανηγμενη. At Mycenæ, among the ruins, he saw the tombs of Atreus, Agamemnon, and Eurymedon, his charioteer. Pausanias only called them ταφοι; but Mr. D. adds, from the drawing of Mr. Thomas Hope, an excellent architect and draughtsman, taken on the spot, that they were of the shape of a conic cup shaped arch (*voute conique, ou en forme de bonnet*), made at least 1200 years A. C. of *breccia*, a hard marble, with white or yellow veins. Sonini gives a print of an arch among the ruins of Canopus, a very antient city; and Paul Lucas mentions a brick bridge of 15 arches over the canal which communicated with the lake Mœris, and aqueducts supported by arches; also, arches of the superb temples at Dandera and near the Cataracts; and Maillet describes the arches of the Labyrinth, which Pliny, XXXVI. 19, says, consisted of "*e lapide polito fornicibus tecti*," and supported, while building, with beams of the Egyptian thorn (*dum fornices quadrati lapidis adaugerent*). The cielings of the rooms in Solomon's temple (Heb. *Gobim*) are translated *arched* by the LXX. Kimchi, Buxtorf, and Parkhurst. Dr. Chandler gives arches in the ruins of Guzelhizar, or Magnesia, and near the Odeum at Ephesus; and in the Ionian Antiquities

Antiquities are arches, in the theatre of Miletus, and at Mylazzo, Troas and Patara, and in the citadel of Halicarnassus. Stewart mentions them in the temple near Ilyssus, and the lantern of Demosthenes, or rather the monument of Lysicrates; of the cupola of which last he gives a section, and of that of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and the temple of Bacchus. Plutarch, in the Life of Pericles, says, that Xenocles of Cholarga terminated the *dome* and the *cupola* over the Parthenon, as Ricard translates το δ' οπαιον επι τω ανακτορου Ξενοκλης ο Χολαργευς εκορυφωσε, which the Latin translator renders "Fastigio adyti *fenestram* addidit Xenocles." Edit. Rusk, I. 619, like the opening in the dome of the Pantheon. This was four centuries before Augustus. Seneca (Ep. 90) says, the arch (*fornix*) was older than Democritus, which is near five centuries back. Plato recommends a public sepulchre to be a *long arch*, αψιδα προμηκη. De Leg. XII. p. 347, Serrani; and Aristotle (de Mundo, ed. Glasg. p. 44) speaks of keystones of arches: τοις ομφαλοις λεγομενοις, τοις εν ταις ψαλισι λιθοις οι μεσοι κειμενοι κατα την εις εκατερον μερος ενδοσιν εν αρμονια τηρουσι και εν ταξει το παν σχημα της ψαλιδος και ακινητον. Eustathius, on Odyss X. 442, 459, 466, explains Θολοι τετ' ι καμαραι. Vaults occur in the Etruscan city of Nola near Caserta, and in many cities of Sicily; all 4 or 500 years A. C.; at Pæstum and at Carthage, in which last Appian (Pun. I. p. 436) describes the walls as hollow and arched, to receive elephants, τειχος κοιλον και στεγανος. The Cloaca Maxima at Rome, begun by Tarquin the elder, and finished by Tarquin Superbus, was opened, 1742, to repair some lesser sewers in the Forum, and found, 30 feet under ground, in perfect preservation, consisting of three rows of arches, one above another, the arches of each 12 feet wide and high. The Aqueduct of Ancus Marcius, still remaining, by the Esquiline gate, began 650 years A. C. was nine miles long, "*fornicibus* structis perducta." Plin. XXXI. 24. Cicero, in Verr. I. sect. 7, speaks of the "*fornix* Fabianus," or triumphal arch of Fabius. Varro cites Ennius for "celi ingentes *fornices*," the spacious vaults of heaven; and Pliny remarks, that buildings on arches (*fornices*) are safest in earthquakes.

"I must not omit here the tomb of the Scipios, discovered at Rome 1781, and into which I went the following year. It is composed of a long gallery of bricks, and arched *. There were then to be seen many famous men of this illustrious family; among the rest, *Lucius Cornelius Scipio Barbatus*, great great grandfather (*trisaieul*) of Scipio Africanus, whose skeleton was then very entire. He had on his finger a ring, which Pope Pius VI. did me the honour to give me, and which I have placed in the fine collection of antiques of Lord Beverley. This Lucius Cornelius Scipio died above 300 years before Christ, which alone would be sufficient to shew the mistake of those who maintain that the Romans did not use arches before the age of Augustus †." (p. 28)

92. *The Lives of the most eminent Painters, from the Year* 1250, *when the Art of Painting was revived by* Cimabue, *to the Year* 1767, *abridged from* Pilkington. *By* Edward Shepard, *D D. late Rector of* Bettiscomb, *Vicar of* Great Toller, Dorset, *and Chaplain to the Countess of* Buchan.

DR. SHEPARD, who is fond of painting, "set down to take off the lives of the most eminent painters, antient and modern, for his own improvement," which his friends have since desired him to publish. Out of the painters mentioned by Pilkington, many of whom are of no note and forgotten, 100 of the most eminent in every school are here selected and abridged.

93. *The Sabbath, a Poem. The Second Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are added, Sabbath Walks.*

THE former edition of this little volume had escaped our notice: but we are not at all surprized at its having so speedily been reprinted. Without affectation, but speaking most feelingly to the heart, our pathetic Scottish Bard (a Layman and a Lawyer) has painted in glowing colours the tranquillity of this "hallowed day."

"Mute

* Piranesi published the designs and dimensions, at Rome, 1785, folio. See our vol. LVII, p. 280.

† Travels in China, 1804, 4to. "Arches do not seem to have been much used in the magnificent buildings of the Romans antecedent to the time of Augustus." Mr. D. does not notice Mr. King.

" Mute is the voice of rural labour,
hush'd [maid's song.
The ploughboy's whistle, and the milk-
The scythe lies glitt'ring in the dewy
wreath [flowers,
Of tedded grass, mingled with fading
That yester-morn bloom'd waving in the
breeze: [the hum
Sounds the most faint attract the ear,—
Of early bee, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill.
Calmness seems thron'd on yon unmoving
cloud.
To him who wanders o'er the upland leas,
The blackbird's note comes mellower
from the dale; [lark
And sweeter from the sky the gladsome
Warbles his heav'n-tun'd song; the lull-
ing brook [glen;
Murmurs more gently down the deep-sunk
While from yon lowly roof, whose curl-
ing smoke [vals,
O'ermounts the mist, is heard, at inter-
The voice of psalms, the simple song of
praise.
" With dove-like wings Peace o'er yon
village broods: [din
The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's
Hath ceas'd; all, all around is quietness.
Less fearful on this day, the limping hare
Stops, and looks back, and stops, and
looks on man, [set free,
Her deadliest foe. The toil-worn horse,
Unheedful of the pasture, roams at large;
And, as his stiff unwieldy bulk he rolls,
His iron-arm'd hoofs gleam in the morn-
ing-ray.
"But chiefly Man the day of rest enjoys.
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor
man's day.
On other days the man of toil is doom'd
To eat his joyless bread, lonely, the ground
Both seat and board, screen'd from the
Winter's cold, [hedge or tree;
And Summer's heat, by neighbouring
But on this day, embosom'd in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he
loves; [felt joy
With those he loves he shares the heart-
Of giving thanks to God, not thanks of
form,
A word and a grimace, but rev'rently,
With cover'd face, and upward earnest eye.
" Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor
man's day: [breathe
The pale mechanic now has leave to
The morning-air pure from the city's
smoke,
While, wand'ring slowly up the river-side,
He meditates on Him whose power he
marks [the bough,
In each green tree that proudly spreads
As in the tiny dew-bent flowers that
bloom [surveys
Around the roots; and while he thus
With elevated joy each rural charm,
He hopes (yet fears presumption in the
hope) [never ends.
To reach those realms where Sabbath

Cold-hearted must be the man, who can read the following lines without feeling congenial emotion.

" Oh! my heart bleeds to think there
now may live
One hapless man, the remnant of a wreck,
Cast on some desart island of that main
Immense which stretches from the Cochin
shore
To Acapulco. Motionless he sits,
As is the rock his seat, gazing whole days
With wandering eye o'er all the watery
waste;
Now striving to believe the Albatross
A sail appearing on th' horizon's verge;
Now vowing ne'er to cherish other hope
Than hope of death. Thus pass his weary
hours, [time
Till welcome evening warn him that 'tis
Upon the shell-notch'd calendar to mark
Another day, another dreary day,—
Changeless,—for in these regions of the
sun [to toil,
The wholesome law that dooms mankind
Bestowing grateful interchange of rest
And labour, is annull'd; for there the
trees, [and fruit,
Adorn'd at once with bud, and flower,
Drop, as the breezes blow, a shower of
bread [him,
And blossoms on the ground: But yet by
The hermit of the deep, not unobserv'd
The Sabbath passes,—'tis his great delight.
Each seventh eve he marks the farewell
ray, [ting sun
And loves, and sighs to think,—that set-
Is now empurpling Scotland's mountain-
tops,
Or, higher risen, slants athwart her vales,
Tinting with yellow light the quiv'ring
throat [below
Of day-spring lark, while woodland birds
Chaunt in the dewy shade. Thus, all
night long [scribes
He watches, while the rising moon de-
The progress of the day in happier lands;
And now he almost fancies that he hears
The chiming from his native village
church; [strain
And now he sings, and fondly hopes the
May be the same that sweet ascends at
home [a tear,
In congregation full,—where, not without
They are remember'd who in ships behold
The wonders of the deep: he sees the
hand, [suffus'd:
The widow'd hand, that veils the eye
He sees his orphan boy look up, and
strive [leans
The widow'd heart to soothe. His spirit
On God. Nor does he leave his weekly
vigil,

The

Tho' tempests ride o'er welkin-lashing waves
On wings of cloudless wing; tho' lightnings burst
So vivid, that the stars are hid and seen
In awful alternation: Calm he views
The fire-exploding firmament, and dares
To hope one bolt in mercy is reserv'd
For his release; and yet he is resign'd
To live; because full well he is assur'd
Thy hand does lead him, thy right hand upholds.

"And thy right hand does lead him. Lo! at last,
One sacred eve, he hears, faint from the deep,
Music remote, swelling at intervals,
As if th' embodied spirit of sweet sounds
Came slowly floating on the shoreward wave:
The cadence well he knows,—a hymn of old,
Where sweetly is rehears'd the lowly state
Of Jesus, when his birth was first announc'd
In midnight musick, by an angel choir,
To Bethlehem's shepherds, as they watch'd their flocks.
Breathless, the man forlorn listens, and thinks
It is a dream. Fuller the voices swell.
He looks, and starts to see, moving along,
The semblance of a fiery wave, in crescent form,
Approaching to the land; straightway he sees
A towering whiteness!" (pp. 40—45.)

The vessel of course reaches land; but, were we to follow our inclination, we should transcribe the whole poem.

94. *An English Spelling-book; with Reading Lessons adapted to the Capacities of Children: in Three Parts, calculated to advance the Learners by natural and easy Gradations; and to teach Orthography and Pronunciation together. By* Lindley Murray, *Author of "English Grammar, adapted to the different Classes of Learners." The Third Edition.*

OUR general opinion of Mr. Murray's publications has been so frequently expressed, that we shall in the present case let his Preface speak for him.

"The work is comprehended under three general divisions. One of the chief objects of the first part is, to teach an accurate pronunciation of the elementary sounds. The second part of the work affords the learner considerable aid, in pronunciation, as well as in orthography. The third consists of words less familiar to children than those of the preceding parts; of rules for spelling and pronunciation; and of miscellaneous chapters, calculated to give the learner a radical knowledge, and diversified views, of the subject. All the narrative pieces in the book have the merit of being 'True Stories.' This, it is presumed, is no small recommendation. Some of the reading lessons are taken, either wholly or partly, from the writings of Barbauld; and a few from those of Trimmer and Edgeworth. For the remainder (by far the greater part) the Author himself must be accountable. This work is exhibited in a small, convenient size. The form is adapted both to the nature of the subject, and to the persons who are to use the book. The paper is fine, and the types are neatly formed, and very distinctiv arranged; advantages superior, in the Author's opinion, to the benefit supposed to be derived from the use of pictures."

95. *Original, fanciful, and expressive Musick, By Signor* Sampieri.

IN this expressive musick are the characteristics of Night, a Sea Storm, the King hunting, &c. represented by harmony of a singular nature. The Ideas are well sustained; the descriptions are accurately imitated; the most melodious sounds are extracted from the store-house of Nature. In short, the composer does great honour to the art he professes; and we must confess that the *amateurs* will receive exquisite pleasure in playing or hearing this enchanting production.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

M. Millin, the celebrated archæologist, in his late tour through the Southern provinces of France, has collected 200 inedited remains of antiquity, and above 1000 Roman inscriptions, most of them interesting.

An Icelandic Dictionary, composed by Biorn Halderson, a lately-deceased Icelandic clergyman, will shortly be published at the expence of the Danish Government. We may likewise soon expect a Critical Grammar of the Icelandic Language from M. Arent, a native of Altona, who was sent by the Danish Government to the Northern parts of the Danish dominions, for the purpose of collecting plants for a *Flora Danica*, and who, during his Travels, studied the Icelandic, and collected many curious Runic inscriptions.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

H——N would be gratified by any account of the Academy for Painting, instituted in 1711, in St. Martin's lane, and of which Sir Godfrey Kneller was at the head, and, after his resignation Sir James Thornhill.—Mr. Knight's very extraordinary Letter shall appear in our next.

ANNIVERSARY POEMS FOR THE LITERARY FUND, 1805.

I. *Written by* WILLIAM BOSCAWEN, *Eſq.*; *and recited by* CHARLES TWEEDIE, *Eſq.*

AS the fond mother, who has long careſs'd
Her darling infant ſmiling at the breaſt,
Rejoic'd, yet fearful, ſees his youth preſage
Wit, Valour, Wiſdom, in maturer age;
But, rapt in bliſs, beholds his manhood ſhine
The grace, the glory, of her favour'd line;
So this fair offſpring to her heart endear'd
The Muſe beheld by liberal bounty rear'd;
So fir'd by Hope, yet trembling 'midſt delight,
She mark'd its progreſs to a nobler height;
So views, enraptured views, its ſtrength mature,
By friends encircled, and of fame ſecure.

No fears, too prone on anxious minds to prey, [day.
Blend with the hopes of this diſtinguiſh'd
Here Learning, Virtue, on our labours ſmile,
All that adorns or guards this favour'd Iſle;
Chiefs the brave champions of Britannia's Laws, [Country's cauſe;
Whoſe ſwords ne'er wav'd but in their
"Stateſmen, yet friends to Truth," our deeds approve, [Love:
Stateſmen, ſtill cheriſh'd by their Country's
And, firſt in bounty, as the firſt in grace,
The Princely Brothers of the Brunſwick Race. [pride,
Behold, Britannia's hope—Britannia's
Your bounties animate, your councils guide! [ing day,
Lo! chas'd, as phantoms by th' approach-
Doubt yields at laſt to Truth's enlight'ning ray!
While ſacred Sympathy exerts her powers,
With tranſport heard in Academic Bowers:
And, as her *Iſis* glides in ſilver ſtreams,
To form, augmented, the majeſtic *Thames*;
So *Rhedecyna's* choiceſt ſons have ſped,
To ſhare the triumph which *Auguſta* led.

While thus, with ev'ry virtue in her train,
Divine benevolence extends her reign,
Shall that fair Region, great in Arts and Arms, [charms;
Where Glory ſtimulates, and Goodneſs
Where Freedom's voice inſpires her patriot hoſt,
Shall Britain dread a Tyrant's empty boaſt?
No: though his plundering myriads far and wide, [guin'd tide;
Spread wild Diſmay, and War's enſan-
Britannia's call ſhall nerve each arm, to chace
Theſe dire deſtroyers of the human race;
Shall wake a gen'rous zeal, too long unknown, [throne;
Till the *proud Upſtart* trembles on his
Till Juſtice triumphs, ſacred Order reigns,
And fell Ambition groans in adamantine chains.

II. *Written and recited by* WILLIAM-THOMAS FITZ-GERALD, *Eſq.*

WHEN Sun-born flow'rs no vivid tints diſcloſe, [Roſe;
We hail the Snowdrop—but expect the
That modeſt plant, fair harbinger of Spring!
Burſts into life ere Zephyr plumes his wing.
So the ſmall off'ring which you early made,
To Genius, pining in Miſfortune's ſhade;
Induc'd the Good t' anticipate the day,
When Wealth would charm her ev'ry tear away.
To realize that hope, and prove it true,
Is the great privilege reſerv'd for you.
How often dreary is the Author's fate,
Through life unknown, or valued when too late! [oppreſs'd,
Low droops his head, by worldly cares
And talents ſlighted rankling in his breaſt:
Hope's fairy viſion from his pillow flies,
And leaves the ſpectre Want before his eyes! [ſmart,
His conſcious worth but aggravates the
Diſturbs his brain, and breaks the Victim's heart.

Some have advanc'd a maxim that would dry [ſupply;
The noble ſource your gen'rous hands
That talents unaſſiſted muſt ſucceed,
And works of Genius find their certain meed;
Deluſive thought! unworthy liberal men!
Did MILTON* reap the harveſt of his pen?
Did ſmiling Comfort bleſs our OTWAY's days?
Or Wealth reward the loyal BUTLER's Lays?
His King, who Humour lov'd, and reliſh'd Wit,
With pleaſure quoted ev'ry line he writ—
And while gay Courtiers fill'd the ſparkling glaſs,
Still was their mirth, the wit of Hudibras!
All own'd his pen had ſerv'd the Royal Cauſe, [Laws.
When the ſword fail'd to vindicate the
Yet Butler found—too oft the Poet's lot!
His verſe regarded, but himſelf forgot;
And while Fame cull'd a chaplet for his head,
His Country's Gratitude refus'd him bread!
But that ungrateful Reign's recorded ſhame
No more ſhall blot fair England's honour'd name: [relief,
England! where Want may always find
And pale Deſpair a refuge from her grief;

* Milton obtained only 10l. for his Paradiſe Loſt!!!

Where

Where no proud Despot can his vassal awe,
But Rich and Poor are bound by EQUAL
LAW;
The sole Equality that man can know,
Shield of his rights, and solace of his woe!
Distinguish'd Land of Freedom and Re-
nown, [Crown!
Whose Monarch's virtues dignify his
Th' illustrious HEIR of Britain's Royal
Throne, [own:
Attach'd to Science, makes its cause his
Treasures long hid,—to human eye deny'd,
Since Cities vanish'd, and since Pliny died!
The letter'd wealth VESUVIUS whelm'd
in night! [light!
His Princely bounty* brings once more to
Matchless in manners, and of taste refin'd,
He knows that Genius is the wealth of
mind; [true,
And, still to Learning's noblest interests
Becomes its PATRON and its Votary too.
The Muse with pleasure could the theme
prolong, [song;
And Cambria's Prince should dignify her
But noble deeds the noble mind repay,
Nor need the tribute of the Poet's lay—
And he has other duties to perform,
To awe the Tyrant, and the Patriot warm;
To rouse his Country nobly to withstand
The Foe who threatens to invade the Land,
And make him in his turn severely feel.
How sharp the sword when Justice points
the steel! [placed,
'Tis his to shew, though Fraud and Vice
That spotless Honour sways the Royal
SWEDE;
Who bids defiance to the Tyrant's frown,
And nobly scorns to wear a Vassal Crown †.
The searching pen should, like Ithuriel's
dart,
Elicit truth, and bare the Traitor's heart!
Had he, whom France and Papal Nations
own [throne,
Christ's earthly Vicar, on St. Peter's
Deserv'd the name of Pious, Faithful,
Great!
And dar'd to brave the guilty Tyrant's hate,
That feeble Pontiff, bending to his grave,
Had been a Martyr, rather than a Slave!
Before his hands with impious rites had
gievn
A Crown to him who scoff'd the Laws of
Heaven!
To him who, in Apostacy array'd,
Assum'd the Crescent, and the Cross be-
tray'd, [will,
Consul or Emperor!—what Ambition
The blood-nurs'd Corsican's a Murderer
still!
Imperial Purple never can disguise
The dark Assassin from the public eyes;
Who in the gloom of night, and Vin-
cennes' wood, [ghien's blood—
Commenc'd his reign by shedding En-
The murder'd Heir of Condé's spotless
name,
By Nations honour'd, shall survive in fame!
While Hell's black catalogue of crimes
shall shew [coward blow.
The mean base wretch who dealt the
Is he invincible to British Powers! [towers!
Let gallant SMITH declare, and ACRE's
ACRE, that dar'd his utmost rage defy,
And saw the baffled Despot basely fly;
Saw him commit his wounded to the wave,
Whom Britons rescued from a watery grave!

Spite of the haughty Tyrant's empty
boast, [coast;
To land his plundering legions on our
Europe recovering from her dread shall see,
How vain that boast with men who dare
be free: [throne,
And the pale Despot, on his blood-rais'd
His pride abated, shall with anguish own,
That England "single-handed*" can
maintain [leagued with Spain.
Triumphant War with France, tho'
Or, if on British ground he sees the sun,
That day 's his last—his guilty race is run.
Nor shall his worthless life, at once, atone
For seas of blood, and suffering Europe's
groan; [betray'd,
For Nations plunder'd, slaughter'd, or
Slaves to his power, or victims of his aid:
No! in avenging History's blackest page,
His guilt shall live to Time's remotest age;
For this was ever Heaven's eternal doom,
The crimes of Tyrants shall survive the
tomb!
Oh! be that honest hatred still exprest,
That vile oppression kindles in the breast;
'Tis not the malice of an envious mind,
But gen'rous feelings for enslav'd mankind;
Who loves his Sov'reign with the warmest
zeal,
Will most this manly indignation feel;
For those effectually support the Throne,
Who, while they guard its rights—protect
their own!

---

* The Prince of Wales, with the most laudable zeal for the cause of Literature, has employed a gentleman for some years, at Naples, upon a work of great expence and inconceivable labour, to superintend the unrolling of the charred manuscripts found in Herculaneum and Pompeii—Literary Treasures! which were buried with those unfortunate cities, by that most dreadful eruption of Mount Vesuvius, when the elder Pliny perished; in the first year of the Emperor Titus, A. D. 79.

† The magnanimous conduct of the young King of Sweden must be admired by every man of spirit and honour!—Were the noble example followed by every crowned head, continental Europe might yet retrieve its character.

* Vide Buonaparte's speech before the breaking out of the war—"that England *single handed* was no match for France."

III. *Written*

III. *Written by*
HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Eſq. Poet Laureat*;
and recited by AARON GRAHAM, *Eſq.*

WHEN the brave warrior in his Coun-
try's right
Falls in the glorious vaward of the fight,
Dear to his parting breath each ſocial
claim, [name,
Of parents, children, conſort, dear the
Yet dearer ſtill, the dying ſoldier's fame.
But ſhort the fame that Memory's records
give,
'Tis the recording Muſe that bids it live;
By her to time remote is valour ſhewn,
The warrior's laurel twining with her own;
Patriots in Freedom's cauſe who firmly
ſtood, [blood;
Or ſeal'd her ſacred charter with their
Monarchs, and legiſlators who deſign'd
Codes to protect and civilize mankind;
Warriors on field or flood, whom Honour
draws,
Victors or martyrs in her glorious cauſe,
Soon would Oblivion's ſable waters hide,
Their glories buried in her torpid tide;
Did not the Hiſtorian's pen, and Poet's
lay, [prey.
Snatch from the ſwelling wave its deſtin'd

In ſcenes where Science never threw her
light, [night;
While deeds of Virtue ſink in endleſs
Of Greece and Rome, the warrior, patriot,
ſage,
Through every climate live, and every age.
Nor, Albion! ſhall Time's envious wing
diſplay'd
Wrap thy heroic ſons in deathlike ſhade,
Thy Alfreds, Edwards, Henrys, Hamb-
dens, ſhine,
Blazon'd in glowing proſe, or ſong divine.
The gallant youth, and veteran chief who
died [tide,
On Abraham's heights, and by Canopus'
Victors in death ſhall ſhine, and endleſs
Fame [name.
Record thy Wolfe's, thy Abercrombie's

Nor does the Muſe alone in Seraph ſtrain
Shout the celeſtial hymn to Virtue's train;
Her's too the taſk, in Gorgon terrors clad;
To ſhake the ſcourge of Juſtice o'er the
bad; [name,
The traitor's, tyrant's, murderer's, hated
Damn by her aweful breath to deathleſs
fame. [prize,
For fame of virtuous deeds the nobleſt
The hallow'd guerdon of the brave and
wiſe,
Glares a fell dæmon to the guilty train,
And awes when Death and Danger threat
in vain. [ſeal'd,
Crimes in the ſecret breaſt that lurk con-
Stand in her lucid page to light reveal'd.
Deeds of Oppreſſion that with patience
meek, [ſpeak.
Sorrow in ſilence bears, and fears to
Swell'd by her clarion float on every wind,
And draw the curſe vindictive from man-
kind. [opiates bring,
Though pomp and power to conſcience
Smother awhile her voice and blunt her
ſting, [dight,
Yet moral Truth, in vengeance proudly
Shall flaſh her awful mirror on the ſight;
From the remorſeleſs heart its armour tear,
And plant the venom'd ſcorpions of Deſ-
pair; [ſteel
The blazing pile of flame and torturing
May bid the labouring ſinews anguiſh feel,
But guilt and fear with agonizing breath,
Speak horror to the trembling ear of Death;
Bid the dim eye in pangs convulſive roll,
Harrow the throbbing breaſt, and rack
the ſoul.

Far be it from the Muſe, with partial
voice,
To lure from uſeful toil the public choice;
Earth's genial lap, who teaches to unfold
A richer ſtore of vegetable gold;
Who knows in Union's cloſer bond to
draw,
The oppoſing powers of Liberty and Law;
Who dares in Freedom's holy cauſe to
brave, [wave;
The embattled legion and the adverſe
Shall gain from Virtue's breath a prouder
fame,
Than all the Poet, all the Sage can claim.

Yet, led by Science, they whoſe ſteps
explore
Each deep receſs of Nature's hidden ſtore
Shall ſurely there ſome treaſur'd ſecrets
find,
Parents of good, and uſeful to mankind,
And while the Muſe now chears with
heavenly lay [peſtuous way;
Virtue's firm march through Life's tem-
Now checks Oppreſſion in her mad career,
And teaches ruthleſs Tyranny to fear;
Tears from the brow the ſpecious maſk of
Art, [heart;
And bares to public view the vicious
Her garlands Fame ſhall bind round
Science' head,
Revere her living and lament her dead.

But to her ſons this generous circle pays
Not merely fruitleſs tears and barren praiſe,
If ſordid Poverty and deep Diſtreſs,
The living votary of the Muſe oppreſs;
Through dark Misfortune's gloom your ac-
tive care
Traces his ſilent ſtep, and ſoothes him there.
To Worth deceaſed, for the funeral ſhow,
The plume and buſt, the pageantry of
Woe,
With kinder offrings you adorn his bier,
Drying with liberal hands his widow's tear;
And to his offspring clear the thorny road,
Which leads through toil and pain to
Fame's abode.

ANTHEM,

ANTHEM, *sung by the Children of* CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, *on* Easter Monday *and* Tuesday, 1805.—*The Words by the Rev.* ARTHUR WILLIAM TROLLOPE, *M. A.*; *the Music by* ROBERT HUDSON, M. B.

WAKE the loud strain of joy, that with rapture ascending [skies;
The tribute of Gratitude wafts to the
Which with songs of bright Seraphs in symphony blending [cies may, rise.
To thy throne, blessed Father of Mer-
While they in celestial Hosannas the praises [Divine,
And wonders record of thy goodness
The theme, which in concert the Orphan's lay praises, [imitate Thine.
Is that goodness on earth, which would

Right dear in thy sight is the hand wide-extended
At Penury's call to shed needful relief,
To upraise the depress'd, to protect the unfriended, [rending grief.
And calm the wild Phrenzy of heart-
Thine eye from above ever views with its favour [drop illumes,
The eye, which meek Charity's pearl-
An offering to Thee of more sweet-smelling favour, [bia's perfumes.
Than the incense that breathes all Ara-

Known to Thee is their Love; and full sweet is the blessing
Which attends, whilst they live, thy good Stewards on Earth;
Where the voices of thousands contend in expressing [worth;
With heartfelt affection their praises and
And when, at the scene of this mortal life closing, [merciful Lord,
To thyself thou receiv'st them, All-
With Thee in the regions of Glory reposing
They shall meet from thy hands their eternal reward.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF CLOTWORTHY EARL OF MASSEREENE.

Written by THOMAS ROMNEY ROBINSON, *the Infant Bard of* BELFAST *.

THE midnight moon, with liquid gold,
Illum'd the glittering wave;
Slow, sullen, o'er the waters toll'd,
The summons to the grave:

And now the sound, on Night's dull ear,
With less'ning murmurs died;
Save where the River's sighs we hear,
As rolls his sable tide.

High on her lonely tower †, whose steep
O'erhung the flood below,
ELIZA ‡ mournful mark'd the deep,
And thus express'd her woe—

Thou gliding stream, to sorrow dear,
Emblem of Pleasure's reign,
Hear! from thy deepest caverns, hear,
A mourner sad complain!

When hapless Gaul her fate deplor'd,
In Slav'ry's fetters bound,
And tyrants wav'd Oppression's sword,
And ruthless aim'd the wound;

Wide o'er her realms with awful gloom,
Her massy dungeons spread;
Heroic worth, in op'ning bloom,
There pin'd, neglected, dead.

But Freedom saw, from Albion's land,
The suff'ring victims yield;
Enrag'd she wav'd her dreaded brand,
And shook her radiant shield.

And, as the Goddess rapid flew,
Before her fled Despair;
Oppression's fabric met her view,
And melted into air.

That shield of terror, what could harm?
What ward the lifted spear;
Whose point unnerv'd the sinewy arm,
And froze the blood with fear?

She smiles with fond maternal care,
And clasps her long-lost son §;
Whose youth was blighted by Despair,
Ere twenty years had run.

Deep in the dungeon's horrid shade
No ray of comfort gleam'd;
The Moon her radiance ne'er display'd,
Nor Sol's effulgence beam'd.

Nor Friendship's smile, nor Love's soft pow'r
Could break th' impervious chain;
And dull and slow each passing hour
But wak'd anew his pain.

Full eighteen winters rag'd around,
And eighteen summers bloom'd,

---

* Who at that time was not 12 years of age; as he completed his 12th year on the 23d of the present month of April. See the account of him in January last, p. 64.

† Antrim Castle.

‡ Elizabeth Countess of Massereene.

§ The late Earl of Massereene was liberated from the prison of the Grand Chattelet at Paris, by the Revolution, in the month of June, 1789, after being confined upwards of 18 years. During this time he had a plan for his escape, but was detected as he was entering his carriage, and sent into one of the deepest dungeons of the Chattelet, where he remained without light, without bed, and was fed only on bread and water. Previous to his confinement, he had figured very conspicuously in the walks of fashion; and after his liberation his valour was eminently exerted in defence of the liberty of his native land. His Lordship's whole history exhibits a striking picture of the vicissitudes of human life.

Since Fraud his youthful ardour bound,
To lasting misery doom'd.

"While here the flame of battle roars,
By frantic Discord fir'd,
Go thou, protect thy native shores,
By Liberty inspir'd!"

She spoke—to Antrim's towers he came;
With joy the plains resound;
He glow'd, inspir'd with Freedom's flame,
And kiss'd the hallow'd ground.

At his approach, the time-worn walls
Their massy gates unfold,
And hail their Lord thro' echoing halls,
In ruin'd grandeur bold.

With bounteous hand he cheer'd the swain,
And rear'd each nodding tower,
And chearful Plenty smil'd again,
And crown'd the festal hour.

And Love and Peace with soft delight,
So charm'd each passing day,
That fleeting Time, with rapid flight,
Pass'd unobserv'd away.

But dark, infernal Discord rose,
And Pleasure fled her sight;
In every breast the fury throws
Insatiate lust of fight.

And now approach'd the hostile train
Enwrap'd in sulph'rous fire;
Britannia's warriors yield the plain,
And slow, o'erpower'd, retire.

Then, MASSEREENE, 'twas thou alone
Retriev'd the glorious day,
And proud Rebellion, crush'd, o'erthrown,
In death, terrific lay.

But what avail'd his laurel'd fame
To blunt the scythe of Death?
The word of Fame can aught reclaim,
Or stay the fleeting breath?

Nor can Affection's rosy smile,
Nor Love's delightful sway,
The gloomy Tyrant's wrath beguile,
Whose mandate all obey.

Then, thou, O Stream! belov'd no more,
Loud murmuring, ever flow!
To groves and vales that deck thy shore,
In sorrow tell my woe!

THE GAME KEEPER'S RETURN AT NIGHT.

By S. E. BRYDGES, *Esq.*

THROUGH the long morning I have toil'd
O'er heath and lonely wood,
And cross the dark untrodden glen
The fearful game pursu'd:
But deeper now the gathering clouds
Collect along the sky,
And faint and weary warn my steps
Their homeward course to hie.

And now the driving mist withdraws
Her grey and vapoury veil;
I mark again the sacred tower
I pass'd in yonder dale.
A little while, and I shall gain
Yon hill's laborious height;
And then, perhaps, my humble cot
Will chear my grateful sight.

Ah! now I see the smoke ascend
From forth the glimmering thatch!
Now my heart beats at every step,
And now I lift the latch;
Now, starting from my blazing hearth,
My little children bound,
And loud with shrill and clam'rous joy
Their happy sire surround.

How sweet, when night first wraps the world
Beneath her sable vest,
To sit beside the crackling fire
With weary limbs at rest;
And think on all the labours past
That Morn's bright hours employ'd,
While all, that toil and danger seem'd,
Is now at home enjoy'd.

The wild and fearful distant scene,
Lone covert, whistling storm,
Seem now in Memory's mellowing eye
To wear a softer form;
And while my wand'rings I describe,
As froths the nut-brown ale,
My dame, with little list'ning tribe,
With wonder hear the tale.

Then soft enchanting slumbers calm,
My heavy eyelids close,
And on my humble bed I sink
To most profound repose;
Save that by fits, the scenes of day
Come glancing on my sight,
And, touch'd by Fancy's magic wand,
Seem visions of delight.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE
REV. SAMUEL AYSCOUGH, F. S. A.
One of the Librarians of the British Museum, who died Oct. 30, 1804, *in his* 60th *year.*

SHALL He, whose tears for suff'ring Virtue flow'd,
Whose heart with ev'ry social feeling glow'd,
To friendless want his little ALL who gave,
Sleep undistinguish'd in the oblivious grave?
Though virtuous fame all monuments surpass,
The breathing sculpture, and recording brass,
Afflicted Friendship, to thy memory just,
Rears this fair tablet o'er thy honour'd dust,
And bids a distant age, more *grateful* know
That *modest Worth* and AYSCOUGH rest below!
T. M.

Erected by two Friends, { I. M. M. / E. D. B.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

February 27.

Mr. *Baker* presented a Petition from Mr. Bowyer, of Pall-Mall, for leave to enable him to dispose of his extensive collection of pictures, by way of Lottery. Referred to a Committee.

A Petition was presented from the Bakers' Company, praying an additional allowance, in consequence of the advance in salt, and in servants wages.

A Petition from the Carmen's Company, relative to some privileges in the London Docks, was ordered to lie on the Table.

February 28.

Mr. *Fitzpatrick* suggested the propriety of introducing some new regulations into Courts Martial; such as administering oaths to Regimental as well as General Courts, and that no officer should sit as President under 21 years of age.

The *Secretary at War*, in consequence of these suggestions, moved the suspension of the commitment of the Mutiny Bill till they were considered.

Mr. *Wilberforce* moved the second reading of the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and declined making any observations.

General *Gascoyne* strongly opposed the measure, as highly impolitic and dangerous in the present situation of the Country. He contended that there were now very few deaths in the middle passage, owing to the bounty given to surgeons; and that the natives of Africa had no greater claim to our humanity and protection than those born under our own Government. It therefore became the House decidedly, and once for all, to say, that they could by no means agree to such a measure. He then moved that the Bill be read again this day six months.

Mr. *C. Brooke*, Sir *W. Young*, Mr. *Barham*, and General *Tarleton*, also supported the Amendment. General T. made some very severe remarks on the efforts of Mr. Wilberforce to stop a Trade which so greatly contributed to our prosperity He considered the agitation of the subject as unfurling the standard of the rights of man; and having Jacobinism at the bottom of it; and he assured the House, that Mr. Wilberforce some time since received the diploma of Jacobinism from the Jacobins of France, as a reward for his exertions.

Mr. *H. Addington*, Mr. *French*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*, also spoke against the Bill; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Fox* in its favour; when the House divided—For the Amendment 77; against it 70. The Bill was consequently lost.

Previous to the division, Mr. *Pitt* assured Earl *Temple* that he knew nothing of the reported contract for raising a Corps of African Negroes to serve as soldiers.

March 1.

Mr. *Giles* moved that the Act appointing the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry be continued, as many Papers yet remained to be examined.

Sir *W. Elford* condemned the continuance of these Commissioners, as they elected themselves into a criminal judicature, and published *ex parte* statements.

Mr. *Pitt* thought there was no necessity for the motion, and moved the Order of the Day.

Several Members spoke in favour of the original motion: and, on a division for the amendment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there were, Ayes 92, Noes 75. Majority 17.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

The Archbishop of *Canterbury* and the Bishop of *Norwich* took the oaths and their seats.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *W. Russell* made many objections to the Salt Bill, which he considered would raise the price of bread and salt provisions; he therefore moved that it be rejected.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, we were engaged in a War for the defence of the poor as well as the rich; and every means should be adopted for raising the supplies. He denied that it could make any addition to the price of bread, and he should therefore persist in it as originally proposed.

Mr. *Fox* said he never knew a tax more objectionable; and he went into a long argument to shew that it would bear oppressively on the poor who killed and salted their own pork, as it would be an addition of a halfpenny to every pound of meat.

Mr. *Giddy* also spoke against the tax, and advised some other as a substitute. He was followed on the same side by Lord *A. Hamilton*, Alderman *Combe*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*.

Mr. *Rose* insisted that the statement of Mr. Fox, relative to the quantity of salt necessary to salt a hog of 20 score, was an exaggeration of five-sixths: as he had ascertained that, for a hog of 4 score, not more than 14lb. of salt was necessary.

(Mr.

(Mr. F. had stated a bushel and a half to be requisite for 20 score.)

The Bill was then read a second time.

March 5.

Mr. *G. Johnstone* spoke against the Salt Duty as it related to Scotland: after which the Bill passed through the Committee.

Lord *Marsham* reported from the Committee on the Middlesex Election, that G. B. Mainwaring, esq. was not duly elected, but that Sir F. Burdett ought to have been returned.

H. OF LORDS.

March 6.

Lord *Walsingham*, moved that the Committee, considering the complaints against Justice Fox, should report from time to time the evidence relating to the charges, which, if proved, would be a sufficient ground for the removal of the person accused. Agreed to.

Earl *Fortescue* stated that, in 1801, as Lord Lieutenant of Devon, he was called upon to quell an alarming riot, relative to the high price of provisions; but he ascertained that the real cause of the disturbance was a conspiracy amongst the artificers of Plymouth Dock-yard, to raise their wages, and who had joined with the country people in a clamour about the price of corn. These artificers had sent delegates to the men of the other yards, and were in a state of open mutiny. The result was, that Lord St. Vincent appointed a Commission to inquire into the system of combination, and, on their report, he dismissed about 120 of the artificers of Plymouth-dock. Their names and descriptions were also sent to the other Docks, as well as to the Merchants' yards, in order that they might not obtain employment; but he understood that several of them had lately been re-admitted; and the object of his motion was, to discover to what extent this re-admission had taken place, in order that any obloquy might be removed from the Noble Earl at the head of the late Board of Admiralty. He therefore moved for a list of the names of the persons discharged in 1801, and another of such of them as had since been admitted into any of the Dock-yards.

Lord *Melville* said he would not resist the production of the Papers, nor would he enter into any details on the transaction; but, if this motion was to be the ground of any farther proceeding, he should produce Papers which would place the whole transaction in a fair light.

Earl *St. Vincent* said a few words in support of the motion; which was carried, with an amendment of Lord *Melville*, that the numbers and descriptions of the persons discharged should be presented, with the omission of the names.

Lord *King* moved for copies of the depositions of the State Prisoners in Kilmainham-gaol, before the judges, on the 16th and 17th of April; on which Lord *Hawkesbury* moved the adjournment of the House, as he felt it his duty to inquire how far it would be safe to give the information demanded. The adjournment was carried.

In the Commons, the same day, on the Clerk of the Crown erasing the name of Mr. Mainwaring, and inserting that of Sir F. Burdett, Sir *John W. Anderson* moved that Mr. Mainwaring be allowed to petition against the return within 14 days; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Sheridan* stated his intention to move to repeal the Act for establishing a Permanent Additional Force. He began by expressing his surprize at the disapprobation that prevailed when he gave notice of this motion. He admitted that nothing more could be said than had been brought forward by Mr. Windham; but, as it had been shewn that the act was a disgrace to the Statute Book, it was necessary that somebody should move to repeal it. He then remarked on the dignified silence of Mr. Pitt when Mr. Windham's motion was brought forward; and commented in a satirical strain on the exertions of Mr. Canning, whose speech he considered to be of a *catamaran* species, plenty of noise, but little effect. His own opinion, he admitted, was highly favourable to the Volunteer system, which he considered as having struck a panic among our enemies, and, as he had reason to know, had caused the Emperor of France and his Minister to check the threatened invasion, as no enemy could calculate what such a spirit as this Nation has shewn may produce. He professed himself adverse to any reduction of the Militia force; but he wished the Country to be protected by various descriptions, from a conviction that no nation ever retained its liberty long, that entrusted its defence to a hired Army. The measure of the last Session had proved its own inefficiency; and its repeal, instead of damping the spirit of the Country, would tend to its greater security. The Minister, therefore, had been a vainglorious boaster; he had caused his predecessors to be turned out, that he might shew what he could do himself, and it appears he has done nothing. On the first day of the Session he boasted as if he could shew the extraordinary means of this Country for defence. He boasted of the increased Naval force—that we had 50 armed ships added since he came into office. I deny (says he) that we have had one man more to our Military, or any addition to our Naval force. He (Mr. Pitt) seemed

seemed to think that there was something in the character and constitution of the present Administration which challenged such confidence, that all inquiry was precluded.—Here he entered into calculations from the accounts on the Table, to shew that the Disposeable Infantry had not been increased one man beyond its amount in the late Administration; and continued, by asserting that, whatever disposeable force we have to retort the threat of invasion, we are indebted for it to Lord Sidmouth. The failure of the Bill he considered to be ludicrously clear; for nearly 40,000 men had been employed to carry it into effect, and the result was, about four men and a half for each county: the whole county of Kent having produced but 52, and the Cinque Ports only one man. The Bill was therefore an imposition on the publick. "You come (says he) into a parish, and you say, 'Give me a soldier.' The parish officer says, 'I can't, I have not got one.' You then turn round, like an impudent bully, and tell him, 'Very well then, if you don't put 20*l.* in a certain place, I shall find a way of making you."—He then censured the Privy Council for not giving the assistance to the operation of the Bill which they were bound to do. He next elucidated what he insisted was its insufficiency by a variety of ludicrous comparisons; and proceeded to shew that the Naval defence is not equal to what it was during the late Administration. The force which Lord St. Vincent left when he went out of office, was superior to that which exists now. If (says he) you come to examine and sift into the 50 additional ships of war, you will soon find what stuff they are made of. Thirty of them are old West Indiamen: when one of them got to the Downs, the Captain wrote word that she was not fit either to come back or to go on; another, it was stated, could not keep with her convoy, because her convoy sailed faster than her; another of these ships broke her back in the Thames, but still the Government would take her into the service. These, he contended, are the ships of war added to our Navy; and the evil is still worse by the way in which they are manned. Seven sail of the line and a number of good frigates had been dismantled, and yet there were only 700 more seamen and marines than in the late Administration: he therefore inferred, that the late Admiralty wanted no other vindication than to compare it with the present; and, after paying many high compliments to Earl St. Vincent, he reverted to different parts of the Defence Bill; ridiculed Lord Melville, for accepting the office of First Lord of the Admiralty; finally called upon the House to exert their influence in seconding his intentions; and concluded with moving the repeal of the Act.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* began by saying that it was time the House should exhibit some surprize on hearing such a notice as that of Mr. S. immediately after the failure of a similar motion by Mr. Windham; and though he (Mr. S.) had deferred till the present time to make use of the notes he took on that occasion, yet there could be no doubt as to the present decision of the House. Mr. Pitt then shewed that almost every circumstance which had been approved of by Mr. Windham had been censured by Mr. Sheridan; and he proceeded to prove that the very points which he (Mr. W.) had then condemned, had been approved of by him in 1796. Mr. Pitt then contended that the grounds on which the repeal of the Defence Act was moved for, were erroneous; and, as to its pecuniary operation, it was milder than the measure which had preceded it; besides which, it was an important consideration that the present Bill had not commenced its operation till August last.—He then entered into a comparison of the number of men raised previous to the operation of the Bill, and also a statement of the last three months, during which it appeared that no less than 200 men had, on an average, been raised per week, and might be reckoned at 9 or 10,000 men *per annum*. He would ask, was a measure which was furnishing such a number of men at the time when the Country stood in need of a large Military force, to be discarded as nugatory? Notwithstanding the number that had been raised, Mr. S. has stated, that not one man had been added to the Regular Army, and that it was good for nothing but raising fines. It was, in fact, a measure that nearly doubled the recruiting of the Country. He would insist that the House ought to give the Bill a fair trial, merely from the three months he had stated. He then took a comparative view of the defects in the Army of Reserve Act; insisted that the present Bill had answered the purposes for which it had been framed; and argued that there was every probability its success would be still greater in future, as it had already raised three-fifths of the proportion proposed, which he proved from the Papers on the Table; while the present Bill was far more lenient in its operation, and more favourable to the Regular Army than that of the Army of Reserve. He disclaimed the Bill as a pecuniary aid; but, till it was proved by trial to have completely failed, he would contend that the sacrifice was one which we were bound to endure. There were 9000 men raised in England, exclusive of casualties. The

Bounties

Bounties were paid out of the public money, so that this could not be deemed a pecuniary burden on any particular set of individuals. Was it intended, if this Act was repealed, to give up all claims for the penalties both in it and the Army of Reserve Act? It was impossible to dispense with them altogether. The fines incurred by the former Bill were done away by the latter. It would be gross injustice and absurdity to repeal the fines laid on in both Bills; and so far from favouring his (Mr. S's) argument, it rather tends against it. On all these grounds, therefore, he should vote against the motion.

Mr. *Windham*, in answer to the assertions of Mr. Pitt, contended that he had a right to change his mind; and gave his reasons for so doing, by declaring, that in his opinion the Bill was inadequate in every point of view. He insisted that it gave parish officers a vexatious authority, and instanced the apprehension of the Irish labourers last Sunday evening, many of whom were sent on-board the tender, and which, he contended, was procuring men by unfair means; and he insisted that this Bill had raised only 2,000 men out of 80,000 which it was intended to procure.

The Debate continued; and Messrs. *Whitbread, Tierney, Fox*, and Lord *Hamilton*, spoke in favour of the Repeal; and Messrs. *Bragge, Bathurst, Fuller*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, in defence of the Bill. The latter asserted it had raised within the last eight weeks 204 men *per* week, or more than 10,000 *per ann.* The regular force of the Country (Militia included) he reckoned at 252,000, which he concluded was sufficient to enable us to spare a force for offensive operations.

After a reply from Mr. *Sheridan*, the House divided; when there were, for the Repeal 127; against it 267. Majority against the Motion 140.

March 7.

A variety of Petitions, from Scotland, were presented against the Corn Laws.

Mr. *Johnstone* made a strong protest again the Salt Bill; and Mr. *Rose*, in answer, contended that the faith of Parliament had never been pledged to repeal the Salt Tax.

Messrs. *Hurst, Calcraft, Smith*, and *Fox*, also spoke against the Bill; and Mr. *Kinnaird* gave notice that on its third reading he should move to diminish the Duty in Scotland.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

The Earl of *Suffolk* asked the Secretary of State, as there was a great deficiency in our Army, between the force actually in pay and that specified in the Returns on the Table, whether the large sums granted for the expence of the Army for the current year was meant to apply to the whole number at which the Army was calculated in the Returns, or only to those now in actual service?

After some explanation, Earl *Camden* seemed to say that the whole Army specified in the Returns was meant to be comprehended under the Estimates, as it was to be hoped that the deficiencies would be supplied.

The Earl of *Suffolk* desired it to be observed, that the deficiencies were upwards of 70,000 men, the cloathing and pay of whom rendered it necessary that some explanation should be given in what manner so large a sum granted, and unappropriated, was applied.

Lord *King* brought forward his motion relative to our Military Establishment, and began by deprecating the Army of Reserve, of which 38 out of 40,000 were substitutes. He made some observations on the necessity of appointing officers of experience to the Black Corps; and then took a view of the Military force of the last and present year, from which he inferred, that our disposeable infantry was much less this year than last. He therefore moved for a Committee to ascertain the means of improving our Military Establishments.

Earl *Camden* contended there was no necessity for the Committee, as the regiments which were now only 500 strong, would speedily be increased to 1000.

Earls *Stanhope, Romney*, and *Carlisle*, spoke against Mr. Pitt's Defence Act; and were ably answered by Lord *Hawkesbury*, who insisted that we had now 400,000 men, exclusive of the Volunteers; and that, including the Volunteers, Militia, and Fencibles, we had 814,000 men in arms, being above one-fifth of our whole population, and a greater number than ever was raised in France at any period of the Revolution.

Earls *Suffolk* and *Carysfort*, and Lord *Grenville*, spoke in favour of the motion, as did the Duke of *Clarence*; and Lords *Mulgrave, Melville*, and *Sidmouth*, against it; when, on a division, there were for the motion 52; against it 127. Majority 75.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *H. Petty's* motion for Copies of the Examination of the Prisoners in Kilmainham gaol was agreed to, with some exceptions by Mr. Pitt.

March 11.

The adjourned debate on the Report of the Committee on the Middlesex Election of 1804 being resumed, Mr. *Adam*, Counsel

Counsel for the Sheriffs, spoke for three hours and a half, to prove that they had not acted wilfully corrupt, in the case of any of the fictitious votes; and concluded by conjuring the House to believe in the complete innocence of his clients.

Mr. *Rose* then moved the first Resolution, and insisted that the case had been made out on clear and undisputed evidence. He detailed several facts to prove the partiality of the Sheriffs, particularly their suffering a person to be whipped opposite the hustings, in imitation of the flogging in Cold Bath Fields, and allowing the flags of Sir F. Burdett to come in, while they refused admission to those of Mr. Mainwaring.

Mr. *P. Moore* asserted that the remarks of the last speaker were a mass of trifling frivolity; and denied that the Sheriffs had acted with any partiality.

Mr. *Gibbs*, in a maiden speech, censured the conduct of the Sheriffs, and declared that he thought no person a degree removed from an ideot would have suffered the Isleworth Millers to deliver their votes. "The Sheriffs forbad the voters to answer any questions. The means they took to obtain their information, proved that they had no other object but to return Sir F. Burdett. The 14th day, the majority was in favour of Mr. Mainwaring. The 15th, the Mill-voters, and the *Old Whigs*, as they were called, among whom were Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Erskine, had turned the day; and the Baronet was got in by violence, partiality, corruption, and fraud."

After some observations from Sir *W. Wynne*, Lord *Henniker*, and Mr. *Fuller*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved an Amendment to the proposed Resolution, which made it stand thus:—"Resolved that the conduct and practices of R. A. Cox, esq. and Sir W. Rawlins, as stated in the Resolutions of the Committee, as well as in refusing to refer to the Land-tax Assessments, was inconsistent with their duty, contrary to law, and a breach of the privileges of the House."

This Amendment was carried; and, on the motion of Mr. *Rose*, the *Speaker* issued his warrant for the commitment of the above-mentioned Sheriffs to Newgate.

H. OF LORDS.

March 12.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the 22 Millions Loan, the Postage Duty, Quarantine, and some Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on a motion for the 2d reading of the Husbandry Horse Bill, Mr. *Plumer* spoke against it, on the ground that the farmer could better afford to contribute towards the exigencies of the State when corn was sold for one fourth of the price which it now bears, than he can at present; and, though it had been said that the Tax would ultimately fall upon the consumer, yet this was a time when every new imposition on the lower orders of the people was objectionable.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, however, expressed his doubts whether it was possible to produce a Tax with less exceptions. He then made a variety of calculations, in order to prove the smallness of the sum which every inhabitant would have to pay.

Sir *W. Wynne* was decidedly against the Tax, as being oppressive by its equal bearing upon bad as upon good land, the former requiring a greater number of horses to till it.

Messrs. *Fox*, *H Williams*, *Coke*, *Dickens*, *Bastard*, *S. Stanhope*, *Grey*, *Fuller*, *Fellowes Baker*, and *Giles*, all spoke against the Tax; and the only person who said any thing in its support was Mr. *Canning*.

The question being at length loudly called for, there were for the 2d reading of the Bill 73, against it 76. The Bill was consequently lost by a Majority of three.

A conversation then ensued upon the Salt Tax, in which the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said he did not mean to apply the Tax the same in Scotland as in England.

On a division, there were for the third reading 92, against it 54. Majority 38. The Bill was then passed.

The Property Bill was next passed; a clause proposed by Earl *Temple*, for the exemption of Subaltern Officers, being rejected.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, March 12. This Gazette contains a letter from Capt. F. F. Gardner, of the Princess Charlotte, to Admiral Duckworth, announcing the capture of Le Regulus French privateer brig, from Guadaloupe, of 14 guns and 84 men.—The vessel is an exceeding fast sailer, and perfectly fit for service.

Admiralty-office, March 14. Letter from Adm. Rainier, Commander in Chief in the East Indies, dated Trident, October 18, 1804.

On the 17th, Monf. Linois had seized on some country boats off Masulipatam-road, who gave him the intelligence of his Majesty's ship Wilhelmina having left that

that road a few days before for Vizagapatam-road, with the Princess Charlotte Indiaman in convoy; and accordingly he dashed into that road in the forenoon of the 18th, and commenced a furious attack with the Marengo and frigates on his Majesty's ship the Centurion, of 50 guns, whom I had a few days before substituted for the Wilhelmina, having ordered the latter to proceed to Calcutta with the Bengal and Asia Indiamen, who had some treasure on-board. For the particulars of what followed, I beg leave to refer their Lordships to Capt. James Lind's letter of the 19th, whom I had given an acting order to command that ship in the absence of Capt. J. S. Rainier, left dangerously ill at sick quarters. The gallant and spirited conduct displayed by Capt. Lind, his officers and crew, in the defence of his Majesty's ship Centurion, against so great a superiority of force, under every advantage on the part of the assailants, with the compleat defeat given the French Admiral and squadron in the conclusion, merits every encomium, and, I trust, will be honoured with their Lordships approbation. For my part, I do not hesitate to rank this brilliant action with the most famous of the defensive kind recorded in the annals of the British Navy.

Centurion, in Vizagapatam Road, Sept. 19.

Sir, Yesterday morning, whilst at anchor in this roadsted, and waiting till the Indiaman, the Princess Charlotte, and the country ship the Barnaby, the two ships you directed me to convoy to Madras, were loaded, three ships, were perceived under the land to the South-West, coming down before the wind, with all sail set. About half past nine A. M. it was seen that the strange ships were enemies, and were a line of battle ship and two frigates; the line of battle ship hoisted, with her colours, a flag at the mizen top-mast-head, and I believe was the Marengo, Admiral Linois, and I shall so call her in this letter. The frigates appeared to be of 36 or 40 guns. For the information of the convoy, the signal of an enemy being in sight was hoisted, and soon afterwards one for the convoy, as they were best able to put into a port in view. This was done that the two ships that we had taken under convoy might get close in shore for protection, or, if necessary, to be run on it; The Barnaby complied with this signal; she ran in-shore, but unfortunately afterwards got into the surf, and was totally lost.

About 10 A. M. the headmost of the enemy's ships, a frigate, was about half a mile from the Centurion, without any colours flying. Several shot were fired at her. About the same time the cable was cut, and topsails sheeted home, which were already loose for the purpose; by this means the broadside was brought to bear upon the enemy, and prevented the ship being boarded or raked; by this manœuvre, likewise, a frigate, that was within a cable's length of the Centurion, and appeared to have an intention to board, got a close and well-directed broadside into her: the action soon became general; the three enemy's ships directed their fire on the Centurion, their only object, for the Princess Charlotte Indiaman had very early struck her colours. The Centurion stood in-shore, the Marengo and one frigate on the starboard quarter, the other frigate on the larboard; they were all less than half a mile distant, and kept firing, which the Centurion returned. Her fire was chiefly directed against the Marengo. About a quarter before eleven the French ships stood to sea; and immediately after this I got on-board, though with much difficulty and danger. I had been on-shore to expedite the sailing of the convoy, and was not present in this early part of the action, for, till now, the Centurion had been under the direction of Lieut. James Robert Philips, the first lieutenant; and before I proceed any farther in this account, permit me to notice the judicious conduct of this deserving and old officer, and his gallant defence of the ship against so superior a force as that of the enemy. I hope, Sir, his conduct will be thought worthy of a reward, and that he will be esteemed deserving of promotion.

On my coming on-board, I found the sails and rigging so very much cut as to render the ship not in a state to be worked, and therefore anchored at the back of the surf, about a mile and a half to the North-east of the town; this situation was the best I had in my power to take, both for defence, and to prevent her falling into the possession of the enemy if overpowered. —A battery of three guns at the town, under the command of Col. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th regiment, had kept a fire on the enemy whilst within reach in the roadsted, but now we were too far distant to receive any support from it. I sent on-shore to request guns might be brought on the beach nearer us; this was a thing, I have been since convinced of, totally impracticable, or it would have been done. We prepared again for action; and whilst thus employed, the enemy, in the offing, wore and stood towards us; the Marengo, after having repeatedly tried the range of her guns, came to an anchor abreast of us, and about a mile distant; clewed up her top-sails, furled her courses, and commenced cannonading. This threatening appearance of being determined to persevere, and to succeed,

ceed, only served to animate the officers and men of his Majesty's ship to greater exertions of defence with the lower deck guns, the only ones that would reach the enemy, for she was too far distant for the carronades, but all the enemy's reached us. In the mean time one of the frigates kept under sail on our quarter, and nearer than the Marengo, and annoyed us much by her fire; the other frigate carried off the Indiaman from her achorage in the road.—At a quarter past one P. M. nearly two hours after this cannonading commenced, and which had been kept up with vigour on both sides, the Marengo cut her cable, hoisted her gib, and stood to sea. By some of her last shot our cable was cut, and we made some sail, and got further off-shore before we brought up with the sheet anchor. When the Marengo first made sail, I supposed she intended to make a short stretch, tack, and renew the action nearer, and made all necessary preparations to receive her; but she, frigates, and prize Indiaman, stood to sea, and a little before sunset, made up to the North-east, towards the bottom of the bay.—What damage the enemy has sustained, or from what cause they declined farther contest with us, I cannot tell. After this full account of the transactions of the day, I feel it a duty incumbent on me not only to repeat the high sense I have of Lieut. Philips' services, but likewise to inform you that the other lieutenants of this ship, Lieuts. David Pringle, Richard Coote, and William Fairbrother Carrol, displayed great gallantry and spirit on the occasion; the last-mentioned, Lieut. Carrol, though a young officer, has seen much service, and as his commission of lieutenant is not yet confirmed by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, may I request that you will be pleased to represent his great merit, to induce their Lordships to do it. To the zeal and energy of Lieut. Warring of the Marines I am much indebted. To insert any thing in this letter in praise of the behaviour of the veteran and gallant crew of his Majesty's ship Centurion, must be needless to you, Sir, who are well acquainted with it, but I cannot refrain from saying that they displayed great experience and cool courage; and the good discipline of the ship was conspicuous, and does great credit to their proper commander, Capt. Rainier. His Majesty's ship has received considerable damage in her masts, yards, and rigging. The foremast, mizenmast, and mainyard, are badly wounded, as well as several smaller masts and yards; several shot remain in the bottom, between wind and water, one came through into the gunner's store-room; but for your full information of particulars, there accompany this detailed reports of damages sustained in the gunner's, boatswain's, and carpenter's departments, as far as they have been yet ascertained. It is with pleasure I acquaint you that very few men, considering the long action, have suffered, none were killed, and only nine wounded, one of them is since dead, the others are not in apparent danger.—I have received all the assistance that this place could afford me from Col. A. Campbell, of his Majesty's 74th Highland regiment, Commanding Officer of the District, and from all the Company's Servants, both civil and military, at this settlement.

I am, &c. James Lind.

List of Ships taken, destroyed, and recaptured, by the Ships under the command of Adm. Rainier, in the East Indies, between Dec. 21, 1803, and Nov. 1, 1804.

French Ship Clarisse, of 12 guns and 157 men: taken by the Albion and Sceptre, Dec 21, 1803, in lat. 1. deg. 18 min. S. long. 95 deg. 20 min. E.—French Chasse Marée Passe par Tout, of 2 guns, six swivels, and 25 men; taken by the St. Florenzo, Jan 14, 1804, off Mount Dilly.—French brig L'Espeigle, of 4 guns, (4-pounders) and 36 men; taken by La Dedaigneuse, Dec. 14, 1803, off Cochin.—French brig Les Freres Unis, of 8 guns (9 and 6-pounders, pierced for 16 guns), 134 men, and 140 tons; taken by the Caroline, Jan. 6, 1804, in the Bay of Bengal.—French ship General De Caen, of 26 guns (9-pounders, and heavy carronades), 200 men, and 360 tons; taken by the Caroline, Feb. 4, 1804, between the Cows and Andaman Isles.—French brig L'Alfred, of 14 guns (6 and 4-pounders), 75 men, and 110 tons; taken by the Sheerness, May 5, 1804, off Point de Galle.—French schooner Zephyr, of 4 men and 90 tons, laden with 114 Slaves; taken by the Terpsichore, Aug. 27, 1804, off Grande Port.—French brig La Jeune Clementine, of 15 men, laden with 180 Slaves; taken by the Sir Edward Hughes Indiaman, July 12, 1804, in lat. 4 deg. 18 min. S. long. 64 deg. E.

(Signed) Peter Rainier.

[Capt. Musgrave, of the Kitty privateer of London, announces the capture of a Spanish privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men, 10 days from St Andero, after an engagement of an hour and a half. The Kitty had one man killed and two dangerously wounded. The Spaniards had four killed and 14 wounded.

This Gazette likewise contains the account of Col. Monson's retreat, &c. in India, the substance of which is given in our Abstract of Foreign Occurrences, p. 289.]

Admiralty-office, March 23. Letter from Capt. Farquhar, late Commander of the Acheron Bomb, to W. Marsden, esq. dated in Malaga Prison, Feb. 12.

Sir, You will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the inclosed copy of an account, transmitted to Lord Nelson, of the capture and destruction of his Majesty's sloop Arrow, Capt. Vincent, and Acheron bomb, under my command, acquainting their Lordships that, from the uncertain state I am in with respect to the safety of Capt. Vincent, or to what port he may have been carried, I have thought it my duty not to let an opportunity slip of giving his Lordship the earliest information, as well as the Commanding Officer at Gibraltar, that immediate assistance and protection might be afforded to the convoy. ART. FARQUHAR.

Proceedings of his Majesty's Bomb Vessel Acheron, Sunday, Feb 3.

My Lord, At day-light two strange sail were seen from the mast-head, bearing about E. S. E. of us; at eight A. M. they had considerably neared us; we were at this time in the rear of the convoy. About half-past 10, the Arrow asked, *per* telegraph, my opinion of ships to the Eastward; I immediately wore ship and stood towards them; observed the headmost ship to shorten sail, by hauling down the studding sails; made signal 612 to the Arrow, then hoisted the private signal, and continued upon a wind standing to them; at quarter past 11 made the signal for their being suspicious (they not having answered the private signal). I was now so near as to be able to observe they were frigates, and at half-past 11 to discover that they had their spare anchors in their main chains, which immediately led me to suppose that they were French. At 50 minutes past 11 wore ship, and made all sail towards the Arrow, who had by this time quitted her tow, and made signal for convoy to continue the same course, although ships of war acted otherwise. At half past 12 P. M. (Monday per log) hoisted our colours and fired a gun, which they paid no attention to. Signals 360 and 322 were then made to the Arrow, who immediately made signal to the convoy for an enemy, and to make all possible sail to the appointed rendezvous, which was repeated. The frigates had by this time made all possible sail in chace of us, but the wind being light and variable from the Eastward, we rather gained upon them. At half-past 4 P. M. having joined the Arrow, I went on-board; Capt. Vincent appeared satisfied they were enemy's ships; they were now about five miles from us; it was resolved to make sail, and keep in the rear of the convoy, for their protection. It was calm until 11 P. M. when a breeze sprung up from the W. S. W. wore ship, and stood towards the Arrow. At 12 she hailed, and desired we would keep in her wake in close order. At two A. M. saw two sail upon the lee bow; called the hands to quarters. At half past came up with them, and discovered they were two of the convoy. At a quarter past 4 A. M. saw two other ships standing to us on the opposite tack. At 45 minutes past four the Arrow hailed the headmost ship, then passing under her lee; being in close order, she soon came abreast of the Acheron. I saw she was a large frigate prepared to engage. I hailed her, asking what ship is that? she answered, what ship are you? and immediately gave us her broadside of round and grape, which did us very considerable damage in rigging and sails, besides carrying away the slings of the main-yard, and main-top-gallant-yard in the slings, but did not kill or wound any one; we returned her fire, then hove about, and gave her the guns from the other side, and kept up the fire while our shot would reach her. The Arrow bore up and raked her. At or about half past five the second frigate passed the Arrow (then laying-to upon the starboard tack) without firing; a little afterwards she appeared as if intending to wear, and having her stern towards the Acheron, we gave her two rounds from the larboard guns. She then hauled her wind, and stood towards the other frigate. The people were now employed in splicing the rigging and getting another top-gallant-yard and sail ready to send aloft. At day-light observed the enemy had French colours flying, and one of the frigates bearing a commodore's pendant. They then wore, and stood to us: answered our signal, and repeated the annul to one of the ships of the convoy; bore up to close the Arrow; at seven she hailed us, and desired we would keep in her wake, in close order; made sail in the starboard tack, closing with the enemy; at 25 minutes past seven, the headmost frigate being abreast of the Arrow, and within half musket-shot, fired her broadside at her, which was immediately returned; at 30 minutes past seven she was abreast of us, and gave us a broadside; we then commenced action with her, which we continued until the second frigate, which was the Commodore's, came up to and fired into us (having engaged the Arrow in passing); we now turned our fire upon this ship until we came up with the Arrow, who had put her helm a-weather and was [illegible] raking her; we hauled our wind to clear the Arrow, who appeared to be wearing; I hailed, and asked if he meant to again come to the wind on the starboard tack, but could not under-

stand

stand what he said; as soon as clear of the Arrow, we again directed our fire against the Commodore's ship, which we continued until eight, when, with the greatest grief, I saw the Arrow obliged to strike, being no longer able to contend with the great superiority of force opposed to her. She had, I conceive, received much damage in the act of wearing; the wind being light, she lay a considerable time with her head to the enemy. The Acheron being now very much disabled in masts, sails, and rigging, and part of her stern-post carried away, I considered farther resistance on my part could answer no good; and, unwilling to sacrifice the lives of men who had given me the highest proof of their courage, I determined to make what sail I could, with little hopes of saving the ship, but with a view of prolonging the time of my being captured, to give the convoy the better chance of escaping. The superiority in sailing of the enemy's ship rendered the chace but short; at three quarters past eight, having received one broadside and part of another, and the enemy now very near us, with the greatest mortification and sorrow I was obliged to surrender to the French frigate L'Hortense, of 44 guns, commanded by Mons. De la Marre La Mallerie, who, finding her much disabled, as soon as the officers and ship's company were removed, set her on fire.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Admiral Cochrane, dated Northumberland, off the Bar of Lisbon, March 6, announcing the capture of the Spanish privateer schooner Fama, of four guns and 62 men, by the Circe frigate, on the 1st of March, off Oporto.—It also contains an Order in Council, dated 21st March, for taking off the quarantine imposed by the Order of November 14, on ships from Carolina.]

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 19. In the sitting of the Senate yesterday, M. Talleyrand made a report to his Majesty, which, he said, related to the most important interests of the Empire. He stated that for several months the eyes of all Europe had been turned towards Italy; and that all powers began to think it time that the fate of this great country should be decided. On recollecting the immense glory which his Majesty had acquired in that territory, the general wish was, that Italy should derive, from the honour of having decided the fate of the last war, the advantage to exist by herself. Hence, Italy having been always the object of his Majesty's care, it remained for him, her conqueror, to decide upon her fate; she having been the first to proclaim her admiration and gratitude, and to express her wish to attach herself for ever to his great destiny.

M. Talleyrand then took a view of the objections which the Emperor raised against the union of the two crowns in the same person; and asserted that it was the wish of all Italy that he should assume the sovereignty of it, in order to protect it from the danger which the establishment of great powers and armies in its neighbourhood presented. Having concluded with a high panegyric on the wisdom and virtues of the Emperor, M. de Marescalchi, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Italian Republic, then mounted the Tribune, and read the following Statute:

"NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution, King of Italy, to all those to whom these shall come, greeting.

ART. I. The EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, NAPOLEON, is King of Italy. II. The Crown of Italy is hereditary by direct and lawful descent, whether natural or adopted, from male to male, to the perpetual exclusion of females and their descendants; with this restriction, that the right of adoption is not to extend to any person who is not a citizen of the French empire, or of the kingdom of Italy. III. At the period that the foreign armies shall have evacuated the state of Naples, the Ionian isles, and the island of Malta, the Emperor NAPOLEON will transmit the Crown of Italy to one of his male children, whether natural or adopted. IV. From the date of that period, the crown of Italy shall no longer be united to that of France, in the same person; and the successors of NAPOLEON I. in the kingdom of Italy, shall reside constantly in the Italian Republic. V. In the course of the present year, the Emperor NAPOLEON, with the advice of the Council of State, and the Deputation of the Electoral Colleges, shall give to the Italian Monarchy a Constitution, founded on the same basis with that of the French Empire, and upon the same principles with the laws which he has already given to Italy.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Counter-signed) MARESCALCHI."

The different authorities of the Italian Monarchy having taken the oath of fidelity,

lity, his Majesty addressed them in a long speech; in which he took a view of his conquests, and observed that the strength and power of the French Empire were exceeded by the moderation of her political concerns. As a proof of this moderation, he proceeded to shew that the provinces of Germany, which would have been lost for ever but for the generous protection of the French, had been restored; that Austria, notwithstanding her unsuccessful wars, had acquired the State of Venice; that Holland was declared independent as soon as she was conquered; that Switzerland was conquered and set free; all of which were striking proofs of the liberality of the French nation. His Majesty concluded with the following declaration:

"We have accepted, and we will place on our head, the iron crown of the antient Lombards, for the purpose of new tempering it, to consolidate it, that it may not be broken in the midst of the tempests which menace it, so long as the Mediterranean shall not be restored to its pristine state, But we do not hesitate to declare, that we will transmit this crown to one of our lawful children, natural or adopted, the day when we shall be without alarm for that independence which we have guaranteed to the other States of the Mediterranean."

The *Moniteur*, of the 30th of March, contains a decree of the Senate, admitting to the rights of French Citizenship Prince Camille Borghese, brother-in-law to the Emperor. In the same paper of the 27th, is a detailed account of the baptism of Prince Napoleon Louis. The ceremony was performed with great pomp by the Pope, in the Grand Gallery of St. Cloud, which was richly decorated. The young Prince was held over the font by the Emperor and his mother. A splendid entertainment was afterwards provided, of which the Pope, the Cardinals, Archbishops, &c. partook; and the whole concluded with dramatic representations and fire-works, to the great joy of the public!

Their Imperial Majesties of France set off from Paris on their journey to Italy on the 31st ult. The French papers say the Empress will *assist* at her husband's coronation at Milan; by which it is understood that she will be crowned at the same time.

Buonaparte, on leaving Paris, directed that no public dispatch of doubtful success should be printed until it had previously received his inspection; but that any favourable news should receive immediate publicity. After his coronation, he is to make a tour of the Southern provinces of France.

The ceremony of the coronation is to take place on the 23d of May. The corps of Imperial Guards, Mamelukes, &c. to accompany Buonaparte to Milan, will consist of 3,223 men, and 1570 horses.

One of the French Papers gives the following reflections on the change about to occur in Italy: "Not only will the recent change in the government of Italy consolidate the peace of the Continent, but it will also conduce to general peace: because, if England and Russia wish to keep Malta, and rule the Mediterranean, they must necessarily consent to see the Crowns of France and Italy remain united in the same head."

The *Moniteur* of the 2d inst. contains a long *Senatus Consultum* relative to the Regency of the Kingdom of Italy, the Grand Officers of the kingdom, and the oaths to be taken. The majority of the Kings of Italy is fixed at 18 years; till they are 18, the kingdom is to be governed by a Regent, who must be at least 25.

It is said, that Buonaparte has notified to most of the Courts of Europe, in letters written by himself, his acceptance of the Crown of Italy. At a general pacification, this Crown will, it is said, be transferred by him to Prince Eugene Beauharnois, in whose favour a matrimonial treaty is reported to be on foot with the Queen of Etruria. If this event should take place; the latter country, the Republic of Genoa, and the Italian Republic, will form but one State.

A letter from Altona says, that Massena will have the command of the army destined against England; Augereau that against Ireland; and Marmont that which is to land in Scotland. All these preparations are said to be completed.

Rear Admiral Lacrosse is appointed to the command of the Boulogne flotilla, in the room of Admiral Bruix, deceased.

Some Toulon fishermen have been hanged on suspicion of giving information respecting the French fleet to the British; and notice has been given to the rest of this body, that any future communication with the English, upon any occasion, will subject them to like punishment.

A very curious Anecdote is in circulation, relative to Buonaparte at the Theatre François: "He had commanded the play, and appeared with a very brilliant retinue, when an orange was thrown upon the stage; several voices exclaimed '*Ouvrez l'Orange*' 'Open the Orange'! A principal actor came forward, and, in compliance with the universal wish, opened the orange; wherein he found a paper containing a 20 livre piece of gold coin. Several voices again exclaimed, '*Lisez le papier; Lisez le papier!!*' 'Read the paper; Read the paper.' It was repeated

peated with like earnestness. But before he complied, the Actor looked towards the Imperial Box; when Buonaparte, fancying it might be some compliment to himself, nodded assent. The Actor then read aloud the following words: '*Jettez l'ecorse prenez votre* Louis!' 'Renounce the Corsican (or, literally throw away the rind), and take your Louis!' The rapturous bursts of applause which ensued from every part of the house on these words being uttered, was not to be described. Buonaparte quitted the Theatre, and returned to his palace in the utmost dismay."—To this tale, however, we cannot give much credit. The French Theatres, particularly when Buonaparte is present, are too full of spies and police officers to leave any share of probability either to the action or the applause.

HOLLAND.

Private accounts from Holland state, that French morals have lately made a rapid progress in that country. Several young ladies (some of them of the first respectability) have eloped from their parents, and given their hands to French adventurers. It has often happened, that a former wife has arrived, shortly after the marriage, to claim her husband.

ITALY.

A variety of decrees have been issued by the Consulta to the people of Italy, on the subject of their new government; all of which are replete with fulsome adulation on the genius and character of Buonaparte. One of these proclamations, after an explanation of the new measures about to be adopted, adds the following apostrophe: "People of Italy, expand your hearts to hope and to exultation! War this moment commences the course of your brilliant destinies! To what glory and prosperity ought you not to aspire? Your king will soon be amongst you; he will come less to ornament his august head with the crown, than to witness your wants, and to provide a definitive organization to secure your tranquillity."

The Principality of Piombino has been given to Madame Bacciochi, sister of Buonaparte.

Advices from Naples state, that after the arrival of dispatches from Petersburg, Prince Cardito was deputed by the Neapolitan Government to wait on the French Commander in Chief. The result of the interview was, that the orders for taking possession of the forts of the capital were countermanded by General St. Cyr.

In a late inundation of the Tiber, more than 100 persons lost their lives in the neighbourhood of Rome. It has been ascertained by M. Vince, a celebrated Italian engineer, that at this inundation of the Tiber, the water rose forty-two Roman palms above its ordinary level, which is on the whole higher than in any former inundation. The event was so extraordinary, and so disastrous in its consequences, that a monument is to be erected on the banks to perpetuate it. The greatest preceding inundation occurred in 1750, but that of the present year was four palms higher. On the 31st of January, all the neighbouring plains round the city were covered; and in the Jewish division, the water rose to the first stories, and did not retire to its bed till the day of the Purification.

SWITZERLAND.

In the course of the last spring several antient monuments were discovered at Bois-de-Vaux, at a small distance from Lausanne. This discovery was made by accident in working at the mines. According to some authors, it was the site of the supposed city of Carpentras; and, according to others, of the antient Lausanne.

GERMANY.

A Philosophical sect is discovered to have been concerned in a conspiracy to carry the Duchess of Wirtemberg to France.

A Letter from Hamburgh, under date April 5, says—"This day arrived here Senator Schulte, the Hamburgh Deputy at Paris; and the political information he brings with him does not seem to be of a favourable kind. Orders have been given to employ an additional number of hands, to accelerate the demolition of the antient and celebrated works of this fortress; all its artillery, excepting a few pieces, together with other military stores, have been sold by public auction; and the city of Lubeck follows the example."

On the 27th ult. the last pieces of cannon remaining in the arsenals of Hanover were removed by the French; every other article of value was previously carried off. Three encampments are to be formed in the Electorate during the present month.

The French have imposed a fresh requisition on the unfortunate Hanoverians; namely, tents for the intended encampments. The French General has ordered all the gunpowder stores to be removed out of the Electorate.

The difficulty of paying the French army in Hanover is so great, that Bernadotte has been obliged to issue the following order: "All the farmers of domainal property, and their dependencies, shall be bound to pay in advance to the Treasury of the Chamber of Finances the half of what they owe, annually, at three equal periods." Thus the farmers are considered as the creditors of the Treasury; and every farmer, who does not pay at the time prescribed, shall lose his

farm,

farm, and be responsible for the sums not carried to the Treasury.

Accounts from Hanover, of the 5th, mention the arrival there of 4000 ragged conscripts, who will speedily be cloathed at the expence of the Hanoverians. On the 2d, the Deputation of the States issued a decree for a third war contribution, for six months from the 1st of April. By this decree, a tax of six *per cent.* is laid on landed property, houses, and stock in trade; three *per cent.* on public salaries; two *per cent* on the rents of farms; 6s. per month on servants of both sexe in the towns, and 3s. on those in country districts; and about 3s. *per* month on all tutors, governesses, stewards, and clerks. M. de Meding left Hanover on the 5th inst. for Lubeck, to demand another loan of that city.

RUSSIA.

According to the Parish Registers of Russia, the number of marriages in 1803, was 300,470; that of births, 1,270,311; that of deaths, 791,973. Hence it appears, that the number of births exceeded that of deaths, 478,368; the population, therefore, encreased in one year nearly half a million.

It was reported at Semlin, the beginning of last month, that 150,000 Russian troops are assembled on the frontiers of Wallachia; that they are to march through Servia for Albania, and afterwards to embark for the Seven Islands.

It appears by accounts from Constantinople, that the Russians mean to establish themselves at Phare; several frigates having arrived there, and sailed up the river.

The Pacha of Akika, the capital of Turkish Georgia, having discovered a correspondence between the Russians, some individuals, and two Greek Priests, had caused the two latter to be beheaded. The Russian General at Teflis, when acquainted with this circumstance, is said to have marched a body of troops against Akika.

The Emperor of Russia has granted ample emancipation to the Jews in his dominions. An Ukase of the 9th ult. grants them the privilege of educating their children in any of the Schools and Universities of the Empire; or they may establish schools at their own expence. Such Jews as may become Magistrates, if in Poland, must wear the Polish habit, and in Russia that of Germany. The Jews are separated into four classes, labourers, mechanics, merchants, and citizens. All the labourers are declared free, and, as well as mechanics, have the liberty of purchasing uncultivated land; which, after five years, is to be free from all taxes. Those not able to purchase, will have lands assigned them. The Rabbins are prohibited from inflicting punishments, such as severe fasts, execrations, &c. under the penalty of 50 rix-dollars for the first offence, 100 for the second; and banishment to Siberia for the third.

TURKEY.

The Wahabites, previous to their late defeat, kept all the neighbouring provinces in a state of terror. Their entrance into Yumboo was marked with the most horrid excesses; they plundered all the shrines of their treasure, having, by torture, extorted from the priests a knowledge of the secret places in which it was deposited. On every occasion of resistance, they put the vanquished to death, without discrimination as to sex or age; and have carried several hundred females into captivity.

ASIA.

Holkar lost a large portion of his artillery in crossing the rivers, during his late movement towards Delhi. Many of the guns, on the waters subsiding, were recovered by the English.

At the date of the last accounts from Delhi, Nawab Allee was encamped in the neighbourhood of Kalingur, having had several severe skirmishes with the enemy, who had destroyed numerous villages, and razed some forts, in the expectation of finding treasure.

The remains of Tantia's army, which had retired to the jungles, have been cut to pieces by the Hill Chieftains; and a strong corps, which Holkar sent to act with them, shared the same fate, having been surprised in a defile.

The Jeypour Rajah has delivered to Captain Gardner, the British Resident, some emissaries, sent by Holkar to engage him and his people in hostilities against the English.

Scindea has withdrawn his troops from the ceded territories; and the forts of Powangur Dohud and Asserghur have, in consequence, been delivered up to him.

The Rajah of Travancore, being desirous to obtain Braminical honours, but being ineligible on account of family descent, caused a golden cow, of great magnitude, to be formed, and, at a recent public festival, walked through the body of the statue; by which ceremony, he became consecrated, and has since been numbered in the highest rank of Bramins.

Accounts from Java, received *via* Madras, state the recent dispute between the King of Bantum and the Dutch to have arisen from some mercantile dealings. A deputation from the latter waited on the king to remonstrate; but, instead of hearing them, he threw them into dungeons, and afterwards refused a considerable sum for their ransom. The Dutch, failing in other expedients, fomented a conspiracy, in

in which the king was soon after assassinated by his brother.

The following passage is contained in Lord Melville's correspondence with Marquis Wellesley, on the subject of building ships of war at Prince of Wales's Island: "It has recently become my duty to examine this subject to the bottom; for the state of oak-timber in Great Britain, and the difficulty of finding an equivalent substitute for it, either in Europe or America, joined to our increasing demands for the Navy, has rendered it a matter of indispensable necessity to look to India for material assistance."

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Mr. Jefferson has been re-elected President, and Mr. G. Clinton elected Vice-President of America.

Mr. Jefferson delivered his inaugural speech to the Congress on the 4th ult. on the occasion of his re-election.

The Legislature of New-York is about to sell the unappropriated lands in that State, for the purpose of establishing, by the produce, public schools.

With a view to the suppression of the Slave Trade in America, Congress is about to impose a tax of ten dollars on every slave imported into the United States.

Jan 18. The American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia this day elected the HUMANE Dr. HAWES, of Spital-square, London, a Member of their Society.

Dispatches received by Government from Tortola state, that on the 1st ult. a vessel arrived there express from St. Christopher's with an account that a French squadron, consisting of five sail of the line (one a three decker), three frigates, and two brigs, had arrived at Martinique on the 19th February, and on the 21st landed 3000 troops in Prince Rupert's Bay.—The following letter from the Governor explains the particulars of this event:

"Head Quarters, Prince Rupert's, Dominica, Feb. 24, 1805.

"Sir,—You will inform the Commander in Chief of the Naval and Land Forces, that a force from France, consisting of one three decker, two 74's, frigates, &c. with troops on board, invested this island on the 20th, and made good their landing on the following day. They were successfully resisted by the gallant troops under my command, and were repeatedly driven back.—The ships of the line in vain attempted to silence the batteries; but unfortunately, the town being on fire, and the militia on the right, notwithstanding their spirited conduct, being repeatedly driven back, I deemed it prudent to allow the Council to capitulate for the town of Roseau and its dependencies; while I attempted, by forced marches, to get into Prince Rupert's with what force I could collect; in which I succeeded, and now wait their attack on this post, with a well-grounded expectation that his Majesty's regular and militia forces will again distinguish themselves. —I retreated from Roseau on the 21st at four P. M. and I understand the terms I presented were acceded to.—I ordered none to be accepted that were not honourable, and desired the French Commander not to allow his troops to disgrace themselves by plundering, or any other wantonness.—You are hereby ordered to sail immediately, and make the first island you can; if the privateers in the Guadaloupe channel should prevent you from turning to windward, make Montserrat or Antigua.

(Signed) G. PREVOST."

"To the Master of the sloop Endeavour: to be delivered to the Commander in Chief of all Land and Naval forces, or to the President or Governor of the first Island you make."

Intelligence, however, has been received from Demerara, which announces the retreat of the French from Dominica.

The Captain of the Demerara has made the following communication upon the subject to Lloyd's Coffee-house:

"Liverpool, April 20.

"Gentlemen,—For the information of the public at large, I take the opportunity to inform you, that I sailed from Demerara, in the ship Demerara, on the 5th of March, and passed Barbadoes on the 8th, late in the evening; in passing Carlisle Bay, a boat came off with Mr. Hutton and Mr. Dare on board, who remained with me about half an hour; they are both Gentlemen of respectability, and well known to the merchants of Liverpool; they informed me, that the last account they had of the French force was, that they had left Dominica, after having captured and burned all the ships at Roseau, and exacted from the inhabitants of that place and the country adjacent a large sum. As we ran down along the island about nine or ten at night, we heard many guns firing, which we supposed was an alarm for a strange fleet," &c. &c.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant, PETER ENGLISH, Master of the ship Demerara."

A body of Caribs, French Negroes, and others, to the number of six hundred, are stated to have formed a settlement in the heights of Washelaboa, in the island of St. Vincent: they are reported, by a negro woman who was taken prisoner by them, and detained several months, to be well armed.

CEREMONY

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, AT WINDSOR-CASTLE, ON THE 23d OF APRIL, BEING ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

This magnificent ceremony, which has strongly excited the public attention for several days, and has been enhanced in interest and value by the peculiar care bestowed upon it by our most Gracious Sovereign, took place this day. The last Installation of Knights of the Garter was on the 25th July, 1771; but the vacancies by death in the Order have continued to be filled up as before. Upon the occasion of the Union with Ireland, his Majesty, on the 31st January, 1801, issued his Royal Proclamation, investing the Knights elect with all the rights, privileges, &c. of the Order, as fully, and to all intents and purposes the same, as if they had been actually installed. The instantaneous effect of this measure was, that the Knights elect, who had before only the privileges of wearing the Blue Ribbon, the George, and the Garter, now assumed the Star. The Royal Dukes elect, however, must be excepted from this restriction. They have had always the privilege of wearing the Star, along with the other insignia of the Order, from the time of their election. The Knights, who thus became completely invested without actual installation, by reason of the Royal Proclamation in 1801, were the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, Prince William of Gloucester, Richmond, Devonshire, Buccleugh, Portland, and Northumberland; Marquises Buckingham, Lansdown, Cornwallis, and Salisbury; Earls Chatham, Carlisle, Westmorland, Spencer, and Camden. The Knights elected since 1801, and consequently, (from not enjoying the benefit of the Proclamation) not having had the honour of wearing all the insignia of the Order, are the Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, Marquis of Abercorn, Earls of Winchelsea, Hardwicke, Chesterfield, and Pembroke. All these Knights were installed this day; and it is a curious fact, the number, which is 26, is not only greater than at any Installation of the Order which ever yet took place, even than that of the original Institution, but that it amounts to precisely the number of the Order upon its original foundation, by his Majesty King Edward the Third, in January 1350, who ordained that it should consist of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions. Thus, at a distance of 450 years, has his present Majesty an opportunity of producing this august ceremony, with its original number of Knights, and all the additional splendour which the improved state of society, in arts, in wealth, and luxury, could command. Besides the Knights elect, and this day installed, the Order contains five Knights previously installed, viz. The Prince of Wales and Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Duke of Grafton, in all thirty-three. His Majesty having, in 1786, ordained, that the Order should consist in future of the Sovereign and twenty-five Knights Companions, exclusive of the Sons of the reigning Sovereign, who now, to the pride of their Royal Parents, and of their country, are seven in number. This short sketch may be necessary, to give an idea of the grandeur and antiquity of the Order, which is now brought forward by his Majesty in a style of unprecedented splendour and magnificence. No ceremony can be, from the nature of the Institution, and the circumstances of its foundation, so well calculated to cherish that chivalrous spirit, that "cheap defence of nations," which burned in the breast of our ancestors, and fired them to deeds of martial glory. Its revival, therefore, at a moment of danger like the present, is not only requisite to the splendour which should adorn the Fountain of Honour, but it is an act of sound policy. It is not only calculated to preserve a high sense of honour and delicacy in the breast of our Nobility, and to inspire an elevated idea of their rank and importance, but also to fan the flame of loyalty and patriotism which pervades every class of his Majesty's subjects.

For some time past, and particularly for the last few days, Windsor, as well as the whole country, has been in expectation of being gratified with this splendid spectacle. During the whole of Monday the road from London to Windsor was almost covered with one continued line of carriages; and they were principally with six horses, and several outriders, which had a very grand effect. This sight attracted crowds from the neighbouring villages to all the towns through which they passed. Several waggons and carts loaded with sedan chairs were conveyed to Windsor, and some were carried by chairmen. The greatest difficulty was experienced by the travellers, to procure change of horses; ladies and gentlemen were waiting for hours at the doors of the inns, for want of horses; some at length set off and walked, and took the chance of the road in the stages. The noble families on their entrance into the towns of Eton and Windsor were greeted with shouts and huzzas, from various assemblages of boys, bells ringing, the streets crowded with people, and the windows filled with ladies. The strangers paraded the town in elegant

gant dresses, which gave it the appearance of Bond-street. Both sides of the principal streets were completely filled with carriages, there not being stands sufficient in the inns to accommodate them. A guinea a night was demanded for the standing of a pair of horses. Unoccupied shops were opened for the sale of tickets of admission; the windows, being covered with papers and illuminated, had the appearance of lottery offices. Numbers of lodgings in Eton and Windsor remained unlet, supposed to be on account of the various and unfounded reports circulated of very extravagant prices having been demanded. At the late hour of eleven o'clock, however, a bed could not be procured at a public-house for less than half a guinea, and that in a common tap room.

It was his Majesty's particular wish, that as many of the old customs should be kept up as possible, and he gave directions that a baron of beef should be procured, which was accordingly done. It was cut nearly in the form of a saddle of mutton, and weighed 162 lb. On Sunday it was roasted, and the dressing of it took ten hours. The novelty of the sight attracted the attention of his Majesty very much; and during the time it was roasting, he brought several parties of distinction to view it. The weight of it being considerably more than the jack was made to carry, a man was obliged to be kept to turn it. A silver dish was made on purpose to hold it. The Board of Green Cloth had an Office in St. Alban's-street, and sat constantly, to adopt regulations, and give directions. They also superintended the issuing of tickets, for passing and repassing at the different gates.—All the Marshalmen were ordered to attend by the Board, as well as the Porters and Officers belonging to St. James's. On Monday at three o'clock the Foot Guards doing duty at Windsor were inspected in the Park, by General Leslie, in new cloathing, to heighten the grandeur of the spectacle; the Duke of York and Gloucester's bands were also in new cloathing.

On Monday night, several parties of the Bow-street patrole guarded the Castle; and were relieved every two hours, the same as the soldiers.

On Sunday, as Sir Isaac Heard was examining the scaffolding, a nail entered his left foot upwards of an inch; and on the wound being examined by a surgeon, he said it would be impossible for him to go through the Installation, in consequence of which an express was sent off to London, for Mr. Townsend, of the Heralds' Office, to prepare himself to do the duties of the office of Garter.

During Monday, the Duke of York arrived from London, the Duchess from Oatlands; the Duke of Cumberland, from Kew; and the Princess of Wales from Blackheath.

Tuesday morning was ushered in with the ringing of bells; and between six and seven o'clock the guards were marching in different parts of the town in their new cloathing, and the two bands playing, the trumpets of the Royal Horse Guards sounding, and a party of marrow-bones and cleavers beating. The morning being extremely fine, the whole had a very grand effect.

Soon after seven o'clock, the Royal Horse Guards marched from their Barracks, opposite the grand entrance to the Castle. A few minutes before eight o'clock his Majesty came to the door, where the pair of silver kettle-drums had been previously placed; when his Majesty addressed Col. Dorien, and said, "I present these drums to you as a mark of my esteem for the good conduct of the regiment upon all occasions." The Colonel delivered to his Majesty a written address from the regiment. A corporal then lifted the drums upon a grey horse, on which a black man was prepared to beat them, when the band, consisting of eight trumpets, struck up *God Save the King*, after which they gave a Royal salute, and returned to their barracks, playing *Britons Strike Home* as they passed through the town. Numbers of parties arrived, from London and the neighbouring towns and villages, full dressed early in the morning, having been deterred from attempting to procure a lodging in Windsor.

The Prince of Wales dined with the Duke of Devonshire at Chiswick on Monday. After dinner, his Royal Highness and his Grace proceeded to Staines, where they slept at the Bush Inn, from which place they arrived about a quarter before nine o'clock this day at Windsor. They were followed by the Duke of Clarence.

The town, after 9 o'clock, continued uncommonly crowded during the whole day; but very excellent regulations were adopted and carried into effect by the cordial co-operation of the Police and Military.

The Officers appointed to guard the King's person were, Majors Elley and Miller, of the Royal Horse Guards.

Sir Richard Ford attended at the principal entrance to St. George's Chapel, with a number of the Bow-street officers; and the Commanding Officer of the Royal Horse Guards informed Sir Richard, he should have any number of his men he pleased under his direction; in consequence of which, the greatest order was maintained, during the day.

At

At 10, the Knights Companions, in the following complete habit of the order, consisting of,

A black velvet helmet plume, white ostrich feather, and heron sprig; a purple velvet mantle, lined with white silk; gold and purple cordons; collar of the Order; crimson velvet hood, and crimson velvet surcoat; silver tissue jacket, and puffed breeches; white silk pantaloons; white kid shoes, silver shoe roses, and silver knee ditto, garter, &c.

The Officers of the Order in their mantles, the Knights elect in their under habits, having their caps and feathers in their hands, and the Honourable Capt. Yorke, the Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, in his ordinary habit; attended the Sovereign in the Royal Apartment.

The Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, attended in the Presence Chamber; the Prebendaries and Poor Knights, as also the kettle drums and house trumpets, in the Guard Chamber.

The Hon. Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, walked in the procession, dressed in his naval uniform.

At 11, a discharge of guns announced the procession; [of which the particulars shall be amply detailed in our next.]

COUNTRY NEWS.

March 26. At night a fire broke out in a range of new stables belonging to the George-inn at *Chertsey*; which entirely destroyed the same, with 4 horses belonging to travellers; and damaged an adjoining house.

The inquisitive Antiquary now has an opportunity of gratifying himself with the examination of the traces of the intrenchment thrown up by Prince Rupert when he laid siege to *Liverpool*, in the year 1644, and described by Enfield, in his History of that town. It is situated about twenty yards from the present London road, and opposite the end of St. Ann's-street, on the East side of a road, recently cut, leading to Rodney-street. Here the rock has been evidently excavated, and filled up again with loose earth. Other traces are discernible in the field above, as well as on the other side of a lane nearer the town, at the top of a new street (now planned) to be called Gloucester-street, and at the corner of another intended street, to be denominated Silver-street, all just below the copperas-works, and on the site of the old mill, blown down about the year 1795. There has likewise been traced, and may now be seen, as the workmen are removing the earth, the situation of the fort or battery so accurately pointed out by Enfield; and in the trench have been found many bones, broken glass, old bricks, remnants of a wall, and leaden-balls. The lower trenches mentioned by the same writer were discovered, about sixty years ago, when the Infirmary was dug; and in them were found gardevin bottles, cartouches, and various other articles left behind by the besiegers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, April 9.

This morning a young woman was killed in Little Britain. She was serving milk, and a cart having drawn up close to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means she was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house. The moment the cart righted, she fell; and her death was instantaneous. The deceased was a fine young woman, about 19, and had been from the country but three weeks.

Sunday, April 21.

This night, about 9 o'clock, one of the extensive flour mills of Messrs. John and Charles Millwood, at *Bromley*, near Bow, in Middlesex, was discovered to be on fire, and soon communicated to and consumed the second mill. The premisses, which are completely leveled with the ground, were situated at the Northern extremity of the Limehouse or Bromley Cut, being an artificial channel connecting the Thames with the River Lea. The mills were in the occupation of Messrs. Millwood, but were the property of J. Lockwood, esq. of Lambourn in Essex. There are two distinctions of mills near this junction of the cut and the river; the one on the cut consisting of water mills, and has received the name of *the Four Mills*; the other, adjacent to the river, comprises wind-mills, and is called *the Three Mills*. The former are destroyed, the latter have suffered no injury whatever. Although the first have, for a series of years, been known by the appellation of *the Four Mills*, they in fact included five different aquatic wheels, and worked fourteen mill-stones. The cost of the erection of these was only 8000 l. they were insured at 10,000 l.; but we understand, in consequence of the prodigious increase in the price of labour and timber, they cannot be rebuilt at a less expence than double the amount of the sum insured. The other buildings, which have been reduced to a state of ruin, are, two granaries of Messrs. Millwood's, and one of Messrs. Hatch and Co. and a dwelling-house, with a counting-house attached to it. The extremity of a malt-house across the channel was burnt, and the boarded front of a cottage, on the North side, was ripped

ripped off, to protect contiguous edifices. Two barges afloat, the one laden, the other empty, were burnt to the water's edge: a pleasure boat by the activity of the populace was rescued from the danger. Had not the wind suddenly turned to the North-east, the spacious structure of the distillery of Messrs. Hatch and Co. and the adjoining village must inevitably have been involved in the common calamity. For nearly two hours the fire raged with unabating fury, before any engine was brought to diminish its violence. All the inflammable materials on the adjacent road and bridge, and even the piles in the stream, to the distance of 8 feet from the principal scene of the conflagration, were in a blaze, and presented a spectacle not less singular than terrific. About 1000 sacks of corn and flour are supposed to have been burnt, and the total loss is conjectured to be 50,000l. The cause of this calamity is at present unknown. Of the five mills, three had not been worked, or even opened, during Sunday; the other two had been stopped and locked up at 3 in the afternoon of that day. In the latter, the fire did not make its appearance until 9 in the evening. It is possible that the latent heat in a part of the machinery might subsequently communicate with some combustible materials.

Wednesday, April 24.

This day the Anniversary Festival of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated at the London Tavern. This Institution was founded, in the year 1774, for the preservation and restoration of life to persons affected by suffocation, &c. We have never witnessed a more numerous and respectable attendance of the Members of this most laudable Society. Lord Henniker, Vice President, was in the Chair, and acquitted himself most ably. Doctor Hawes congratulated the meeting on the prosperous progress of the Institution. He was witness to the sowing the first seeds of the Society, of their generation and maturity; and, from their singular and unprecedented liberality, he had the happiness to state, that, up to the present day, not less than 2,969 persons of both sexes had been relieved and preserved from untimely deaths, by the humane exertions of this Institution. The procession was preceded by one of the City Marshals; and 18 women and children, and 38 men and boys who had been preserved at various times by the means recommended and provided by the Society, marched in solemn order twice round the room. Amongst the former were the woman and child who fell from the Tower wall, and were saved by the husband and father, but with the loss of his own life. The Procession was a most affecting sight, and drew tears from the majority of the company. Lord Henniker, in an appropriate speech, moved, that the thanks of the Institution be given to the Bishop of Bristol, for an excellent discourse preached for the Society, and that his Lordship be requested to print the Sermon; which was carried with great applause. Dr. Hawes, again addressing the Society, observed, that it was the duty of the Institution to take particular notice of those persons who had promoted the chief object of the Society in the preservation of the lives of their fellow citizens; he therefore considered that the unanimous and general thanks of the Society, which was formed for public and private happiness, were justly due to Mrs. Newby, of the London Lying-inn Hospital, from whose personal and indefatigable exertions no less than 100 still-born children had been brought to life, and arrived to maturity. He therefore proposed the warmest thanks of the Society should be voted to her; which was agreed to with enthusiasm. He then read the abstract of the subscriptions of the evening, from which it appeared that a sum of 460l. had been collected. The Noble Vice President then proposed the health of Dr. Hawes, their worthy Treasurer, by whose unremitting exertions and unwearied assiduity the Society had been originally instituted, and whose personal efforts, for upwards of thirty years, had been the means of raising the Society to its present state of prosperity and utility. The evening closed, as it commenced, with the utmost hilarity and good humour; philanthropic disposition prevailed the whole night; and the Chairman having retired about 10, the company separated in the utmost harmony.

Tuesday, April 30.

In 1791, by the accounts of Messrs. Coutts, set forth in the Tenth Report, the whole of the dividends on Mr. Trotter's property in the Public Funds appear to have amounted to 80l. *per annum*; in 1792, to 900l.; in 1793, to 457l. 10s.; 1794, to 556l. 8s.; in 1796, to have increased to 1006l. 3s.; in 1797, to 1062l. 17s.; in 1801, those dividends further increased to 6816l. 13s. 3d.; and in 1802, amounted to the sum of 11,308l. 1s.

Mr. Trotter's funded property, at the close of the account, appears to have consisted of

£.	s.	d.	
53,221	13	4	Consols.
17,858	7	0	India Stock.
2,142	17	2	Bank Stock.
44,000	0	0	Red. 3 per Cents.
130,005	0	0	Four per Cents.
1,500	0	0	per ann. Imp. Ann.

Vol.

11

Vol. LXXIV. p. 891. Mrs. Mathews was invited to a dance, to celebrate the coming of age of one of her neighbour's sons, and, from being remarkably fat, was suffocated by her exertions in dancing.

Vol. LXXV. p. 184, col. 1. Claude Chappe, inventor of the telegraph, died at Paris on the 31st of January, in his 42d year. According to the French journals, he drowned himself in a well, from weariness of life, after having first written the following words on a piece of paper: "I kill myself, because I am weary of a life that burthens me. I have nothing to reproach myself with."

P. 276, col. 2, l. 49, read "Hereford."

P. 283, col. 2, l. 10, read "At the house of his friend, Mr. James Watson, in his 67th year, the Hon. John Sloss Hobart, judge of the District Court of the district of New York. In the death of Judge Hobart, another of our old revolutionary patriots has left the stage. During the war he was employed in some of the most confidential and influential situations in that state, and always acquitted himself to public satisfaction. Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, and Mr. Yates, were the three judges of the Supreme Court first appointed after the Revolution. This situation he held, then was elected senator of the United States, which he left on his appointment to his late office."

P. 285, col. 2. Mr. John Edwin, of the Dublin theatre, was many years a favourite comedian of the Bath and Bristol theatres, and died, of an apoplectic seizure, in the prime of life. He was a native of Bath; and, had his assiduity kept pace with his abilities, he would have risen to great eminence in his profession. He had received a more than tolerably good education; was well grounded in history and geography, and a master of the lighter accomplishments of musick, dancing, fencing, &c. His death was supposed to have been accelerated by the abuse which had been illiberally bestowed upon him in some dramatic strictures, intituled, "Familiar Epistles." As a compliment to his memory, Mr. Jones, the manager, shut the theatre in the evening, conscious that his brother-actors, who held him in great esteem, would be unequal to perform. He was to have sustained the principal part in the new play of the School for Reform, on the above evening.

P. 286, col. 2. Dr. Buchan was born at Ancram, a village situate near Jedborough, in Roxburghshire, in the year 1729. His father possessed a small landed estate there; in addition to which, he rented a farm appertaining to the Duke of Roxburgh. He used to say, that he had heard his grandfather tell, that he remembered having entered through a window in the paternal mansion, on purpose to bring out the provisions belonging to the family, at the time the house itself was garrisoned by the King's troops, and its inhabitants driven into the fields. This persecution forced him to take refuge in Holland, where he lived some time, and returned with King William, who restored liberty both civil and religious. The Doctor, at an early period of life, had a turn for medical studies, and even while a boy at the grammar-school was accustomed to act in the capacity of both surgeon and physician to the whole village. He repaired, however, to the University of Edinburgh, with a view to the study of divinity. But his theological pursuits were soon interrupted by a predilection for mathematicks, which proved more congenial to his mind. In this branch of science he soon acquired such proficiency as to be frequently employed as a private tutor to such of his fellow-students as were less precocious than himself. He was thus at once enabled and induced to continue at the University during a period of nine years. This long residence naturally led to an intimacy with many of the students of medicine, who constitute the majority of those who frequent that celebrated seat of Learning. He at the same time obtained considerable proficiency in botany, which delightful department of science continued to furnish a source of amusement for many years of his life. Dr. Buchan at length dedicated himself wholly to medicine, and enjoyed a familiar intercourse with all the celebrated professors of physick, particularly the late Dr. Gregory, whose liberal opinions concerning medical knowledge probably had considerable influence on his own future views and conduct. In consequence of the invitation of a fellow-student, who had settled in Yorkshire, the Doctor joined him for some time in the practice of his art. On his return to the capital of Scotland for his degrees, he courted the eldest daughter of Mr. Peter, on his union with whom* he received a competent portion for those days, and, in addition to this, formed some very respectable connexions, the lady in question being related, by means of her mother, whose name was Dunbar, to the family of Dundas, of Dundas, of which the present Lord Dundas† is the representative. He soon afterwards returned to resume the duties of his station at Ackworth, where his eldest son, now living, was born. The Doctor

* They were married in York cathedral.

† This family is originally of English extraction, the ancestor having retired into Scotland on the Norman invasion.

remained

remained there until the institution itself was annihilated. Parliament, being at length convinced that Foundling-hospitals did little or no good, withdrew the 60,000 l. annually voted for its support, in consequence of which the whole fabrick tumbled to pieces. On this, our young physician returned to Edinburgh, where he practised for several years with success, and occupied his hours of leisure in composing the "Domestic Medicine; or, a Treatise on the Cure and Prevention of Diseases by Regimen and Simple Medicines."—This was first published in 1770, and dedicated to Sir John Pringle, then President of the Royal Society, with whom he was in some measure connected by his wife's family. On the death of the late Dr. Gregory, he became a candidate for the vacant chair; but the system of rendering professorships hereditary, which, though fortunately successful in that particular instance, must inevitably terminate in the ruin of whatever University adopts it as a rule of conduct, presented an invincible obstacle to his success. His success in London was at first very flattering; and, could he have withstood the allurements of company, which his convivial talents always enlivened, and considered the healing-art merely as a lucrative profession, he might have undoubtedly amassed a large and ample fortune. But he too frequently preferred the society of an agreeable friend to the calls of business, the importunities of patients, and the pursuit of wealth. He, however, exerted himself at times; and a little before the late memorable Revolution, he repaired to Dunkirk, where he restored a rich merchant to health, after his case had been relinquished as hopeless by all the French physicians. His *magnum opus*, the Domestic Medicine, has experienced a sale far exceeding that of any other medical work ever published before in this island. It has gone through no less than nineteen editions, many of which consisted of six and seven thousand copies each, and still enjoys as extensive a circulation as ever. In addition to this, it has been frequently republished in America, and has been repeatedly imitated, copied, and pirated, in various ways, as well as under different forms, both in Ireland and in this country. It is translated into every language in Europe, and even into the Russian. The reputation of the author appears to have been still greater on the Continent than in his native country. From the late Empress of all the Russias, the munificent rewarder of every species of merit, he received a large medallion of pure gold, which has been seen and admired by the author of this article, with a complimentary letter, written at her Imperial Majesty's express desire, by the Chancellor D'Osterman. He also received many other complimentary letters, some of them accompanied with liberal presents, both from individuals and societies, in several of the West India islands, expressive of their sense of the many and great advantages derived from his work. In addition to this, he has published a Treatise on the Venereal Disease, which has passed through three editions. Dr. Buchan possessed a pleasing exterior, a fine countenance, great suavity of manners, and an astonishing fund of amusing anecdotes, which he told in such a manner as to delight his associates. Both the figure and face of the author of the Domestic Medicine must be allowed to have been not only peculiarly interesting, but to have also displayed all the characteristics of masculine beauty. In form he exceeded the common standard; his features were animated with a vivid glow of health; he possessed the eagle's eye, and even the eagle's beak, if a fine aquiline nose may be so denominated; while his person, tall, athletic, and well-proportioned, exhibited an union of strength and symmetry. When age had "silvered o'er his head," it acquired a new dignity, still mingled, however, with grace, and resembled those highly-wrought performances which we sometimes find copied from Nature, and transferred to canvas, by the pencil of one of the old masters. He also enjoyed that grand *desideratum*, an excellent constitution; and never experienced any serious illness until within a year of his death, when his health began at first to decline, but gradually, and without precipitation. It has been already mentioned, that the Doctor, at an early period of his life, exhibited a marked predilection for mathematicks. To this it may be added, that he also had a great taste, while at Edinburgh, for astronomy, and employed many hours of his life in attaining a precise knowledge of the laws which regulate the planetary system. With these he joined a pursuit, far different indeed, and of a very dissimilar nature; a pursuit which, although it may grace, yet but seldom accompanies, graver studies. This was a taste for poetry, cultivated assiduously, and with success, at his leisure moments, until the latest period of his life. The writer of this article has more than one effort of the Doctor's Muse in his possession, which produced some excellent lines, addressed to Battle-abbey, a most magnificent religious house, royally founded, and now falling fast into decay. Even to his last hour, he lighted up incense at the shrine of the Muses; for Dr. Buchan, like Cornaro, the able Venetian—an author who also wrote

wrote on Health—employed his pen, and was in full possession of all his faculties, when almost an octogenarian. The disorder, which proved fatal at length assumed an alarming appearance, and indicated symptoms of water in the chest. He never once complained, or shewed any apprehensions of death, of whose approach he was, however, perfectly sensible, and even frequently spoke of the event without emotion. He was abroad on the very day previously to his death, which occurred on the 25th of February, 1805, at nine o'clock in the evening, in an attempt to reach his bed from the sofa, where he had just been reclining, and talking in his usual placid manner. Even the last act of his life was peculiarly felicitous, having expired in this manner, without any previous confinement, in the full possession of all his faculties, without any considerable degree of pain, and almost without a groan! Thus died Dr. Buchan, in the 76th year of his age. The offspring of Dr. Buchan consisted of three children, two of whom are still alive. A boy called William, who was long and deeply lamented by him, died in his infancy. A daughter, Helen, and a son, A. P. Buchan, M. D.* a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, who has practised for some years in Percy-street, with great reputation, survive him.—His remains were interred on Wednesday the 6th of March, 1805, in the cloisters of Westminster abbey, next to those of the celebrated Dr. Jebb. Dr. Vincent, dean, behaved on this occasion with a liberality becoming his character; and the corpse, which was accompanied by a few respectable gentlemen, was interred under that roof which gives shelter to all that is mortal of so many illustrious Englishmen, amidst the peals of the choir, and the tears of friends and relatives. A man who knew him long, and respected him greatly, eagerly seizes this opportunity to scatter a few flowers over his tomb!

P. 268, col. 1. Governor Pownall, in his early days, filled a situation in the Board of Trade, and was much esteemed by Lord Halifax, who was first lord of that board. In those times, this board of office was the best school for young gentlemen to obtain a rudimental knowledge of the commerce, the politicks, and the interests, of their country. Mr. Burke, however, by his Bill of Reform, in the year 1782, abolished this office. Mr. Thomas Pownall (the subject of this sketch) constantly paid a particular and sedulous attention to the affairs of the Colonies. At the beginning of the seven years war with France, which commenced in America in 1754 (two years before it broke out in Europe), a number of persons, who were styled commissioners, being deputed from each Colony, assembled at Albany, to consider of the best method they could devise to defend themselves against the French, who were making great and alarming encroachments on their back settlements. This assembly was called the Albany Congress, and was the first Congress held in America. The precedent of this Congress gave rise to the subsequent plan of a Congress Government, established at the Revolution in 1775. As soon as the intention of the colonies to hold a Congress at Albany was known in England, Mr. Pownall immediately foresaw the danger to the mother Country that this project of a general union would draw after it, if once permitted; and he presented a strong and impressive memorial to Lord Halifax on the subject. This was in the year 1754. The plan which the Congress had in view was, to form a great council of deputies from all the Colonies; with a Governor-general to be appointed by the Crown, and empowered to take measures for the common safety; and to raise money for the execution of their designs. The Ministry did not approve of this plan: but, seeing that they could not prevent the commissioners meeting, they resolved to take advantage of this distress of the Colonies, to turn the subject of deliberation to their own account. For this purpose they sent over a proposal, that the Congress should be assisted in their consideration by two of the King's council from each Colony, be empowered to erect forts, to levy troops, and to draw on the Treasury in London for the money wanted; and the Treasury to be reimbursed by a tax on the Colonies, to be laid by the British Parliament. This proposal was peremptorily rejected, because it gave the British Parliament a power to tax the Colonies. This was the first idea of taxing the Colonies by the authority of Parliament. These facts are but little known. Although Mr. Pownall did not agree with the Ministry in the whole extent of their proposal, yet they thought him a gentleman so well acquainted with the affairs of the Colonies, that, in the year 1757, they appointed him Governor of Massachusett's bay, in the room of Mr. Shirley, removed. He did not give his confidence to Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Oliver, nor to any of their party; which they resented, by propagating a variety of slanders against him

* Dr. A. P. Buchan is author of an excellent and well-written treatise, intituled, "Practical Observations concerning Sea-bathing; to which are added, Remarks on the Warm Bath." Those best acquainted with his merits, pronounce him already equal to his father in his best days.

him amongſt the people, particularly amongſt the Clergy, with a view of making his ſituation uncomfortable to him. He was a friend to liberty, and to the conſtitution; and therefore he countenanced no plots againſt either. Being exceedingly adverſe to diſputation, after two years reſidence, he ſolicited to be recalled. In the year 1759, Mr. Bernard (afterwards Sir Francis) was removed from New Jerſey to Maſſachuſett's bay, and Governor Pownall went to New Jerſey in his room. He ſtaid in New Jerſey but a very ſhort time, being almoſt immediately appointed Governor, Captain-general, and Vice-admiral, of South Carolina, in the room of Mr. Lyttelton, now Lord Lyttelton. He ſtaid in Carolina until the year 1761, when, at his own deſire, he was recalled. Upon his arrival in London, he was appointed Director-general of the office of controul, with the rank of colonel in the army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand in Germany. While in this ſituation, having permitted ſome oats to paſs from Bremen for the uſe of the army, Mr. John Gueſt, who had been appointed inſpector of the magazines in Germany, declared they were damaged, and unfit for uſe: and he ſent a memorial to the Lords of the Treaſury in London, charging Governor Pownall with miſconduct in this matter. After ſome examination, the charge appeared to be unfounded, and, in conſequence, Mr. Gueſt was diſmiſſed from his employment. Gueſt came to London, and, in the ſpirit of revenge, ſent a copy of his memorial to Mr. Wilkes, who cauſed it to be printed in the fortieth number of "The North Briton." At the end of the war, Governor Pownall returned to England. His accounts were examined, and paſſed with honour. At the general election in 1768 he was choſen repreſentative in Parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall. At this time the hoſtile deſigns of the Britiſh Cabinet againſt America were become perfectly obvious. All America ſaw them, and every colony was ſeized with a general alarm. Th[illegible]gns, and the meaſures which were [illegible] upon them, Governor Pownall ſtre[illegible]ſly and uniformly oppoſed in Parliament. His firſt eſſay was againſt the Bill for ſuſpending the Legiſlature of New York. In the debate on that Bill he declared, with a warm and ſtrong emphaſis, "That it was a fact, which the Houſe ought to be apprized of in all its extent, that the people of America, univerſally, unitedly, and unalterably, are reſolved not to ſubmit to any internal tax impoſed upon them by any Legiſlature in which they have not a ſhare by repreſentatives of their own election *." At this time very few people in England believed that America would make any ſerious reſiſtance; but, in a few years, Governor Pownall's words were found to be ſtrictly true. His other ſpeeches in Parliament, which are many in number, and very intereſting, were all printed by Mr. Almon, in his Parliamentary Regiſter, from Governor Pownall's own manuſcripts. The Governor alſo aſſiſted Mr. Almon very conſiderably in his American Remembrancer; twenty volumes; a work that is now become extremely ſcarce. At the general election in 1775 Governor Pownall was elected repreſentative in Parliament for Minehead, in Somerſetſhire. Throughout this Parliament he continued to oppoſe every meaſure that was inimical to America. He approved of Mr. Grenville as a miniſter, but not of his American meaſures; which, he ſaid, were ſuggeſted and recommended by thoſe perſons in America to whom he had refuſed to give his confidence; and who, he ſaid, were the enemies of both countries. He highly eſteemed the late Lords Chatham and Temple, whom he always conſidered to be the truly-diſintereſted friends of their country. With Dr. Franklin he was alſo upon terms of ſincere friendſhip. And he was, with equal ardour, the opponent of that ſyſtem of government which Mr. Burke ſo happily denominated "a double cabinet." At the general election in 1780 he retired from Parliament; but he preſerved his connection and friendſhip with Mr. Almon. Some time afterwards he quitted Richmond, and retired to Bedfordſhire; but frequently viſited London and Bath. The following may be added to Governor Pownall's literary productions:—"The Adminiſtration of the Colonies;" firſt publiſhed by Walter, and afterwards by Almon. It went through ſeveral editions.—Obſervations on his own Bread Bill. A few copies were given to his friends, but the tract was never publiſhed.—"Of the Laws and Commiſſion of Sewers," 4to. Never publiſhed.—"Conſiderations on the Indignity ſuffered by the Crown, and Diſhonour brought upon the Nation, by the marriage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland with an Engliſh Subject, 1772." 4to. Almon. (Ironical.)—"A Letter from Governor Pownall to Adam Smith, LL. D. F. R. S. being an Examination of ſeveral Points of Doctrine laid down in his "Inquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations." 1776. 4to. Almon.—"A Topographical Deſcription of ſuch Parts of North America as are contained in the annexed Map of the Middle Britiſh Colonies, &c. in North America. 1776." folio. Almon. The map was Lewis Evans's map, corrected, and continued to the year 1775.

* Prior Documents, p. 163.

—"A Treatise on Antiquities. 1783." Dodsley.—A Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of America. 1781. Almon.—Two Memorials with an explanatory Preface. 1783. Dodsley.—Memorial addressed to the Sovereigns of Europe, and the Atlantic. 1803. Debrett. In the month of August, 1765, he married Lady Fawkener, relict of Sir Everard F. who was many years ambassador at the Porte; and who, while resident there, wrote a very elaborate account and description of Constantinople, more curious and entertaining than any in our books. It has never been printed. Her ladyship died in March, 1777.

P. 289, col. 2. Charles Hornsby, esq. died on Wednesday, Feb. 27, aged about 30. He entered early at Emanuel college, Cambridge, having fixed upon the practice of physick for his future profession. His constitution was naturally weak, and, after passing about three years at the University, his health became so impaired as to oblige him to leave Cambridge; and in the Winter of 1797 and 1798, he was advised to try the climate of Lisbon. From that time to his death, his health afterwards gradually declined, notwithstanding the precaution he took of passing several Winters on the Continent, in Lisbon and Italy; his debilitated constitution necessarily obliging him to abandon all thoughts of following the profession he had chosen. Although exposed to such continual interruptions by bad health, and rendered incapable of prosecuting any regular course of study, his singular powers of mind enabled him to acquire a very large fund of knowledge. The various branches of mathematicks and natural philosophy were perhaps his favourite pursuits; but his comprehensive mind led him to the cultivation of almost every species of useful science. He took great delight in mechanics; and, being perfectly acquainted with the theory, and possessing also much ingenuity of invention, he made several curious and useful discoveries. Besides a competent acquaintance with classical learning, he made himself master of several modern languages. He had a high relish for works of imagination, where genuine wit and humour were displayed; and a taste for the fine arts furnished his leisure hours with amusement. He was perfectly skilled in the theory of musick, and played on several instruments himself. In every thing which he undertook he seemed to excel; and, in the game of chess, of which he was fond, he found but few competitors. Indeed, considering that he was far from being satisfied with a superficial investigation of any thing he applied to, and also that so much of his time was necessarily taken up in attention to health, one cannot but be astonished at the great extent and variety of his attainments. The depth of his understanding was not, however, more remarkable than the modesty and extreme simplicity of his character. He abhorred every species of affectation and ostentatious parade; and his own manners were singularly simple and unassuming. To these were added a disposition humane and affectionate in the extreme. Although he was backward in obtruding his sentiments or his knowledge upon strangers, among his friends his conversation was remarkably engaging and instructive. In short, indeed, he possessed so many rare endowments, both of the heart and the mind, that all who enjoyed the happiness of knowing him well will long and most deeply lament his loss.

P. 289, col. 2. The house Mrs. Boscawen resided in at Richmond was the residence of Thomson the poet, who was buried in the church, 1748. She repaired his favourite seat in the garden, and placed in it the table on which he used to write. Over the entrance is inscribed,

"Here Thomson sung the Seasons, and their change."

After her death it was put up to auction, and bought in, but since sold for 2000 guineas.

P. 291, col. 2. Certain leasehold estates at Hermes-hill, adjoining to White Conduit fields, in Pentonville, three houses, and sundry ground-rents, in the same place, the property of the late Dr. De Valangin, are soon to be sold by auction.

P. 294, col. 2, l. 46, for "Rev. Mr. Saville, of *Clapham*," read "Rev. Mr. Savile, of *Edinburgh*;" l. 47, for "Beddom," read "Beddome;" l. 48, for "Martin," read "William," who received the appointment of assistant-commissary of accompts some time before his father's death.

Births.

LATELY, at Castle Bernard, in Ireland, the Countess of Bandon, a son.

At Woodburn, in Scotland, Lady Dunne, a son.

At Bath, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Gardiner, a son.

In Rivers-street, Bath, the wife of Henry Taylor, esq. a son and daughter.

In Pulteney-street, Bath, the wife of Wyndham Goodden, esq. a son.

At Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Lieut.-col. H. Keatinge, of the 56th Foot, a son.

At Caulk park, co. Derby, the lady of Sir Henry Harpur, bart. a son.

At Mere-hall, in Cheshire, the wife of T. Langbord, esq. a son.

At Lewes old barracks, Mary Barge, wife of the master-tailor of the Dorset Militia, two sons and a daughter, who, with the

the mother, are likely to do well. They have since been baptised by the names of John, James, and Marianne. This woman has had twice twins, and, once before, three at a birth.

In Broad-street-place, the wife of E. Ackerman, esq. a son.

In Holborn, the wife of S. Smith, esq. a son.

In Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, the wife of W. Birch, esq. a son.

In Great Portland-street, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of S. Atkins, esq. a son.

In St. Paul's church-yard, the wife of C. H. Bowles, esq. a daughter.

March 27. The wife of the Rev. Mr. Hamond, of Great Massingham, co. Norfolk, a daughter.

30. At Witton, the lady of the Hon. John Wodehouse, a daughter.

April ..... The wife of Constantine Geisweiler, esq. of Parliament-street, a son.

In Bedford-square, the wife of J. Walker, esq. a son.

In Charlotte-street, the wife of J. H. de Nichole, esq. a daughter.

In Norfolk-street, Strand, the wife of R. Twining, esq. a daughter.

April 1. At his Lordship's house, Gredington, in Flintshire, Lady Kenyon, a son and heir.

3. At the Duchess of Rutland's, in Sackville-street, Lady Catherine Forester, a daugh.

6. At his Lordship's house in Bloomsbury-square, Lady Ellenborough, a daugh.

7. In Cumberland-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the Countess of Charlemont, a daughter.

10. At Haverfordwest, the wife of Major-general Gascoyne, M. P. a son.

11. At the Royal hospital, Dublin, the wife of Col. Anstruther, a daughter.

12. At Edinburgh, the wife of W. Cunninghame Graham, esq. of Gartmore, a son.

1,. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of Melville, a daughter.

15. Mrs. Lichfield, of Covent-garden theatre, a son and daughter.

At his Lordship's house in Hanover-square, Lady Le Despencer, a daughter.

17. The wife of Mr. Roe, farmer, of Tuddenham, near Ipswich, 3 daughters.

19. The wife of Capt. Gold, of the Royal Artillery, Woolwich, a daughter.

24. At her house in the Stable-yard, St. James's, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 26. CAPT. Croft, R. N. second son of Stephen C. esq. of Stillington, to the eldest daughter of Hall Plumer, esq. of Bilton-hall, near York.

Mr. John Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen, co. Lincoln, to Eliza, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Joseph Mills, of Cowbit.

Rev. Wm. Rous Ellicombe, eldest son of the Rev. W. E. rector of Alphington, to Miss Isaac, of Clyst St. George, Devon.

Mr. Comerford, of Castle-street, Holborn, to Miss Suffolk, of Doctors Commons.

28. Mr. Marshall, wine-merchant and chemist, to Miss Newcome, daughter of Alderman N. of Northampton.

29. C. B. Wyatt, esq. surveyor-general of the province of Upper Canada, in America, to Miss Rogers, of Frith-street, Soho.

30. Mr. T. Goddard, bookseller and stationer, of Pall Mall, to Miss Grantham, of Chalvey-green, near Slough, Bucks.

31. At Leeds, Rev. Dr. Thomas Coke, a preacher of eminence among the Methodists, to Miss Smith, of Bradford, Wilts.

April ..... Mr. Upton, apothecary, of King-street, Cheapside, to Miss Mary Brotherson, of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.

Mr. Reid, scrivener, to Miss Hayes, both of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

April 2. At St. George's, Hanover-squa. Augustus Hamilton, esq. son of Vice-admiral H. and great-grandson of James fourth Duke of Hamilton, to Miss Hyde, daughter of the late Judge H. and great-granddaugh. of Edward eighth Duke of Somerset.

At Bideford, Devon, Mr. Richard Langton, banker, in Lombard-street, London, to Susannah, third daughter of the late John Bartlett, esq. of Bideford.

3. Robert Dundas, esq. to Miss Jane Rollo Dundas, daughter of the late Capt. Jas. D. of the E. India Company's service.

Mr. Nathaniel Clifford, clothier and woollen-draper, of Reading, co. Berks, to Mrs. Chamberlain, widow of the late Thomas C. esq. of Lambeth.

At Southmolton, Devon, F. S. Cornish, esq. of Southallington, to Miss Anne-Courtenay Pierce.

At Birr, in King's County, Ireland, Jn. Mellish Harrison, esq. of the 38th Foot, to Miss Charlotte Palmer, daughter of the late Counsellor Edward P.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Henry Waring, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Margaret Franks, only daugh. of John-Henry F. esq. of Misterton, co. Leic.

At Shrewsbury, Townsend Ince, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Cheshire Militia, to Mary, second daughter of Dr. Currie, of Chester.

5. At Brunswick chapel, Portman-squa. by special licence, Griffin Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Miss Hotham, daughter of Gen. H.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Bishopp, son of Sir Cecil B. bart. to Lady Charlotte Townshend, eldest dau. of the Earl of Leicester.

At Hammersmith, co. Middlesex, Capt. Wilkie, of the 38th Foot, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Sir Jn. Hales, bart. of Mundale, co. Lincoln.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Lieut. James Maclean, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to Miss Hartley, dau. of the late Parker H. esq.

Dr.

Dr. Robert Patrick, inspector of the hospitals in the Southern district, to Harriet, second daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-gen. Gardiner, of Lichfield close.

10. At Hackney, Rev. Henry Piper, of Rochfort, Essex, to Miss Lewin, of Hackney.

13. John Routh, esq. of Austin-friers, to Miss Dunbar, of Camberwell grove, Surrey.

14. Capt. Varlo, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Pritzler, daughter of Theophilus P. esq. of Austin-friers.

15. Anthony Nott, esq. of Little Austin, co. Sussex, to Miss Evans, of Exeter.

Joseph Draper, esq. of North Down, co. Somerset, to Miss Lavinia Poole, of Stowey.

By special licence, in St. George's chapel, Dublin, by the Bishop of Waterford, John M'Clintock, esq. of Drumcar, co. Louth, to Lady Elizabeth Trench, daughter of the Earl of Clancarty.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas Boddington, of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Mary Comerford.

Sir Drummond Smith, bart. of Tring park, to the Hon. Lady Sykes.

Francis Mason, esq. captain of the Rattler sloop, to the Hon. Miss Selina Hood, second daughter of the Hon. Col. H. of Catherington, Hants, and grand-daughter of Lord Viscount Hood.

17. Cordell Brooks, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, to the eldest daughter of Geo. Stubbs, esq. of Parliament-street.

Capt. Thomas Wood, to Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Cansor, of Aylsham, co. Norfolk.

18. Rev. George Lock, rector of Lee, in Kent, to the eldest daughter of John Thompson, esq. of Waverley abbey, Surr.

John-Henry Dessell, esq. of Gower-street, to the eldest daughter of the late Jn. Mackenzie, esq. of Bayfield, in Scotland.

William Holbech, jun. esq. of Farinborough, major of the Warwickshire Militia, to Miss Lucy Bowles, daughter of Oldfield B. esq. of North Aston, co. Oxford.

At Bath, B. C. Stephenson, esq. to Maria, second daughter of the late Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

23. Rev. John Mossop, rector of Hothfield, in Kent, to Miss Mary Aynscombe, of Mortlake, in Surrey.

DEATHS.

1804. Sept. 17. AT Prince of Wales's Island, Capt. Delafons, of the Dasher.

1805. Jan. ... In Shepherd-street, May Fair, after a long and painful illness, aged 72, John Miller, M. D. formerly a physician at Kelso, and afterwards, for some time, physician to the Westminster General Dispensary. He was author of Observations on the prevailing Diseases of Great Britain; of a Treatise on Asthma; and some other medical works. His son, a lieutenant of the British navy, died a few months before him, captain of a seventy-four-gun ship in the service of the Emperor of Russia.

Jan. 22. At his house in Great Quebec-street, Portman-square, in his 59th year, John Matson, esq. formerly of Sandwich, in Kent, his Majesty's chief justice, and judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, in the island of Dominica; of whom we hope to be enabled to give a more ample account in a future number.

Feb. 9. At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 96 years and 9 months, Mr. Peter Buller. He was by trade a peruke maker, and served his apprenticeship in London; and, having carried on business in that line some years at Sandwich, he commenced tobacconist, and realized a sufficiency to enable him to quit business entirely, which he had done many years before his death. He was born, baptized, and buried, in the parish of Saint Mary in Sandwich, where he resided a great number of years, and had, until within the last year or two, every appearance of living to attain his hundredth year. In the younger part of his life he had lived freely; but his latter years he had marked with a temperance, regularity, moderation, and consistency of character, that occasioned him to be much esteemed and respected by all his friends.

March ... At Aberdeen, aged 103, F. Christie, shoe-maker. He was born in 1702; remembered the Union perfectly; and retained the use of his faculties till within a short time of his death.

Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Mr. J. B. of Newcastle.

At Bruston, co. Glamorgan, William Rees, esq. youngest son of John R. esq.

At Caermarthen, Mrs. Jane Blome. While sitting near the fire, preparing to retire to rest, by some accident her cloaths caught fire, and, before any assistance could be afforded, she was so dreadfully burnt as to occasion her death in great agony the next morning.

At North Elmham, Mrs. Buck, wife of Mr. B. glover. She was so near the fire that her cloaths caught the flames, and she was so much burnt as to survive only three hours.

Suddenly, near Calder abbey, whilst giving directions to some workmen, aged 46, Joseph Tiffin Senhouse, esq. in the commission of the peace for Cumberland.

At Alnwick, co. Northumberland, Mr. Marshall, minister to a church of Seceders, over which he had presided 39 years, and had outlived all but one of his original congregation.

Rev. Coplestone Radcliffe, M.A. of Exeter college, rector of Stoke Chilsland, Cornwall, and vicar of Tamerton Foliot, Devon; the former in the gift of the Crown, the latter in that of the Duke of Cornwall.

Cornwall. His father, of the same name, died in May 1803.

At Plymouth, Francis Pennardunn, esq. of the Army Pay-office.

In his 19th year, deservedly lamented by his family, Mr. Thomas Gilbert Wood, second son of Robert Serrell W. of Osmington, co. Dorset.

At Southampton, the relict of the late S. Wilson, esq.

At Clifton, William Burleton, esq. of Hindon, major in the Wilts Militia.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, in his 80th year, Mr. Richard Snelgrove.

At Haverfordwest, Elizabeth, daughter of Major-gen. Gascoyne, M. P.

At Ticehurst, Sussex, in a very advanced age, Miss Hester Blomer, daughter of the late Dr. B. prebendary of Canterbury.

Of a decline, aged 19, Miss Susannah Esdaile, second daughter of James E. esq. of Upminster, Essex.

March 5. At Naples, Prince Belvedere.

8. At Canterbury (of which city he was a native), in his 59th year, Mr. John Burnby, attorney at law; a man of very eccentric character, imprudent, intemperate, and, of late years, in distressed circumstances. He published, in 1772, in 8vo, "An Historical Description of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury;" reprinted in 1783, with corrections and additions by the late Rev. John Duncombe. "A Letter to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of Deal, in Kent, respecting the great Increase of their Poor Rates, Canterbury, 1778," 8vo. "An Address to the People of England, on the Increase of their Poor Rates, 1800," 8vo. "Summer Amusement; or, Miscellaneous Poems, 1783," 8vo. His wife, from whom he had for some time been separated, died in 1786*; and the youngest of his two sons (Thomas B.), an excellent officer, was lost, in 1801, in the Invincible man of war, of which he was a lieutenant.

9. At Florence, in his 76th year, the Abbé Felix Fontana, the celebrated director of the Cabinet of Natural History founded by the late Emperor Leopold when Grand Duke of Tuscany, and author of a Treatise on Poison, in 2 vols. 4to, and other valuable works. He passed some months in London about 1779. He was buried close to the coffin of Galileo.

10. Miss Mary-Georgiana Law, second daughter of the late Mr. Christopher L. of the Ravenhurst, near Birmingham.

At Maxton, near Dover, the infant son of Major-gen. Lord Forbes.

11. At Sharpitlaw, in Scotland, Mrs. Agnes Hood.

* See a Tour through the Isle of Thanet, &c. 1793, 4to, p. 178.

Aged 60, Elizabeth Clayton, of Wells, co. Somerset; who, from an early propensity to masculine employments, had worked as a ship-carpenter at a dock-yard upwards of 40 years, and always in man's apparel; and was used to drink, chew tobacco, and keep company only with the workmen, yet would never enter into the matrimonial state. She was a strong, robust woman, and never permitted any one to insult her with impunity.

At Hull, after a lingering illness, aged 67, Mrs. Crossley.

12. In her 53d year, the wife of Joseph Skerrett, esq. of Nantwich.

In her 45th year, the wife of Charles Harvey, esq. recorder of Norwich.

Mr. Samuel Markland, merchant, of Leicester; a good husband and father.

At Woodstock, co. Oxford, aged 54, Mr. James Dewdney, who, for the last 35 years, had been employed in the Duke of Marlborough's office.

13. At Louth, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, Mrs. Petch.

At Mr. Jennings's house in Micklegate, York, in his 43d year, Mr. Amas, brother to Mrs. T. Jennings.

14. In his 77th year, after a short illness, at Laymore, in the parish of Thornscomb, Devon, Mr. Daniel Dampier, formerly captain of a merchant-vessel which he had built at Weymouth.

While sitting in his chair, Mr. Bulley, servant to Dr. Willis, of Lincolnshire.

On College-hill, aged 44, Mr. George Brown, late of Upper Thames-street.

15. Much regretted, after an illness of nine days of apoplexy, aged 41, the Rev. Miles Cooper, master of the grammar-school at Wateringbury in Kent, and curate of that place.

Aged 18, Eliza, third daughter of Mr. Concanen, attorney, of Bristol.

Mr. Laurence Dundas, of the Excise-office at Edinburgh.

16. At Inverneil, in Argyleshire, aged 68, Sir James Campbell, knt.

After a long illness, the wife of Edward Drosier, esq. of Rudham-grange, Norfolk.

At Uske, in Monmouthshire, aged 49, of water in the chest, the wife of John Pyrke, esq. of that place, and of Dorrington-street, Cold-Bath-fields, Clerkenwell.

Aged 37, after a lingering illness, Miss Monckton, eldest daughter of the Hon. John M. of Fineshade, co. Northampton.

17. Drowned, in the river Soar, Leicester, John Bull. He was in company with a woman with whom he had cohabited some years. They drank together, during the day, eight quarts and five cups of ale; and afterwards went to walk on the banks of the river near to Bow-bridge, and, though arm-in-arm, John slipped in-

12

to the water unperceived by the woman, who, on missing him, began to call out for John, who was found, soon after, by some persons passing and seeing his hat floating on the water.

This day John Woodard, of Belgrave, co. Leicester, a very stout man, in the prime of life, quitted home, in apparent health, to call upon a person at Thurmaston, whose house he had no sooner entered than he fell down and instantly expired. This is the third sudden death that has happened in that neighbourhood within the space of a week.

Mr. Wood, of Wigston, co. Leicester.

In Somerset street, Portman-square, St. Mary-la-Bonne, Stephen Haven, esq. solicitor-general at the Bahama Islands.

Edward Broughton, esq. accomptant-general of excise at Edinburgh.

18. At Barnard Castle, in his 7[illegible]th year, Timothy Hullock, esq. father of John H. esq. the barrister.

19. At Paris, Admiral Bruix, commander of the Boulogne flotilla.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Picton, daughter of Sir George P. and aunt to Sir Robert P. of Valleyfield.

At Hadley, co. Middlesex, aged 80, the Rev. David Garrow, who had kept a flourishing school there many years. He was brother of William Garrow, M.D. of Barnet, who died 179[illegible], and father of Mr. G. the very eminent counsellor (and now M.P. for Gatton in Surrey), and of Edward G. esq. of Totteridge, many years in the East Indies, and last year sheriff of Hertfordshire; and of two daughters, one of whom, after her return from India, married Mr. Monk, a gentleman-farmer at Cheshunt, and the other was living single with her venerable parent. The house at Monken-Hadley, where the Rev. Mr. Garrow lived and died, is supposed to have some relation to the abbey at Walden, to which the manor and rectory belong. In some of the rooms there are Scripture histories carved over the chimney, and painted in the windows; but both these were of much later date. Mr. G. kept a school for boys (but not first at Hadley, or at least not in the same house). When his son the counsellor urged his father to give up the school, after repeating the request, the old gentleman declared that he was bent upon finishing the term of half a century in the employment, which he actually accomplished. Although he was reckoned a disciplinarian in his school, yet the boys loved him, and, when arrived at manhood, embraced every opportunity of visiting their old master, who expressed a pleasure in the expectation of seeing his former scholars (with the exception of few whom he had instructed). The large chamber in the house at Monken-Hadley, where the greatest number slept, was, by his orders, always kept in the same state, to the day of his death, as when used by the boys. His affection for his wife, and regret for her death, led him to visit the room she died in every day; but he did not allow that room to be used or opened by any of his family. She conducted herself, in every respect, suitably to her station; and too much cannot be said in her praise, which will be read with pleasure by a grateful scholar. He felt his own gradual decay; and the loss of memory affected him so much that he avoided society, even that of his old neighbours, and, latterly, of his relatives, who were unremitting in their respectful attentions to the good old man, who, when able to walk out in his village, generally used a long stick, presented to him by one of his family, which he called a Madagascar spear; and, as he wore his own hair, turned to silver locks, he reminded those who met him of one of the Patriarchs, as described in Holy Writ, particularly when, to his neighbour's address of salutation, he answered, with a benevolent as well as cheerful countenance, "God bless you!" There is a good portrait of him, aged 76, after Romney, in mezzotinto, by C. H. Hodges, 1787.

20. After very long and severely-painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Mullens, wife of William M. esq. of the Bank of England, third daughter of the late Rev. John Napleton, rector of Pembridge, in Herefordshire. She was a woman whose memory ought to be preserved, as affording a most edifying pattern of piety, charity, patient sufferance, and an almost peculiar gentleness and sweetness of mind and manners. The bright example which she received from very excellent parents, heightened, perhaps, by her having been called to severer trials, is an invaluable inheritance left by her to her children and her children's children.

22. In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, Mrs. Baker, wife of John B. esq. of Waresley-house, co. Worcester.

At Paris, in his 79th year, Greuse, the celebrated painter.

23. Suddenly, at Melbury Osmond, co. Dorset, aged 60, the wife of Mr. Hen. Farr.

Aged 83, the Rev. John Bourne, 36 years master of the Charter-house in Hull, and rector of Kirby-Underdale, co. York. He was born Feb. 21, 1722, at Ashover, in Derbyshire, where his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, had successively been rectors.

24. Aged about 60, Mr. Wm. Morton, of Skellington, near Lincoln, farmer.

Advanced in years, Mr. Rich. Coulson, of Eagle, near Lincoln, farmer.

At

At Belfaft, in Ireland, Capt. Stewart, of the 13th Refcrve. His remains were interred at Shankhill, with military honours. It is a remarkable circumftance refpecting the death of this gentleman, that, had he lived but a few hours longer, when the reduction of that part of the Army of Referve to which he was attached took place, his family would not have been entitled to the provifion allowed to the widows of officers of his rank.

At Vienna, in his 46th year, univerfally lamented, Aloys-Joseph, reigning Prince of Lichtenftein. By his will he has fecured to all his domefticks and dependents their falaries and penfions during life. He has left 1,200,000 florins annual revenue. He is fucceeded by his only brother, Prince John of Lichtenftein. On the 27th the body lay in ftate, in public; and, on the 28th, was conveyed to Moravia, and buried in the family-vault.

25. At Fontainbleau, Madame de Toulongeon; by whofe death the family of D'Aubigne has become extinct. Two perfons, principally, have made this family illuftrious: Agrippa D'Aubigne, famous for his courage, for his attachment to Calvinifm, and, above all, by the friendfhip of Henry the Fourth; and Madame de Maintenon.

At Littlehampton, Suffex, Mr. Corney, a very opulent yeoman and farmer; who has left, it is fuppofed, near 100,000l. among his poor relations.

At Mrs. Lane's, in Great Ormond-ftreet, aged 61, Charles Terrell Morgan, efq. of Fairford, co. Gloucefter.

At his houfe at Handfworth, near Birmingham, after a lingering illnefs, in his 65th year, Mr. Francis Eginton, juftly celebrated for his ingenious difcovery of painting and ftaining of glafs, far furpaffing that of the antients, in which his numerous works will long continue monuments of his unrivaled abilities. A good fpecimen of it may be feen in the window in Stationers-hall, prefented to that Company by the late Alderman Cadell.

26. At Foreft-gate, Effex, after a long and painful indifpofition, in her 38th year, Sarah, wife of Thomas Backhoufe, one of the people called Quakers.

At the Small-Pox Hofpital, Pancras, in his 58th year, William Woodville, M. D. 14 years phyfician to that inftitution. He was a native of Cumberland, and, after taking his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh in 1775, refided for fome time at Denbigh, whence he removed, about 1782, to London, and became phyfician to the Middlefex Difpenfary, an office he refigned foon after his election to the Small-Pox Hofpital. He was author of an inaugural differtation, "De Irritabilitate;" of an ufeful work, in quarto, intituled "Medical Botany;" and of fome interefting tracts on the Small-Pox, and on Cow-Pox; in the invention of the latter he was an early, zealous, and fuccefsful practitioner. See Mr. Highmore's Addrefs on occafion of the Doctor's death, p.321—323.

At Wifbech, aged 29, Mr. Wm. Harwood, painter, late of Bofton, co. Lincoln.

Aged 41, Mr. Jofeph Parkinfon, druggift, of Hull.

27. At Colchefter, Mifs Caroline Crawford, youngeft daughter of the late Rev. Archibald C. of Chifwick.

Suddenly, about a quarter of an hour after dining in a perfect ftate of health, Mrs. Hentig, wife of John-William H. efq. of Hull.

28. At his chambers in Gray's-inn, aged 78, Mr. Benjamin Way.

29. Within a few days of completing his 59th year, Edmund Lechmere, efq. of Hanley, co. Worcefter, nephew to the late firft and only Lord Lechmere, high fheriff 1733, reprefentative in parliament 1735, and one of his Majefty's juftices of the peace for that county. He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Blundel Charlton, of Ludford, co. Hereford, by whom he had two fons, Nicholas and Edmund; the latter died 1798; and, 2. Elizabeth Whitmore, who died in 1803, by whom he had one fon, Anthony.

At Biggar manfe, in Scotland, much regretted, Mifs Mary Watfon, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. minifter of Biggar.

At Mount Tiviot, in Scotland, Mifs Jane Elliot, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, bart. of Minto, late lord juftice clerk.

At Rampton, near Retford, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Fletcher, an ingenious clock-maker.

30. At her feat at Trawden-hall, near Coln, co. Lancafter, full of years and good fruits, after a tedious illnefs, a general and gradual decay of nature, Sarah, widow of James Foulds, efq. by whom fhe had two children, Mary and Elizabeth. Elizabeth died unmarried; and Mary, alfo unmarried, furvives fole heir. Mrs. Foulds was daughter and coheir of ——— Coates, efq. of Royd-houfe, near Kildwick, co. York. She was a lady of extraordinary piety, patience, and refignation; a dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a prudent widow, a fond and affectionate mother, a warm friend, and of great benevolence to her tenants and the poor. Poffeffed of a wonderful flow of fpirits, her hilarity forfook her not to the laft; when fhe expired, much regretted by all who knew her, aged 83.

At her mother's houfe in Chefter, the wife of Randle Wilbraham, efq. of Rode-hall, in Chefhire.

Capt. Green, of Keynfham. Driving his gig through Temple-ftreet, Briftol, it was

was overturned, by a waggon, the wheels of which passing over his head, killed him instantly.

At Beverley, co. York, in his 86th year, John Foster, M. D.

At his apartments in the Royal hospital at Greenwich, aged 77, Arthur Edwards, esq. lieutenant of the Royal Navy.

At Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health, William Macleod, esq. late first lieutenant on-board his Majesty's frigate La Virginie, and fourth son of Donal M. esq. of Geanies, Rossshire.

31. In London, aged 82, James Garnar, esq. an eminent attorney of Grantham, co. Lincoln.

At Somerby, aged 73, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, late of Cold Harbour inn, Grantham.

Aged 43, the wife of Mr. Frankish, farmer, of Kirmington, co. Lincoln, and sister to Mr. Hodgson, draper, of Hull.

Aged 68, Mr. Taverner, shop-keeper, of St. Paul's-street, Stamford.

Aged 64, Mrs. Pilkington, widow of Mr. Robert P. formerly a respectable farmer, &c. of Stamford.

Aged 28, Mr. George Sisson, lately of Essondine.

At Fulbeck, aged 31, the wife of Mr. Atkinson, attorney, of Lincoln.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Hart, who formerly kept the Rose tavern there.

Aged 71, Mrs. H. M. Iliffe, daughter of the late Mr. Edmund I. of Hinckley, co. Leicester, and aunt to Mr. E. Swinfen, druggist, of Leicester.

Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Francis E. esq. of Worsborough, co. York, and one of the daughters and coheiresses of the late Joseph Offley, esq. of Norton-hall, co. Derby.

Lately, in Mecklenburgh-street, Dublin, aged 104, Mr. James Solas Dodd, member of the College of Surgeons of London, and formerly a navy surgeon. He was author of a Natural History of the Herring, published in 1751, in 8vo; and of a pamphlet, printed in 1753, in 8vo, entitled, "A physical Account of the Case of Elizabeth Canning."

April.... At Staiths, near Whitby, Signor Rossignol, who appeared in London about 25 years ago, at the celebrated Breslaw's, in Cockspur-street, opposite the Hay-market, London. His exhibition consisted of tutored birds*. A number of little birds, to the amount (we believe) of 12 or 14, being taken from different cages, were placed upon a table, in the presence of the spectators, and there they formed themselves into ranks, like a company of soldiers. Small cones of paper, bearing some resemblance to grenadiers' caps, were put upon their heads, and diminutive imitations of muskets, made of wood, secured under their left wings. Thus equipped, they marched to and fro several times, when a single bird was brought forward, supposed to be a deserter, and set between six of the musqueteers, three in a row, who conducted him from the top to the bottom of the table, on the middle of which, a small brass cannon, charged with a little gun-powder, had been previously placed; and the deserter was situated in the front of the cannon. His guards then divided; three retiring on one side, and three on the other, and he was left standing by himself. Another bird was immediately produced; and a lighted match being put into one of its claws, he hopped boldly on the other to the tail of the cannon, and, applying the match to the priming, discharged the piece without the least appearance of fear or agitation. The moment the explosion took place, the deserter fell down, and lay apparently motionless, like a dead bird; but, at the command of his tutor, he rose again. The cages being brought, the feathered soldiers were stripped of their ornaments, and turned into them in perfect order.—After he had quitted Breslaw, his next performance consisted in counterfeiting the notes of all kinds of singing-birds; when he assumed the name of *Rossignol* (*Anglicè*, Nightingale), and appeared on the stage at Covent-garden theatre, where, in addition to his imitation of the birds, he executed a concerto on a fiddle without strings; that is, he made the notes in a wonderful manner with his voice, and represented the bowing by drawing a small truncheon backwards and forwards over a stringless violin. His performance was received with great applause, and the success he met with produced many competitors, but none of them equalled him. It was, however, discovered, that the sounds were produced by an instrument, concealed in the mouth; and then the trick lost all its reputation. He died in a state of great penury.

Aged 60, Robert Collins, esq. of Petteril-green, many years governor of Cape Castle, on the coast of Africa.

Aged 54, Mr. Dikes, farmer, of Bingham, co. Nottingham.

Aged 28, Miss Mary-Anne Thompson, eldest daughter of the late Mr. J. T. ship-chandler, of Hull.

At Hull, Miss Anne Woodcock, niece to Mr. James Hewetson, merchant.

The body of a Mr. Bailey, of Holt, co. Somerset, who had been missing six weeks, was found in the canal near Swinsdon. The skull had been perforated,

* We have seen the exhibitor of birds at Breslaw's, and the imitator of birds on the stage; but always supposed, and still think, them to have been two different persons. Edit.

ted, as with a piftol-ball, and a ftone tied about the neck to fink the body.

At Ofbafton, near Monmouth, aged 90, Dame Morris. She had had her coffin prepared many years previous to her decease, and kept it in her houfe, devoted to the purpofes of holding the neceffaries of life, &c.; and when it came to be appropriated to its real ufe, it was found nearly filled with apples, which of courfe gave place to the good old dame's body.

Mr. Jofeph Welch, well known to the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Weftminfter fchool, having lived affiftant to Mr. Ginger (bookfeller to that feminary), for the laft 40 years. He was long in the habit of felling a MS lift of the fcholars, which, in 1788, he printed in a quarto volume, intituled, "A Lift of Scholars of St. Peter's College, Weftminfter, as they were elected to Chrift Church College, Oxford, and Trinity College, Cambridge, from the Foundation by Queen Elizabeth, 1561, to the prefent Time, including the Admiffions into the firft-named College, from 1663. To which is prefixed, A Lift of Deans of Weftminfter; Deans of Chrift Church, Oxford; Mafters of Trinity College, Cambridge; and Mafters of Weftminfter School. By Jofeph Welch."

At Mr. Strafford's, on Holborn-hill, after a lingering illnefs, Mrs. Spilfbury, wife of Mr. S. of Lewes, Suffex.

April 1. At his lodgings in Exeter, of a confumption, in his 26th year, Major Wm. Erfkine, of the 71ft Foot, youngeft fon of the late James E. efq. of Cardrofs, in Perthfhire.

2. Aged 74, Mrs. Parker, of Reapham, near Lincoln, wife of Mr. William P. of that village, farmer.

At his houfe in Fareham, much regretted by his family, in his 83d year, Richard Bargus, efq. near 50 years an acting magiftrate for the county of Hants.

In York-ftreet, Portman-fquare, Mrs. Horfley, wife of the Bifhop of St. Afaph.

3. At Ulcomb, Kent (of which he had been rector 23 years, being prefented by the truftees of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, in 1778), after a lingering illnefs, the Rev. Fitzherbert Adams, B. C. L. of Lincoln college, Oxford.

4. At his lodgings in Miller-ftreet, Glafgow, John J. Murray, efq. conful from the United States of America.

5. Mr. Hind, of Leicefter.

At his lodgings in Bath, aged 45, Jofeph Reubidge, efq. many years a member of the Whig Club.

At Knightfbridge, co. Middlefex, Mrs. Marfh, wife of William M. efq. of the War-office, fon of Charles M. efq. F.A.S.

At her houfe in Weymouth-ftreet, Mrs. Sumners, fifter to Mrs. Pitt, of Arlington-ftreet, Piccadilly.

6. At his houfe on Wheat-hill, Derby, aged 60, Mr. James Bennett.

7. Aged 84, the wife of Mr. Aifiorpe Stovin, attorney, of Hull.

At his apartments in High-ftreet, Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Jofeph Dix. He was a very remarkable character; was hump-backed, wore a cocked hat with the flaps all down, and an old brown coat, &c.; lived on his income, which was 50l. a year, which he fpent chiefly in liquors, being a very little eater; and on cold, dull, and rainy days, ufed to lie in bed with all his clothes on, and a three-cornered cocked hat and fpectacles. He faid lying in bed faved victuals, as it took away his appetite, and that the heat was more equal. He was a very ingenious man, having travelled into moft foreign parts; ufed to mix medicines for himfelf (being well fkilled in that art) as well as for many others; never went to church or chapel, nor faid any more prayers than "God blefs me;" ridiculoufly conceiving that it was tormenting the Almighty with that which he knew. He was an excellent fcholar, and fpoke feveral languages fluently; a very cheerful, pleafant companion for old or young; and is much lamented.

8. Aged 70, Matthew How, gent. one of the aldermen of Derby; and, on the fame night, his nephew, Mr. John How, furgeon, of Kegworth, co. Leicefter.

At Briftol Hot wells, Capt. William Walker, of the late 28th Light Dragoons, fon of William W. efq. of Erdington-hall, co. Warwick.

At Alresford, Hants, Henry Sealy, efq.

At his houfe on Woolwich common, Kent, Major Lawrence Hadley Newton, of the Royal Artillery.

Thomas Ayliffe, efq. of Surbiton, near Kingfton, Surrey, formerly turner to his Majefty, and for many years a confiderable chair-maker in Wardour-ftreet, Soho.

At his houfe in Great Charlotte-ftreet, Blackfriers-road, Edward Falkingham, efq. many years in the Navy-office.

At his fon's houfe, in Dean-ftreet, Soho, aged 80, Gawin Hamilton, efq. of Killileagh caftle, co. Down, Ireland.

9. At his houfe on Stamford-hill, Jofeph Bramley, efq.

At Debden parfonage, Effex, aged 77, Mrs. Totton, widow of the Rev. Wm. T. late vicar of Edgeware, Middlefex. She was daughter of the late Dr. Jurin, whofe fifter married Trench Chifwell, efq. father of the late Richard Muilman Trench C. efq. of Debden, who prefented his fon to that vicarage.

At Peterborough, in his 76th year, Dr. James Garner.

At Stone Dean, near Beaconsfield, Charles Molloy, efq. youngeft fon of the late Geo. Cook, efq. M.P. for Middlefex.

At

At Windlestone, co. Durham, Miss Eden, fourth daugh. of Sir John E. bart.

10. Mrs. Joseph Adams, of Ware, co. Herts. Her death was occasioned by her cloaths catching fire.

At Hill-house, Surrey, in his 32d year, Capt. William-Augustus Halliday, of the Queen's regiment of Foot, second son of the late Major and Lady Jane H. of the Leasowes, in Shropshire, and brother to Capt. H. of Grosvenor-place.

At Chester-place, Lambeth, the lady of the Hon. Philip Roper.

At Mr. Morland's, in Pall Mall, aged 86, Mrs. Mills, relict of Austin M. esq. of Greenwich, and mother of Mrs. Morland.

Aged 80, Robert Freeman, esq. of Lynn, Norfolk; who had twice served the office of mayor of that borough.

11. Aged 21, Mrs. Dring, wife of Mr. Samuel D. of Hull.

At his house in South-street, Finsbury-square, Samuel Worthington, esq. of Jeffries-square.

12. In her 81st year, in consequence of a fall, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne. She retained the perfect use of her faculties, mental and corporeal, to the fatal moment which deprived the world of one of the best of women, and her friends of an inestimable blessing.

At his house in St. Swithin's lane, of a dropsy in the chest, after a painful illness of twenty days, aged 47, John-Edward Breen, esq. a gentleman well known for the amenity of his manners, his refined taste in the polite arts, and particularly for his extensive knowledge of pictures, &c. &c. His communicative and friendly zeal for the encouragement and improvement of the artists of this country prompted him to become one of the earliest patrons and subscribers of the British school; and the delicate and truly Christian feelings of his heart induced him to enlist, and continue to his death, among the governors and benefactors to the charitable Society of St. Patrick. His intelligent partiality for the productions of antient and modern painters, and his discernment in the choice of them, are plainly evinced in the very valuable and numerous collection he has left behind him. Pictures of the best masters, viz. a Madona by Raphael; the Adoration of the Magi by Poussin; the Holy Family by Leonardo da Vinci; a Claude, &c.; together with miniatures, carvings in ivory of the most exquisite workmanship, books on painting, and books of prints, bronzes, stained glass, &c.; which for a long time afforded pleasure and entertainment to himself and the well-informed circle of his friends; will probably be soon submitted to the eyes and judgement of the publick, although we do not know yet how or where they will be disposed of. His remains were deposited in the vault of St. Swithin's church on the 17th inst.

Found dead in his grounds, Mr. Wm. Holland, sen. of Claythorpe, near Louth, co. Lincoln, a respectable farmer and grazier. He was carrying a loaded gun to some of his servants, and, being very infirm, it is supposed he was resting himself upon the muzzle, when, by some accident, it went off, and lodged the contents in his body, of which he died.

On Crome's-hill, Greenwich, aged 76, Charles James, esq. one of the directors of the Sun fire-office, formerly a wholesale linen-draper in Cheapside, and partner in the banking-house of Mason, Yellowly, &c.

Aged 48, John Scudamore, esq. M. P. for Hereford. He was taken ill in the House of Commons, during the debate respecting Lord Melville, on the 8th. Several of his friends repeatedly pressed him to go home and send for medical assistance, which he refused, and to this his death is attributed.

13. Aged 85, William Hodges Stevens, esq. of the Grove, Hackney.

In her 15th year, of a consumption, Miss Margaret Carr, daughter of Mr. Thomas C. of St. Paul's church-yard.

At Debden-hall, Essex, after three days illness, Lady Vincent, wife of Sir Francis V. bart. of Stoke D'Abernon, co. Surrey, daughter of the Hon. Edward Bouverie, and sister to Lady Loughborough. This amiable young lady was in her 25th year, and had been only three years married.

14. At Barkstone, in the Vale of Belvoir, Mr. Richard Hays. He passed through a long life with almost uninterrupted good health, till within a short time of his death; and has left a widow, with a numerous race of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

At Dewlish, co. Dorset, Thomas Gundry, esq.; of a mild and affable disposition; kind and liberal to his domesticks; a strenuous friend to the poor; and hospitable to all who visited him. His landed property devolves, in general, to E. J. Brown, esq. knight of the shire for Dorset.

At the house of William Armit, esq. in Grafton-street, Dublin, Mrs. Tydd, only sister to the late Sir John T. bart.

15. At his villa at West End, Surrey, in his [illegible]th year, of apoplexy, George Carpenter, Earl of Tyrconnel, and Viscount Carlingford. By his first wife, Lady Frances Manners, sister to the late Duke of Rutland, he had no children; by his second, Miss Delaval, daughter of Lord D. he has left an only daughter, Lady Susan Carpenter. In private society he was universally beloved. He succeeded his father, the first Earl, 1762, and is succeeded by his brother, the Hon. Charles Carpenter.

At

At Andover, Mrs. Hulton, widow of Henry H. esq. eldest daughter of the late Isaac Preston, esq. of Beeston-hall, Norfolk, and sister and coheiress of the late Jacob Preston, esq. of the same place.

At his house in Argyle-square, Edinburgh, aged 77, Robert Mackintosh, esq. of Dalmuzzie, one of the senior advocates of the Scotch Bar.

16. At the house of Alexander Annand, esq. in Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheapside, William Trotter, esq.

By throwing herself into a pond at midnight, aged 60, Mrs. Wray, housekeeper to Sir John Blois, of Cockfield-hall, Yoxford, Suffolk. Her brother had drowned himself a few days before.

At his lodging at Hammersmith, Middlesex, by cutting his throat, Mr. Lonsdale, formerly keeper of the tap at the Opera-house, Hay-market. A short time ago he was, by his creditors, thrown into Newgate, which, with the loss of his licence, made so forcible an impression on his mind as to occasion derangement, and cause him to commit the rash action.

17. At the Salisbury Arms at Hatfield, on his way to London, aged 66, Sir Philip Monnoux, bart. of Sandy-place, co. Bedford, many years an active magistrate for that county.

19. At Witham, Essex, aged 72, Jacob Pattison, esq.

At his house in Fore-street, Cripplegate, after a very short illness, Mr. Warner; a man not more eminent in his profession than for his many amiable qualities.

In Winchester-street, aged 63, Mr. H. Causton, many years an eminent printer in Finch-lane, Cornhill, and a member of the Common Council for Broad-str. ward.

21. At Bury St. Edmund's, in a very advanced age, Mrs. Yates, mother of the Rev. Richard Y. chaplain to Chelsea hospital, and author of the Monastic History of that town.

22. By an accidental and fatal f.‹ from the staircase, aged 56, Mr. Thomas Simpkin, proprietor of the Crown and Anchor tavern, in the Strand, and recently master of the Vintners Company. It may be faithfully recorded of him, that he was a modest, unassuming character, possessing great suavity of manners, and capable of the sincerest friendship. He was an affectionate and kind husband, and a most loving father; and has left an afflicted widow, three sons, and four daughters, to deplore their heavy and lamented loss. The writer of this had long enjoyed his acquaintance; and, as he knew his worth, cannot resist offering this last tribute of regard to his lost and departed friend. His remains were deposited, on the 28th, in St. Clement's church.

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 26, to April 23, 180.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males	803	1561	Males	609	1179	Between	2 and 5	111	50 and 60	101
Females	758		Females	570			5 and 10	49	60 and 70	79
							10 and 20	31	70 and 80	53
Whereof have died under 2 years old 314							20 and 30	87	80 and 90	29
Peck Loaf 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 0d.; 5s. 1d.							30 and 40	125	90 and 100	3
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.							40 and 50	134	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, April 22:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 65s. to 75s.—Pollard 27s. to 20s. 0d.—Bran 9s. to 11s. 0d.

Return of Flour, April 6 to April 12, from the Cocket Office:

Total 11,015 Sacks. Average 88s. 11d.¼ 0s. 1d.¼ lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, April 20, 12s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Apr. 24, 1805, is 56s. 5d.¾ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, April 20:

Kent Bags	4l.	4s. to	5l.	10s.	Kent Pockets	4l.	0s. to	5l.	4s.
Sussex Ditto	4l.	4s. to	5l.	5s.	Sussex Ditto	4l.	4s. to	4l.	18s.
Farnham Ditto	7l.	0s. to	8l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	4l.	0s. to	4l.	16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 20:

St. James's—	Hay	2l. 16s. 0s. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 3l. 15s. 0d.
	Straw	2l. 5s. 6d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 12s. 6d.
Whitechapel—	Hay	3l. 10s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Average 4l. 3s. 0d.
	Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 15s. 6d.
	Straw	2l. 6s. 0d. to 2l. 16s. 0d.	Average 2l. 12s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, April 22. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	7s. 0d. to 8s. 4d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts, about 2000. Sheep 9000.	

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 49s.6d. Delivered 61s.6d. Sunderland, 44s.0d. Delivered 55s.0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s.6d. per Doz. Moulds 12s.6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s.6d. Clare Market 3s.6d. Whitechapel 3s. 4d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN ARPIL, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Confols.	4perCt. Confol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irifh 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	180½	fhut	58⅛	fhut	89½	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	1p	63⅝	fhut	—	3¾p	fhut	—	18 18 0	1d
29	180¾	fhut	58¼	fhut	89⅝	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	1p	63½	fhut	—	3¾p	fhut	57⅞	18 18 0	1d
30	fhut	fhut	58⅛	fhut	89½	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	1p	—	fhut	—	3½p	fhut	—	18 18 0	1d
31	Sunday																		
1	fhut	fhut	58	fhut	89⅝	fhut	fhut	fhut	180½	2d	2p	—	fhut	—	3½p	fhut	—	18 18 0	1d
2	fhut	fhut	57¾	fhut	89⅜	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	2p	—	fhut	—	3p	fhut	—	18 18 0	1d
3	fhut	fhut	57⅞	fhut	89½	fhut	fhut	fhut	180	2d	2p	—	fhut	—	3p	fhut	57¼	18 18 0	1d
4	fhut	fhut	57½	fhut	89⅜	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	2p	63¼	fhut	—	2½p	fhut	57¾	18 18 0	1d
5	fhut	fhut	57⅛	fhut	89⅜	fhut	fhut	fhut	178	2d	2p	62⅜	fhut	—	2p	fhut	56	18 18 0	1d
6	fhut	fhut	57¼	fhut	89¼	fhut	17⅜	fhut	fhut	—	2p	—	fhut	—	2p	fhut	—	18 18 0	1d
7	Sunday																		
8	177	fhut	57⅝	fhut	88⅝	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	2p	—	fhut	—	2¾p	fhut	fhut	18 18 0	1d
9	fhut	fhut	57¾	fhut	89⅛	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	2p	—	fhut	—	3¾p	fhut	fhut	18 18 0	1d
10	177¾	fhut	58	fhut	89⅛	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	2p	—	fhut	—	3¼p	fhut	fhut	18 18 0	1d
11	fhut	fhut	58⅝	fhut	89	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	1p	—	fhut	—	3½p	84¼	fhut	18 18 0	1d
12	holiday																		
13	—	fhut	57¾	fhut	89¼	fhut	fhut	fhut	fhut	2d	1p	—	fhut	—	2¾p	—	fhut	18 18 0	1d
14	Sunday																		
15	holiday																		
16	holiday																		
17	—	fhut	57¾	fhut	88⅞	fhut	fhut	fhut	—	2d	1d	—	fhut	—	2¾p	—	fhut	18 18 0	1d
18	177½	fhut	57¾	fhut	88¾	fhut	fhut	fhut	179	2d	1d	—	—	—	2¾p	—	fhut	18 18 0	1d
19	178½	fhut	58¼	fhut	88⅞	fhut	fhut	fhut	180½	2d	1d	—	56⅞	57½	3½p	—	fhut	18 18 0	1d
20	—	fhut	58⅛	fhut	88⅝	fhut	fhut	fhut	—	2d	2d	—	fhut	—	3¾p	—	fhut	—	1d
21	Sunday																		
22	—	fhut	57⅝	fhut	88⅝	fhut	fhut	fhut	178	2d	2d	—	—	—	2½p	65	fhut	18 18 0	1d
23	172½	fhut	57¾	fhut	88⅜	fhut	fhut	—	180	3d	2d	—	—	—	2½p	—	fhut	18 19 0	1d
24	172¼	56⅞a57	57¼	fhut	88½	fhut	fhut	—	—	2d	2d	—	—	—	2½a3¼p	—	fhut	18 19 0	1d
25	holiday																		
26	173¼	57¼	58¼	fhut	89⅛	fhut	fhut	—	179	1 a 2d	Par	—	—	—	2¾a3p	—	fhut	18 19 0	1d
27	173¼	57⅛	58	fhut	89	fhut	fhut	—	—	1 a 2d	1p	—	—	—	2½a3p	—	fhut	18 19 0	1d

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Paffage, Fleet-Street.] J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, No 11, Holborn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:



MAY, 1805.

CONTAINING

Embellifhed with a Perfpective View of the Ruins of Hanslope Church, Bucks; and a Mifcellaneous Plate of Antique Curiosities.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paffage, Fleet-ftreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are defired to be addreffed, Post-paid. 1805.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for May, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1805.
Apr.	°	°	°		
26	42	52	40	29,54	cloudy
27	40	50	45	,67	cloudy
28	35	43	40	,76	cloudy
29	34	40	35	,30	rain and ſnow
30	38	48	40	,64	fair
*M.*1	41	50	42	,59	fair
2	40	48	41	,50	fair
3	42	56	42	,58	fair
4	43	59	40	,78	fair
5	47	56	44	,87	fair
6	47	61	50	,97	fair
7	52	59	49	,87	ſhowery
8	50	45	39	,48	rain
9	40	49	45	,70	fair
10	49	58	49	,52	ſhowery
11	49	56	44	,29	ſtormy

Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1805.
May	°	°	°		
12	45	55	44	29,53	ſhowers
13	49	59	46	30,04	fair
14	47	56	43	,10	fair
15	46	53	46	29,79	cloudy
16	49	64	52	,75	fair
17	52	58	51	,89	cloudy
18	52	58	54	,98	cloudy
19	55	61	53	,92	cloudy
20	54	61	51	30,01	cloudy
21	50	60	55	,04	fair
22	56	65	46	29,79	fair
23	46	51	40	,80	fair
24	44	57	51	,95	fair
25	51	63	50	,96	fair
26	49	60	48	,95	fair
27	52	64	—	30,00	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending May 18, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Middleſ.	87	2	50	2	39	4	29	11	42	4
Surrey	102	4	46	0	41	8	30	8	44	0
Hertford	80	9	40	6	45	0	26	9	41	6
Bedford	84	9	68	9	42	5	26	6	42	0
Huntingd.	86	10	00	0	41	8	24	10	37	11
Northam.	89	4	66	6	46	9	24	6	45	0
Rutland	87	6	00	0	49	0	23	0	46	0
Leiceſter	85	2	00	0	48	1	24	6	44	3
Nottingh.	87	0	67	0	47	4	26	0	44	2
Derby	87	4	00	0	57	0	30	8	49	4
Stafford	89	4	00	0	42	9	29	4	50	6
Salop	88	5	64	0	50	5	27	0	00	0
Hereford	84	6	51	2	43	10	27	10	48	0
Worceſter	89	9	00	0	46	3	28	4	51	9
Warwick	98	6	00	0	50	6	28	8	52	7
Wilts	81	4	00	0	41	0	30	1	53	8
Berks	87	4	00	0	42	3	27	11	48	11
Oxford	86	0	00	0	41	9	27	0	45	11
Bucks	79	1	00	0	44	11	29	6	45	5
Brecon	84	10	51	2	46	4	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	84	10	00	0	43	2	23	7	00	0
Radnor	85	3	00	0	47	2	24	11	00	0
Average of England and Wales, per quarter.	87	8	57	7	44	6	26	7	45	1
Average of Scotland, per quarter.	79	2	33	3	36	7	23	0	35	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Eſſex	84	4	52	0	37	8	30	6	38	9
Kent	96	8	00	0	41	4	31	8	42	8
Suſſex	96	6	00	0	47	0	34	2	00	0
Suffolk	84	11	48	0	36	4	30	9	36	10
Cambrid.	79	4	52	0	38	3	21	9	36	10
Norfolk	85	10	00	0	31	2	24	8	38	0
Lincoln	84	11	66	9	41	8	22	5	43	4
York	79	1	74	8	39	10	23	11	41	2
Durham	82	11	00	0	00	0	25	0	00	0
Northum.	78	1	60	0	38	8	22	7	42	0
Cumberl.	90	7	57	6	44	0	27	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	100	0	63	0	39	2	27	8	00	0
Lancaſter	88	8	00	0	41	4	28	6	49	4
Cheſter	81	5	00	0	50	6	00	0	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	51	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	92	9	00	0	49	11	25	11	00	0
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	48	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarvon	86	8	00	0	44	0	21	9	00	0
Merioneth	90	2	00	0	49	4	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	80	0	00	0	38	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	79	4	00	0	47	0	20	0	00	0
Carmarth.	93	10	00	0	54	4	21	5	00	0
Glamorg.	91	6	00	0	56	0	28	0	00	0
Gloucеſt.	86	1	00	0	46	9	26	6	45	10
Somerſet	92	0	00	0	46	6	27	5	48	0
Monmo.	96	4	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0
Devon	98	11	00	0	45	9	28	3	00	0
Cornwall	96	0	00	0	46	3	25	5	00	0
Dorſet	88	1	00	0	40	10	35	3	52	0
Hants	91	2	00	0	38	11	32	4	52	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	82	6	53	0	37	11	28	10	41	5
2	83	1	50	0	37	1	28	9	36	10
3	85	10	57	7	31	2	24	8	38	0
4	82	1	66	9	40	3	22	11	41	10
5	80	6	60	0	38	8	23	8	42	0
6	98	8	50	4	43	0	27	8	45	1
7	86	7	57	7	45	11	28	6	49	4
8	89	2	57	7	47	9	23	10	45	1
9	84	9	57	7	50	4	22	2	45	1
10	90	8	57	7	46	3	27	1	46	11
11	97	7	57	7	46	1	26	6	45	1
12	89	11	57	7	39	10	33	6	58	0

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MAY, 1805.

LETTER XVIII. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, May 21.*

THE subsequent continuation of the History of Prisons in Yorkshire, presents the same defects so repeatedly noticed, of no Chaplain, no divine service, and no religious attention.

It has often been noticed by Historians, that in the ages of religious superstition, and it is the same to this moment, where the central power of Religion might be expected to have radiated piety and zeal into distant departments, the morals of the people have been most neglected, and their actions most abandoned; as Papal Rome has verified. It is a painful reflection to have occasion to introduce here, that in the extensive county of York, my friend notices only three prisons which have chaplains, or receive any religious attention. If those who possess the management of them are so inattentive to the morals of the prisoners, it would not ill become the dignitaries of the Church to exert their influence with magistrates and others who should superintend them; and urge them to engage pastoral care where requisite; and where is morality so prevalent as not to require the exercise of religious duties? There are many curates in this kingdom whose gratuities are not equal to those of a menial servant, who might be employed in the pious performance of these duties, and in conveying moral instruction to ignorant and unenlightened minds; and thus, in their humble sphere, emulating the good priest described by Chaucer (Canterb. T. The Knighte's Tale.)

> "Wide was his parish, and houses fer asunder,
> But he ne left nought for no rain ne thunder,
> In sikenesse and in mischief to visite
> The ferrest in his parish mocke and lite
> Upon his fete, and in his hand a staf;
> This noble ensample to his shepe he yaf,
> That first he wrought and afterward he taught,
> Out of the Gospel he the wordes caught,
> And this figure he added yet thereto,
> That if gold ruste, what should iron do;
> For if a Preest be foule on whom we trust,
> No wonder is a lewed man to rust."

Lamentable and frequent indeed as have been the occasions of noticing the want of religious attention to the prisoner, it cannot escape the observation of the reader in some preceding as well as in the present communications respecting the gaols of Yorkshire, that the want of medical aid must prove a serious evil, while essential benefits might result from the regular and sedulous attendance of the Faculty. It is not merely in the cure of an acute disease that professional skill is usefully exercised; the laudable efforts of introducing cleanliness, air, clothing, diet, and other objects within the sphere of their department, might not only ensure health, but likewise promote morals. Next to the solaces of Religion are those of the medical character; indeed they are in general happily combined in the latter; and the humane treatment of the body may tend to soften and improve the mind of the poorest object, such a treatment as was exemplified in the conduct of Monf. Boudon, in France, and I may add, by every respectable practitioner in this Empire. "This eminent

nent Surgeon was one day sent for by the Cardinal Du Bois, Prime Minister of France, to perform a very serious operation upon him. The Cardinal, on seeing him enter the room, said to him, 'You must not expect, sir, to treat me in the same rough manner, as you treat your poor miserable wretches at the hospital of the Hotel Dieu.' 'My Lord,' replied Boudon, with great dignity, 'every one of those miserable wretches, as your Eminence is pleased to call them, is a Prime Minister in my eyes.'

Under such conduct the censure of Palingenius, Author of *Zodiacus Vitæ (anno* 1500*)*, would then no longer be applicable to that profession which is calculated to give health and happiness to mankind:

"Nam si aliæ peccent artes, tolerabile certè est.
Hæc vero, nisi perfecta, est plena periculi,
Et sævit tanquam occulta atque domestica pestis *!"

The letters on prisons communicated to me by my friend Neild, in giving an unadorned narrative of facts, often convey sketches of distress, that must excite sympathy with the objects, and animate those feelings of commiseration which benevolent minds are wont to cherish in contemplating human woe, sharpened by neglect and aggravated by continuance. Of these touches of his pen, the poor lunatic at Bodmin, and other instances of artless narrative, are perpetually brought to my recollection, and induce sensations of fellow feeling more impressive than would result from laboured pages; it is thus that we are touched with the short sketch of the unfortunate shoemaker in Pontefract gaol, to whom we might aptly apply the words of our antient bard:

"His slepe, his mete, his drinke, is him byraft.
That lene he wex, and drie as is a shaft.
His eyen holwe, and grisly to behold,
His hewe falwe, and pale as ashen cold;
And solitary he was, and ever alone,
And wailing all the night, making his mone."

CHAUCER'S *Canterbury Tales.*

To effect a permanent reform in the state and œconomy of prisons, repeated and persevering attention is requisite. Even near the Minster-gate in York, after the visit of Dean Markham in company with Neild, the subsequent visit of the latter evinced that the nuisance, which was the object of their primary attention, was not removed; which proves, with numerous other instances, the necessity of vigorous and renewed appeals to the magistrates and the publick; and that, however laudable and successful the labours of Howard might have been, the revival of the same spirit in a Neild will ever find ample occasions for the exercise of philanthropy in the dungeons of human infelicity.

If laudable efforts may not, indeed, have effected a degree of good, ample as the mind of Benevolence; the subsequent extract of a letter from Neild, dated April 14, affords encouragement to persevering exertion, and cherishes hope in the removal or amelioration of misery.

"It is scarcely possible to conceive the improvements which have been, and now are, making in several prisons in the kingdom since the first appearance of your Letters * respecting them. The Bridewell of Maidstone, which first suggested to me the necessity of including similar places in my visitation, and which is described in the Gentleman's Magazine of May last year, I found so different a place in September, that I scarcely could believe it to be the same. It was perfectly clean, and without a single prisoner in irons. One gaol at Bristol, as filthy as a pig-stye, and where the prisoners

* "If other arts perfection need,
No wondrous evils will succeed;
But Physic, treated as a trade,
In fraud or ignorance display'd;
A hidden and domestic pest,
Our every comfort can molest;
Bereave us of our every joy,
And fortune, health, and life destroy."

* My friend did not chuse to introduce his own name; but the reader doubtless will as truly appropriate.

prisoners were obliged to have a cat in each cell, to prevent their feet from being gnawed by vermin, was clean white-washed; made secure against the access of rats; and every improvement adopted in the construction of the prison (originally defective) that it could well admit of."

Such obvious examples of improvement in Prisons and Bridewells must afford pleasure to every reflecting individual, among whom I presume to subscribe the name of

J. C. Lettsom.

P. 209, col. 2, l. 8, *for* " it might have been presumed would have," *read* " might have induced."

Pontefract Gaol. This prison is under the Town-hall. The *passage* to the felons' cells is 38 feet by 12, with a fire-place at one end; it is lighted and ventilated by three very small iron-grated windows, and this is called the *room* for debtors. Felons have two cells, each 12 feet by 9; the windows of which are toward the street. and the doors open into the debtors' *room*. They are very offensive from the want of means for decent cleanliness; the roofs of the cells are stone, arched, and lofty. Straw on the floor. Allowance eight pence *per* day.

Debtors are sent here by process issuing out of the Borough Court, for any sum great or small, and are entitled to their sixpences on the fourth court-day. A Court is held every three weeks. Fees 13s. 4d. Allowance, none whatever. No firing allowed. No water No court-yard. No chaplain. No surgeon The gaoler, Francis Fryer, lives at a distance, and keeps a public-house; he is serjeant at mace, and a *Sheriff's*-officer. Salary one guinea *per* year. Prisoners, 16th August 1802; felons, none; debtor, one. He was a shoe-maker, and the debt of his son's contracting, for whom he had been security; his case was much commiserated in the town; he had constant employ, and the Corporation had humanely allowed him to work in one corner of the Town-hall, the stone-passage below being too dark; without this indulgence he must have been in a miserable state, especially if the gaoler had been from home on a *caption*, or other business, and forgot him, as he could neither see nor be seen by any person for relief.

Rothwell Prison, for debtors, belongs to the liberty of the honour of Pontefract, in the duchy-court of Lancaster. Gaoler, William Carrett; salary, none. He pays a rent of 18l. *per* year to a Mr. Wilson. Fees on commitment, 9s 4d.; on discharge, 18s. 4d. Garnish 6s. 2d. which is spent in *liquor*. Chaplain, none. Allowance, none whatever. One court, 30 yards by 14, for both sexes; it has a mud floor, with a pump and sewer in it.

The common side, or poor debtors, have seven rooms, five of which are up-stairs, and two below; to these the gaoler furnishes beds and bedding, for which each pays 10d. ½ *per* week; they have a day-room about 5 yards square. Master's side debtors have a day-room about 6 yards square, and six rooms up-stairs; the beds and bedding furnished by the keeper, each prisoner paying 1s. 2d. *per* week. All are allowed to work, if they can procure it; but only four were employed when I was there. One room up-stairs for women, with two beds in it. At the top of the house is a work-room with spinning-wheels for woollen-cloth. I was pleased with the manner in which the prisoners spoke of the keeper; he was not present. The average number in confinement here is 36. On my visit, August 16, 1802, thirty; December 20, 1802, forty-nine; January 18, 1804, thirty. No firing allowed. They usually at Christmas petition the Society for Relief of small Debts in London, for coals, which are sold at Rothwell for 15s. a three horse cart-load.

Leeds Town Gaol. Four rooms, 12 feet by 9, and a small one with double iron-bar grated windows fronting the street. Barrack-beds. The constable is the keeper, and lives distant; salary 5l. 5s. Prisoners, August 17, 1802, three.

St. Peter's Gaol, for the liberty of St. Peter, of York, near the Minster-gate, is the property of the Dean. Mr. Howard mentions an old printed list of parishes, towns, and parts of town, which are in the liberty of St. *Peter*; *viz.* within the city and county, nine places; in the East-Riding, sixty-two; West-Riding, forty; North-Riding, fifty-one; and there is one place in each of the following counties: Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Lancashire, Lincolnshire, Northumberland, and Hampshire;

shire; in Nottinghamshire, seven places*.

Gaoler, John Burnley (*who is also a Sheriff's-officer*); salary 21l. and 2l. 8s. *per annum* to furnish straw. Felons are exempt from payment of either fees or garnish. Debtors pay a fee of 6s. 8d. besides which the chief bailiff demands a fee of 8s. 4d. for his *liberate*. Garnish, a *met* (a sack) of coals, a bag of turf, and one shilling for liquor.

No surgeon. No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever. No court-yard. Debtors have four sizeable rooms up-stairs, to which the keeper furnishes bed and bedding at 6s. and 10s. *per* month. They have no allowance unless *certificated* as paupers. Down eleven steps are two dungeons for felons, each 19 feet by 8, and 6 feet high, lighted and ventilated by an iron-grated window each, which looks to the street; these dungeons had several loads of ashes and other filth in them, which appeared to have laid a long time. One of the debtors who had his wife and four small children with him, lived in the room above, for which he paid 2s. 6d. *per* week; he complained to me of the offensiveness of the cells below, which, together with the crowded state of his room, made it (in that hot weather) almost unbearable; the boards of the floor were rotten, and the roof of the cell not being ceiled, there was a fissure of a foot long. Next morning I waited on the Dean (the Rev. Mr. Markham) who politely accompanied me to the prison, and gave orders to the gaoler to take away the rubbish *immediately*, and to white-wash and clean the whole prison; the gaoler promised it should be set about the next day. The only prisoner in the cells then, was a run-away apprentice; he was pounding tile-sherds. On my return in September I found nothing done; the prison in the same state of filth, and two *lewd women* confined in the same cell with the boy, and with whom several persons in the street were conversing. The Act for the preservation of health is not hung up; but the clauses against spirituous liquors are; this, however, must be of little effect when spirits can be so easily handed to the prisoners from the street, and which, if the gaoler was *vigilant* and *attentive*, he could not prevent. I could not help observing to the keeper, the striking contrast there was between his face (which appeared as if it would light a candle) and that of the poor shoe-maker above stairs, in whom there was a visible alteration since my last visit. Water is accessible to all the prisoners, and there is *now* a sewer. In 1801, Doctor Fountayne, the late Dean, gave 100l. and the four residentiaries 25l. each, making together 200l. which sum is invested in the public funds, and the dividends are directed to be applied towards the relief of debtors and felons confined in the said gaol, in such proportion as the Dean and Chapter shall from time to time think proper. There is also 12s. given in bread every Christmas among debtors and felons. Prisoners, August 20, 1802, debtors two; offender, one. September 2, 1802, debtors two, offenders three.

York City Bridewell. Gaoler, Edward Yeoman; salary 35l.; fees 2s., and 5l. *per* year for furnishing straw. No chaplain, or any religious attention. Surgeon, Mr. Champney; salary 20l. Allowance, 2s. *per* week in bread, and two chaldron of coals in the Winter from the Corporation annually. There are three spacious day-rooms, one for men, the other two for women, with a fire-place in each. Over the women's room is the Infirmary, which is light and well ventilated. Detached from this building are seven sleeping-cells, two of which are totally dark, about 2 yards square, and 7 feet high. There is likewise a room for faulty apprentices. Water is laid in from the river Ouse, and accessible *now* at all times; and there is a court-yard, but not being secure the prisoners derive no advantage from it except that of having their cells better ventilated than formerly. Neither the Act for preservation of health, nor the clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up. Employment for women, spinning; and for men, pounding tile-sherds; for which the gaoler pays them 4d. *per* bushel; and sells it at 10d. and 1s. *per* bushel, but, as he had a great stock on hand, they were making list-shoes when I was there. Prisoners, August 20, 1802, three men, two women.

York City and *County Gaol.* Mary Meggeson, gaoler; salary, 110l.; fees, felons, 7s. 8d. and for transports, 1s. *per* mile, which are paid by the county; debtors pay a fee of 6s. 8d. to the gaoler, besides which the under-sheriff demands

* Of these places I could get no certain information, or procure the printed list.

demands 7s. 4d. for his *liberate*. Garnish 1s. No chaplain, or any religious attention whatever, except when a prisoner is under sentence of death. Surgeons, Messrs. Champney and Lake; salary 10l. Allowance to debtors, none but legacies; viz. *City of York, to wit.* Donations to the prisoners in the gaol upon *Ouse-bridge*, in the said City. Mrs. *Elizabeth Taylor*, by will, dated 21st October 1580, gave 3s. 4d. yearly, to be divided among the prisoners on Lady-day. The Corporation of York pay yearly *Peacock's* gift, being 3l. 4s. to be divided among the poor prisoners. Mr. *William Edmonson's* gift, being 1l. 6s. is distributed weekly in bread to the prisoners. Mrs. *Bowes* gives every Christmas one guinea and one chaldron of coals. A memorial of these legacies and donations are painted on a board, and hung up in the prison.

This gaol upon Ouse-bridge, called the *Kidcots*, has on one side of the bridge eight convenient rooms for debtors, about eleven feet square, with a fire place in each; these are all free wards; but if the keeper furnishes a bed, he is paid 1s. 6d. a week each. Below them are two rooms, with brick-floors, one of which, 15 feet by 13, has a window which looks to the river, and used as a lumber-room when I was there; the other, 11 feet by 8, is a shop for the sale of articles manufactured in the prison, such as nets, purses, laces, &c. the window of which fronts the street; in each a fire-place. There is a stone tablet fixed in the wall, on which is inscribed, "Remember the poor debtors. '*He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.*' All debtors committed by process issuing out of the Sheriff's-court are sent to this prison, and on application are entitled to their sixpences the third court-day. A Court is held every week. Debtors, August 20, 1802, seven.

That part of the prison in which felons are confined, is on the opposite side of the bridge and street. The outer door is wood, the inner door iron-grated; the ascent by four steps, three of which are outside the door, and the fourth inside the passage. Men felons have a day-room 30 feet by 14, and 14 feet 6 inches high, with opposite and lofty windows, and a fire-place. In the first passage down *thirteen steps* is a large cell, for those confined for hard labour to work in, 22 feet by 10, and 8 feet high, with one window; near this are two horrid dungeons, 6 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, and 7 feet 6 inches high, totally dark. The women felons day-room is on the same floor as the men's, and separated by two wooden-doors in the passage. It is 14 feet by 8, and 10 feet high, with a window and fire-place. There is a door which leads down *fourteen steps* to a large cell, occasionally used for those under sentence of death, but commonly as a sleeping-room for the women, 13 feet by 8, and 8 feet high; the door is iron-grated, and there is a window in the passage opposite to it, which throws a glimmering light sufficient to make darkness visible. One step lower than this cell are four other horrid dungeons for men felons, 6 feet 6 inches square, and 8 feet high, totally dark. The Corporation allows rugs to sleep on, seventeen pence *per* week in bread, and seven pence in milk, but no coals. The prison was dry when I was there; but the gaoler's son told me that in a high flood water flows into the cells *sixteen inches deep*. The Act for the preservation of health, and clauses against spirituous liquors, conspicuously hung up.

Prisoners, August 20, 1802, one felon.

To Dr. Lettsom.

My dear Friend, *York, Aug.* 21, 1802.

I fear I shall both fatigue and disgust you with Letters on Prisons, where I find so much to censure, so little to commend. If my limits of conveyance would allow me, this should be accompanied with a description of the Castle, by way of relief. I am just returned from hearing divine service preformed to four convicts under sentence of death. Two of them seem less concerned than I have been accustomed to observe in persons thus awfully situated, and whose crimes admit no hope of mercy on earth.

This has been the race week.—The city filled with fashionables—the race-ground with carriages—brings to my mind that passage in Thomson's Winter:

"Ah! little think the gay . . . . . .
Whom Pleasure, Power, and Affluence surround,
Ah! little think they, while they dance along,
How many pine in want, and dungeon glooms,
Shut from the common air."

To-morrow I propose paying a third visit to the Castle, finish my remarks on that noble prison, then leave this

scene of bustle and gaiety, ill-suited to a disposition recluse and reflective, and to nerves more agreeably excited by attending to objects of commiseration.

I am, my dear sir, ever gratefully yours, JAS. NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, May 20.

YESTERDAY being Rogation Sunday, I according to notice, p. 325, attended the service of the Abbey church, Westminster, which was celebrated in the Choir for the first time since the late fire in June 1803. Well. —I saw a full assemblage of the various members of the holy establishment in their usual and appropriate stations. I saw also the sacred pile, even as I was wont from earliest infancy, unchanged, and imparting all those divine sensations which I have ever known. I heard the solemn hymn of gratitude and thanksgiving wafted through the lofty ailes; and, if ever tuneful strain found a gracious acceptance at the Throne of Mercy, it was on this returning day of prayer, as a real and unfeigned devotion seemed to pervade the souls of all present! Thus all was well.

The worthy Dean delivered a discourse full of the inspiration of the moment; a discourse breathing the doctrines of charity and good-will to all denominations of true and devout Christians. He evinced the great importance of worshiping the Lord in fabricks of a splendid construction, in order to glorify his Holy Name. In this enrapturing address to the feelings of his congregation, the learned Doctor introduced observations which do honour to his character as a Churchman, and to his attachment for the antient Architecture of the country. Of the latter impulse he remarked, that, had the structure been destroyed in the conflagration, the face of the walls, from bearing the symbols of our Religion, would, in all probability, when reconstructed according to the prevailing mode of Design, have taken the appearance of some Heathen temple. The matchless skill of our Ancestors in rearing religious structures, he justly maintained (strongly directing our notice to Henry VII's Chapel), surpassed every thing of the kind in the Universe! The pious Dean, to shew the conciliatory frame of his heart, the brotherly yearnings of the good man, reverted to the former possessors of the Church, and, in pathetic words and actions, drew their picture, as men on whom Calumny had never dared to vent the slightest word of reprehension; as men in whom the most exemplary manners and piety had been manifested; and, however they might have erred in certain observances, they, like all present, adored the same Creator, and adored him in the very place where we then stood! And, moreover, that to one of the last Superiors previous to the Reformation we were indebted for the completion of the whole pile as now beheld! In conclusion, the Doctor bade us call to mind that within these buildings was set up by the old Religious, for the benefit of the Literary World, the first Printing Press, which became the foundation for that diffusion of universal knowledge we at this day enjoy! The limits of this Essay will not permit me to say more than that the reverend Divine confirmed to every one present his sincere wish of peace to them on earth, and to the memory of those departed spirits whose ashes lay around us, his unprejudiced veneration, that I went my way, and I make not the least doubt so did the auditory, satisfied, and full of hope.—Our heavenly King is Father of us all!

Yours, &c. J. C.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

W. P—l—w begs to return his best thanks to Mr. D. Parkes for his obligingly complying with his request in sending a drawing of the New Church at Berriew, Montgomeryshire, to Mr. Urban; and to the latter, for his very neat engraving of it.

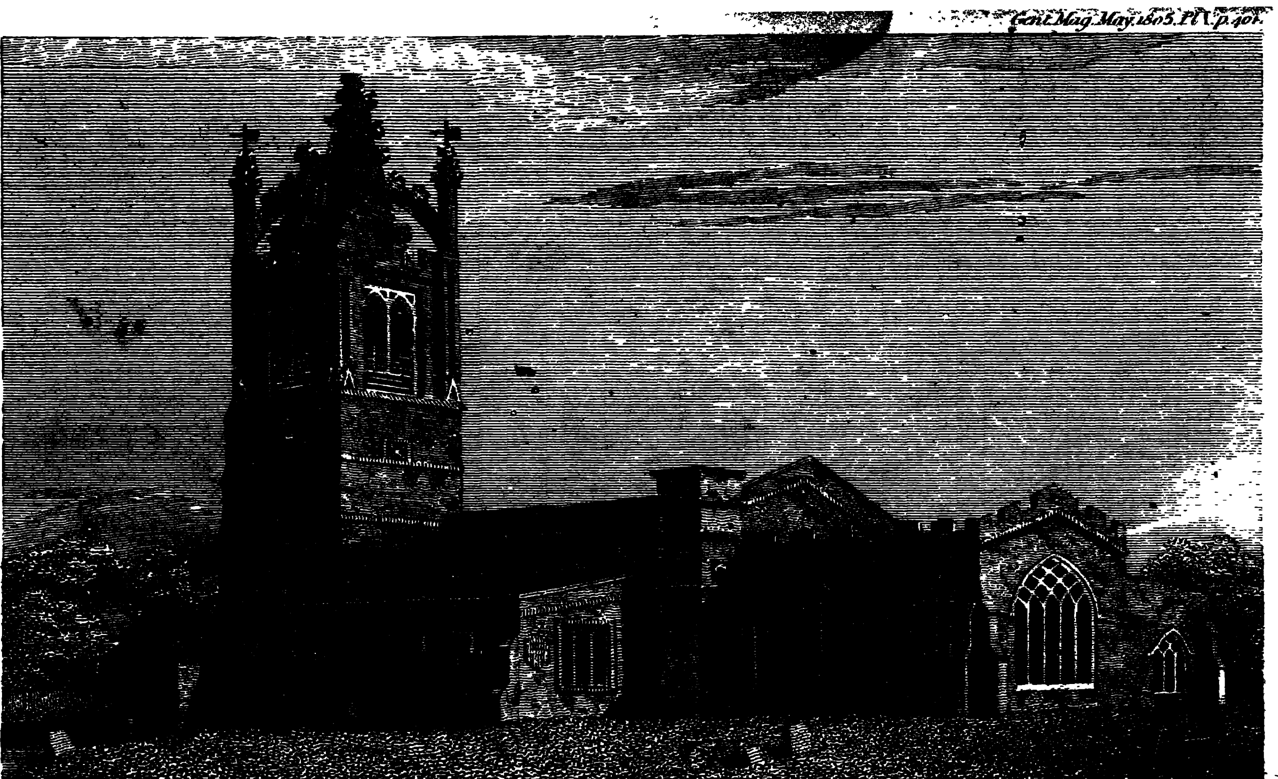
IF T. W. S. will write to B. that gentleman (whose address is left with our Printers) will be happy to give the best information in his power.—The suggestions of this Correspondent to ourselves are received as he *intended* they should be.

A LOOKER ON, p. 230, is requested to say whether, supposing the matter taken is known to be Cow-pox, it is of any consequence whether the child that it is taken from, or the parents of the child, are healthy or otherwise?

H. G. informs CLERICUS, p. 311, that, according to the statement he has given, his case seems to be similar to that of some patients who received very material benefit from the use of the metallic tractors at the Perkinean Institution in 1803; they having the disease termed *Muscæ Volitantes*, or what the patients call "black motes" floating before their eyes.

BILL BROUGHTON Church in our next.

Mr.



South east View of Hanslope Church.

P. Basire Sc.

Mr. Urban, *Hanflope, Nov.* 24.

I fend you a drawing of the church at Hanflope, after the damage by the ftorm, June 23, 1804, of which you gave a fhort account in your laft volume*. The following particulars were from the very refpectable curate of the parifh. Yours &c. D. H.

"There can be no doubt but that the accident was occafioned by the lightning ftriking the fpire near the apex, which for fome yards downward was clafped with bars of iron, it having received fome damage by lightning feveral years ago. Thefe bars, we may fuppofe, attracted the electric fluid, which paffing down them exploded at their termination with a force powerful enough to bring down the whole body of the fpire. The chief weight of the fpire falling on the church, crufhed the roof, the electric matter accompanying it and making many leffer explofions in the church; evident marks of which were vifible in almoft every window, and on feveral parts of the interior fide of the walls. On entering the church a fhort time after the misfortune, it fmelt very ftrongly of fulphur, as if the whole had been pervaded by the influence of the lightning.

"After the particulars already given in your former volume, it can not be neceffary to enter into any detail on the fubject of the mifchief.

"The church has been covered in above two months. A fubfcription is about to be entered into for rebuilding the fpire, which, I hope, will be attended with fuccefs. The Marquis of Buckingham, with his ufual generofity, has put his name down for 100 guineas. The eftimate is laid at 1100*l.* for rebuiding the fpire† and repairing the tower. The parifh repaired the church at its own expence.

"An account of the accident appeared in the Monthly Magazine, written by Mr. Bevans, of L[illegible]on-Buffard, which in many re[illegible] evidently very erroneous. [illegible] Singleton.

Mr. Urban, *May* 1.

I HAVE now before me a Profpectus of Mr. Polwhele's Hiftory of Devonfhire. "The firft part of the Chorographical Survey of Devonfhire (or the fecond volume of the Hiftory of Devonfhire) has been long in the prefs; and I have pleafure in intimating that this volume is now completely printed. I fhould not hefitate therefore to bring forward, 1ft, *a Profpectus of the whole work*; 2nd, to give a lift of *fubjects for engravings*; 3d, to fettle the *terms of the fubfcription*; 4th, to arrange the *names of my fubfcribers*; 5th, to explain the nature of my difquifitions in the *Hiftorical Views of Devonfhire*; and 6th, to advert to the *progrefs of the Hiftory*. The plates are divided into, 1ft, fubjects already engraved; 2, in the engraver's hands; 3, engaged to be done; 4, drawn, and ready for the engraver." The Author pledges himfelf to adhere to the original terms of fubfcription: four guineas for 2 vols. even though he has engaged to prefent the publick with an additional volume; yet he intreats, that on *receiving this paper*, his fubfcribers will *all* be fo obliging as to pay the firft fubfcription. He foregoes all views of pecuniary recompence for his labour, and "felicitates himfelf on the circumftance that his MSS. being nearly arranged for the prefs, he fees nothing that can retard the profecuting the hiftory but the delay of gentlemen in fettling matters relative to the publication of the printed volume" The fubfcribers at this time were near 400. After enumerating the vaft difficulty he has encountered from want of *communication*, want of *books*, want of *engravings*, and want of health, "To my character, as refponfible to the publick, I withdraw my attention; and may I prefume to look for candour? My fubfcribers may be fufficiently affured, that, for *the firft*, no common difappointments, no difficulties, no diftreffes, though they may fufpend the work, can ever induce me to abandon it. The toil of collecting, and the irkfomenefs of arranging the papers, are nearly over; what remains to be perfected is chiefly in the line of compofition; and if the publick be not foon in poffeffion of the whole Hiftory, the delay, I truft, will not be attributed to its Author after this diffufe explanation of his motives and views.

Exeter, July 1793."

It will, in July 1805, be *twelve* years fince thefe oftentatious promifes were made to Mr. Polwhele's fubfcribers, many of whom are probably dead, or from a variety of circumftances may withhold their fubfcriptions, firft or fecond, or both; and I know feveral who will not be thus trifled with.

Poetry

* See vol. LXXIV. [illegible] 681.
† See vol. LXIX. p. 457.

Poetry and Divinity seem to preponderate in Mr. Polwhele's pursuits and publications; but neither are they any more than Topography above the reach of his controversial temper. While he is gratifying his vanity in all these several pursuits, his subscribers look in vain to the gratification of *their* wishes, perhaps at the end of twelve years more. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, Feb.* 23.

IN answer to D. H. vol. LXXIV. p. 1099, the writer of the communication referred to is not ignorant, that Walsingham attributes the erection of the Salisbury-cross to Lawrence de St. Martin, while Fox ascribes it to an Earl of Salisbury. The original words of Fox are these:

"This Wickliffe, albeit in his life-time he had many grievous enemies, yet there was none so cruel as the Clergy itself; yet notwithstanding, he had many good friends; men not only of the meaner sort, but also of nobility; among whom these men were to be numbered; John Cleubon, Lewis Clifford, Richard Sturie or Sturmey, T. Latimer, W. Nevill, John Montague, who plucked down all the images in his own chapel.

Besides all these, there was an Earl of Salisbury, who, for contempt in him noted towards the sacrament, in carrying it home to his house, was enjoined, by R. Ergham, Bishop of S. to make in Salisbury a cross of stone, in which all the story of the matter should be written, and he, every Friday during his life, to come to the cross barefooted and bareheaded in his shirt, and there kneeling, to do penance for his fact."

This is taken from the Black-letter edition of 1576; in the margin of which it is again stated to be the penance of the Earl of Salisbury

Whether Walsingham or he be right is a question not for me to settle. "Who shall decide when Doctors disagree?"

Non nostrûm inter vos tantas componere lites,

It is *possible* he might have copied it from Walsingham, and substituted, by mistake, the word Earl for Knight; for Laurentius de St. Martine was a Knight of the Shire, and Member for the county 34 Edw. III. and the family residence was at Wardour Castle (so nobly defended in aftertimes, by Blanch, Countess of Arundel.)

Fox, however, gives his authority, *Ex Chron. mon. D. Albani in vita Ric.* 2. This is nearly the title of Walsingham's book; but it is possible other monks may have written chronicles of the monastery of St. Alban's; for it is known that Polidore Vergil, who wrote his history about the same time, and died in 1555, destroyed a vast number of old chronicles and antient manuscripts.

With respect to the cross known by the name of the Poultry-cross, I conceive it to be the cross in question; and that the story of the matter might well have been written thereon, as the centre pillar has six sides facing each open part of the arches, and the figure of Angels, as if supporting a tablet, seems to shew where the inscription probably was; though it is not unlikely that when the penance ceased, and the parties were no more, the family had interest enough to remove what they must have considered a reflection.

See the Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 373. Walsingham relates that this Lawrence de St. Martin took home the consecrated bread, and ate part of it with oysters, and part with onions, and the rest he gulped down with wine; and adds, that he was a man of family.

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 19.

SINCE the publication of Mr. Dunster's entertaining observations on the works of the old Poet, Joshua Sylvester, the public curiosity which it excited respecting that almost forgotten Author, has been frequently gratified by correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine; but none, I think, have yet given us any satisfactory account of the fortunes of his family, or of the particulars of his private history. Of the latter, though certainly the more important, I am unable to add any thing to what is already before the publick, except that I have heard that his wife was sister to Ben Jonson, and this was only supported by some unauthenticated doggrel verse; of the former, Permit me, through the medium of your Miscellany, to offer to the publick a few conjectures and a few facts.

Anthony Wood, whose brief Memoir of our Author contains the sum of nearly whatever is known of him, concludes with observing, that

"One Joshua Sylvester, son of Gregory Sylvester of Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, was matriculated of Alban-Hall, 1634, aged 17."

The

The Poet, it is well known, was a zealous Puritan, nor were these Sylvesters of Mansfield less so; they were, indeed, chief supports of some of those ministers, who, under the Act of Uniformity, left their livings; many of whom, says Calamy, fled to Mansfield as to a little Zoar. The Poet styles himself "Marchant-Adventurer." Gregory Sylvester was a mercer, a business not so confined as at present; he had, it appears, some extensive commercial connexions; and left a property to his son, which entitled him to the designation of "Gentleman." From these considerations, and the implied suspicion of Wood, Chronology also exactly consenting, I am decidedly of opinion, that Gregory Sylvester of Mansfield, mercer, was a son of the once-admired translator of Du Bartas. If this be admitted, the following account of some of the descendants of this Gregory may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. By Jane, his wife; he had a daughter Elizabeth, who was married at Mansfield by James Chadwick, Esq. 26 Sept. 1657, to John Firby of London. His son, Joshua Sylvester, of Mansfield, gent. married Judith, daughter of . . . . thought to be a relation of the Baronet family of Ashurst, by whom he had a numerous issue. One of his sons, Field Sylvester, who was born in 1654, settled at Sheffield, in Yorkshire; he was in a mercantile line, and adhering to the religious profession of his ancestors, was a principal promoter of the erecting a spacious and handsome place of worship for the dissenters in that town, about the beginning of the last century. Judith Sylvester, a daughter of Joshua, married Mr. Ebenezer Heathcote, of the Derbyshire family, an eminent surgeon in London, who lost his life in the last terrible visitation of the plague, leaving an only daughter, who was mother to the Rev. Ebenezer Fletcher, the publisher of Howe's Sermons, a dissenting Minister first at Ware in Herts, where he married the widow of Joseph Dickenson, esq. ancestor of the brewers of that name, and after of Coventry, where he died in 17.., and was interred in the church of St. Michael in that city. What became of the other children of Mr. Joshua Sylvester, I am not informed; but the name is now extinct at Mansfield. There was some intimate connexion between this family and Colonel George Etherege (nephew of Sir George, the Dramatic Poet) concerning whom see Biog. Brit. vol. V. p. 608, note K.; to the information contained wherein may be added, that he left a daughter, who died at Sheffield, unmarried, and was buried near the remains of her near relation, Judith, relict of Ebenezer Heathcote, in the parish church-yard of that place, with this inscription on a handsome plain stone:

"Mary, the daughter of Colonel George Etherege and Margaret his wife, expired Jan. the 26, 1718-9, aged 16 years and 8 months."

Yours, &c. PHILO-BIOG.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 11.

UNDER the idea that the most apparently unimportant conjectures, when offered upon subjects of general concern, and with the best intentions, will be received with candour, I send you a trifle upon the blight in corn. In a review of the publication by Sir Joseph Banks, there is an observation which appears to militate against the idea that the blight in corn is occasioned by a minute species of Fungus which grows on the leaves of the *Berberis vulgaris*, or Barberry. The Reviewer observes, that last year the corn on an extensive district in Lincolnshire was as much blighted as on any other district in that county; and that, perhaps, there is not a single Barberry-Bush in the whole district. Now, I have only to offer the following conjecture, which may probably induce some able Cryptogamist to extend his researches the ensuing Summer. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*, Sun-spurge, or Wart-wort, is common to most corn-fields throughout Great Britain. The leaves of this plant are frequently covered with a minute species of Fungus, very similar in appearance to that on the leaves of the Barberry; should it, on examination, prove the same species (and there is no improbability in the conjecture), it will account for that particular blight in corn appearing in those districts unfurnished with Barberry Bushes. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, or Thorow-wax, is liable to the same appearances; but, not being a very common plant, it does not require equal attention. D. S. B. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Elton, April* 19.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine of January last, p. 17, Dr. Lettsom

ſom promiſed to lay before the Horticultural Society, at any meeting which I would attend, ſome proofs in defence of the atteſtation he gave reſpecting the late Mr. Forſyth's compoſition for reſtoring hollow trees to a ſtate of ſoundneſs. In conſequence of this promiſe, which I could not doubt but that Dr. Lettſom would faithfully perform, I came to town in the end of February; and immediately left a note at Dr. Lettſom's door, informing him of my arrival, and intention of meeting him at the next monthly meeting of the Horticultural Society, in the firſt week of March.

I received no anſwer from Dr. Lettſom till two hours before the meeting of the Horticultural Society, when he informed me that it would be indelicate to bring his proof before the Society without firſt aſking their permiſſion, which he propoſed that I ſhould do. This permiſſion would have readily been requeſted by me, and, I entertain no doubt, would have been as readily granted; but the Doctor took effectual means to render all application uſeleſs, by informing me that, the meeting being in the middle of the day (the uſual time), he could not attend it. I remained a month longer in town without any further communication from the Doctor; and, well knowing that he had no proofs to juſtify his atteſtation in his poſſeſſion, I conceived all controverſy between us to be at an end: but I had not been returned more than a week into the country, when the Doctor wrote to my reſidence in town, to propoſe that I ſhould meet him and ſome other gentlemen in Kenſington Gardens, on the 20th of the preſent month. Had I remained in town, or did I reſide within any moderate diſtance of Kenſington (though I have more than ſufficiently often examined the trees there), I ſhould certainly have attended the meeting; without, however, entertaining any very ſanguine hopes of ſeeing Doctor Lettſom. I have, nevertheleſs, ſome ſtrong objections to offer againſt the kind of evidence to be obtained in Kenſington Gardens; as ſound and as healthy trees have been there ſhewn as any exiſting, and poſitive aſſurances given that ſuch trees were once hollow, and again reſtored to the moſt perfect ſtate of ſoundneſs by the late Mr. Forſyth; and Dr. Lettſom has atteſted the truth of theſe aſſurances. But the trees there, being his Majeſty's property, cannot be cut down, and internally examined; and, therefore, it will be impoſſible to demonſtrate the falſity of any evidence adduced to prove ſuch trees to have been once hollow. I have, however, repeatedly offered, through the public papers, to depoſit any ſum, which it is within the limits of my power and convenience to raiſe, as a bet, that not a ſingle foot of timber, ſuch as the late Mr. Forſyth ſtates to be in the poſſeſſion of himſelf and friends, in which the old and new wood of a tree once hollow have incorporated and united in the manner he aſſerts, can be produced, either by Dr. Lettſom or any other of Mr. Forſyth's friends: and, as none of thoſe gentlemen have accepted, or dare accept, this challenge, I ſhould feel myſelf juſtified in treating with ridicule and contempt all verbal evidence relative to the exiſtence of ſuch timber.

As the Doctor, in his laſt letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, does not affect to have proofs in his poſſeſſion to ſupport the accuracy of Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions, or his own atteſtation, I conceive the controverſy between us to be near its concluſion; and muſt therefore give him an opportunity of explaining one circumſtance which occurred in our firſt correſpondence. In the Doctor's anſwer to my firſt letter, inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine of Sept. 1804, p. 824, it appears that he received my letter on the 7th of June, and that he inſtantly anſwered it, without having taken time to conſult Mr. Forſyth; ſo that no blame or increaſed ſuſpicion could attach to the latter gentleman for declining to accept the opportunity offered of meeting my accuſation. I did not receive Dr. Lettſom's letter till the 18th of June; but I nevertheleſs did not entertain any doubt of its having been written on the 7th. On my return from town, not quite ſatisfied with Dr. Lettſom's conduct, I conceived it poſſible, however, that his letter might have been antedated; and, on examining the poſt-mark, I found the letter had not been put into the office till the 15th, though dated the 7th of June. I am ready to produce the letter, which now lies before me, whenever called upon; and I truſt Dr. Lettſom will give a ſatisfactory explanation.

I have to expreſs my thanks to Mr. Urban for the fair and impartial man-

ner

ner in which all letters relative to our controversy have been laid before the public; and am, &c.

THO. AND. KNIGHT.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen Square, March* 14.

AT Wallingwells mansion, the residence of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, bart. there is a small portrait of Mrs. Greenhill, mother of Thomas Greenhill, M. D. who wrote "ΝΕΚΡΟΚΗΔΕΙΑ, or the Art of Embalming," in 1705; and the following is an extract of a MS. indorsed on the portrait:

"She had 39 children by one husband. They were all born alive, and baptized, and all single births save one. The last child, who was born after his father's death, was a chirurgeon in King-street, Bloomsbury, and wrote the above book, which he was very desirous to bring into fashion. She was heard to say by a credible witness, with whom I (the person whose signature attests it) was well acquainted, that she believed, if her husband had lived, she might have had two or three more children.

(Signed) RICH. ASHBY, a Clergyman.

There was an addition made to the arms of the family to commemorate this extraordinary case; which addition is 39 stars on the crest of a griffin's head."

On my communicating the above to a friend of mine (a M. D.) he is very desirous of knowing if there is any other biographical account or anecdote extant of Thomas Greenhill; and if you think this inquiry worthy being made, any intelligence will oblige my friend, as well as CHRIST. JOHNSON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

Qui sapit, innnumeris moribus aptus erit.

OVID de A. A.

I CALLED lately on a friend, who passes for a man of genius; and is really entitled to that character. I found him engaged in a variety of literary pursuits, without any prospect of bringing them to a favourable termination. As frequently happens to persons of this description, he possesses great fertility of invention, but no perseverance; so that, though his schemes are often well conceived, yet they are generally badly executed.

From a certain fastidiousness, or excessive delicacy, common to men of genius, he sees so many objections to every plan that can be proposed, which his love of ease magnifies into insurmountable obstacles; and he finds it so difficult to come up to his own ideas of perfection, in his various endeavours to excel; that his designs, however well intended originally, too frequently prove abortive.

Thus, with talents to raise himself to the most respectable ranks in literature; and with powers to be eminently beneficial to mankind; he wastes his days, in an useless round,—of planning and rejecting;—undertaking, and deserting, the same pursuits.

When I lately called upon him, I learned from his servant, who is himself an humourist, that my friend was engaged in his library; and could not be seen. He told me, that his master was then actually *composing*; and that, like the poet Don Pedro de la Fuenta, celebrated in Gil Blas, the hours devoted to such exercises, with him, were sacred. Having however a particular desire to obtain an interview, I ventured to press my application, but without success.

During this altercation, my friend distinguished my voice at the door, and directed that I should be admitted.

Upon entering his library, I found him sitting in a large arm-chair, surrounded with all the luxury, and ostentation of literature. Instead of a coat, he wore a loose morning gown. He had slippers on his feet; and before him stood a table, covered with books, and writing implements.

After the preliminary observations, usual on such occasions, were over; he began, by saying, "I knew your voice, and, with the freedom of a friend, gave you a passport to my retirement; though, to say the truth, added he, I intended to be busy this morning, and had given orders to admit no visitors." I could not here avoid thanking him for this instance of distinction; and observed, that the present was the first time, that my voice, which is somewhat hoarse in its cadence, had been the instrument of obtaining for me so much pleasure.

This led to a conversation on the human voice, and the various tones and inflections by which that organ of the mind is distinguished.

There is something, says he, truly curious in the human voice. The voices of no two persons, you observe, are exactly alike; and yet the tones of different voices have often so great a similarity, as to be readily mistaken, one for the other. This difference is an

in effect, depending upon some constituent parts of the human frame, with which we are now unacquainted; and probably ever shall be; but it is really astonishing, when we consider the many millions of human creatures that inhabit the globe.

Sometimes you shall hear a voice so sweet, that it shall inspire you with joy; and prepossess you in favour of the speaker, from the first moment of speaking; at others, so harsh, and dissonant, that it fills you with disgust. Between these extremes, are many gradations, combining every possible variety of accent.

Some persons pretend to judge of the qualities of the mind, by the tones of the voice; as Lavater did of the peculiarities of the character, by the features of the face. But whatever there be in that, certain it is, that different passions will produce different methods of articulating, in like manner as different feelings will produce a different step, and different gestures of the body.

Without entering deeply, I replied, into these niceties of discrimination; there is evidently such a thing as a voice, that betokens deceit; or, that indicates pomp: or, that bespeaks sincerity.

Certainly, says he. And it is remarkable, that not only men, can judge of the passions of their fellow men, by the tones of the speaker; but that brutes display great sagacity on this head. It is asserted, though I know not, with what truth, that the fiercest animals, are alarmed at the voice of a man, uttered with violence, and vociferation; and we know, that dogs can distinguish, between the sound of their master's voice, and that of a stranger.

Here the conversation (by one of those transitions, so frequent in active minds, but which are not without connecting ideas, if properly examined;) took a turn to Literature, and works of Taste. My friend inveighed bitterly against the spirit of the times.

He asserted, that the greatest pleasure to be derived from a modern publication, consisted in cutting the folds of the leaves, when the work came *new* from the bookseller. Whilst you are pursuing this employment, says he, expectation is alive; when you have finished it, and sit down to read, disappointment begins.

I observed to him, that this indulgence, singular as it might appear, was as natural, and certainly as rational, as that of those Politicians, whose principal delight in receiving a Newspaper, arose, not from perusing it, but from placing the sheets of it, wet from the press, to air before the fire; whilst they themseves drank their wine, and formed conjectures on its contents. This taste, or rather this disease, was a peculiarity inspired by the tone of Novelty; and Novelty was unfriendly to solid attainment. The evil was encreasing, and ought to be diminished.

The love of Novelty, my friend admitted, was a powerful passion in the human breast; but, that giving this motive its just weight, there were, besides, other circumstances, that might characterize the spirit of the times.

In the first place, he contended, that all relish for the sublime, or the simple in writing, was gone. That writers bestowed more pains upon the word than the thought. That nothing would now be received, but a pompous dialect, abounding in antitheses, and sounding phrases. He further observed, that there could be no chance of striking into any new path in Literature, our ancestors having occupied all the avenues to originality. And yet, says he, we go on making books, as if *we* lived in the days when Cadmus introduced letters into Europe.

I replied, that, to me, he appeared somewhat cynical in his remarks on the spirit of the age. That we had still many excellent writers; and an host of candid, and judicious readers. That the practice of making books, to which he alluded so sarcastically, was a great secret, and shewed an highly cultivated state of the art; inasmuch as we manufactured the same article, with less materials than our predecessors. And that, touching the difficulty of attaining to any thing new in Literature,—if our ancestors had forestalled us here, we were quits with them, by borrowing their ideas, and putting them off as our own.

To this he made no direct reply; but referring to his former remarks on composition, went on.

I intended myself, observed he, to have published a short Essay on *Retirement*, if I could have found time to prepare it for the press. Rather, I rejoined, if you could have found application; for, as to time, you can scarcely want that, having little else to do,

but

but to amuse yourself in your study.

Here, says he, is the outline of the Piece; give me your opinion of it freely.

It is dangerous, I replied, to criticise the work of a friend minutely; but a few general observations, I may with safety offer.

Retirement then, is certainly an interesting topic, and such as a classical pen might well select for investigation; but, as it is an abstract subject, and has frequently been discussed by other writers; it will, of course, be difficult to say any thing new upon it. Zimmerman has already drawn it out to the dregs.

Nothing however, can shew more clearly, how congenial retirement is to the human mind, than the pleasure men take in talking on this subject. All men propose to themselves a time when they intend to retire; although but few possess the means to make retirement eligible.

Perhaps therefore, if you wrote upon the nature of Society; and of the duties men owe to each other in that state, you would lay a greater obligation on the publick.

With respect to the obligations, resumed my friend, which writers impose upon the publick, when they lay their thoughts before them; I think the expression should be received "cum grano salis."

Nothing certainly can be a source of more rational delight, than a well-executed literary composition. We feel grateful for the pleasure such a work affords; and are ready, with Mopsus, to exclaim,

"Quæ tibi, quæ tali reddam pro carmine dona?" VIRG.

But with many men, writing is a passion, in which they consider nothing but their own gratification. This, though it may not dissolve, evidently diminishes the obligation.

The remainder of this Dialogue, I reserve to a future opportunity.

Yours, &c. AUSONIUS.

Mr URBAN, April 20.

I SHALL be obliged to your correspondents if they will inform me how it happens that so many Clergy are presented to livings whose names do not occur in the List of Graduates of the Universities. It is true, that of Oxford, absurdly enough in my opinion, does not record the first or Batchelor's degree of her sons; but Cambridge has printed them down to the beginning of this century. As Oxford has her A. M.'s, I do not suppose that every *curate* should have taken a degree, though I think it very proper, and very much to his credit that he should; nor would I insinuate that he has not been regularly ordained. To give one instance out of many, your Correspondent G. B. in his account of Axbridge, p. 203, mentions with honour Mr. B. Cattle, as curate there, and yet I do not find his name in either Graduate book; and the observation holds true, of many enrolled in your Obituary, and the list of your Ecclesiastical Preferments, who die, or are promoted, without their academical honours making part of their memoirs.

The Critical Review of last month, containing Burdon's Life of Buonaparte, says, "He talks of the lust of concupiscence. We suspected the words 'lust' and 'concupiscence' to be synonymous, and found our suspicions confirmed by Dr. Johnson. The Reviewer forgets that "the lust of concupiscence" is the language of our translators of 1 Thessalonians ch. iv. v. 5. ἐν ΠΑΘΕΙ ΕΠΙΘΥΜΙΑΣ, which might, perhaps be better rendered the *passion* of concupiscence. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Salop, May* 1.

I HAVE little wish to revive, and certainly no intention to engage in, any controversy concerning the celebrated text of 1 John, v. 7. As however one strong argument against its authenticity has always been the supposed total absence of all antient Greek authority in support of it, the curiosity of some of your literary readers may, perhaps, be gratified by the production of two passages, which seem to have escaped the observation of those gentlemen who have so much distinguished themselves upon the question. And, first, for the latest of them.

This is from Suidas, in voce Διόδωρος, vol. I. p. 593, ed. Kust. He was a monk, and bishop of Tarsus in the times of Julian and Valens; and is spoken of by Socrates, Hist. Eccl. lib. vi. c. 8, as a considerable and respectable writer. He wrote Commentaries upon several parts of Scripture; among others, "εἰς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν Ἰωάννου τοῦ Εὐαγγελιστοῦ· περὶ τοῦ, εἷς Θεὸς ἐν τριάδι." He may probably be referred to about the year 380.

The

The other is from the ἐκλογαι of Clement of Alexandria, and at least as antient as the close of the second century; and if, as I think there is some reason to suspect, but which I have not here the opportunity of tracing, this tract was written by Pantænus his preceptor, must be somewhat earlier. It will be found in the Leyden edition of 1616, which is the only one at hand: p. 575, first column, "*πᾶν ῥῆμα ἵςαται ἐπὶ δύο καὶ τριων μαρτύρων, επὶ πατρὸς, καὶ υἱοῦ, καὶ ἁγίου πνεύματος, ἐφ' ὧν μαρτύρων καὶ βοηθῶν αἱ ἐντολαὶ λεγόμεναι φυλάσσεσθαι ὀφείλουσιν.*"

As Griesbach, upon the ground of this text not being found in any Greek MS. now extant, strongly contends for its being an interpolation from the Latin, I add a quotation from his Symb. Crit. vol. I. clxx, where, in support of a reading in Matt. vii. 21, which has only one Greek MS. he says:

"Quod in nullo codice Græco hodie superstite reperitur additamentum, extiterat in eo exemplari, è quo Latina versio, quâ jam Cyprianus utebatur, confecta est. Si quis vero ex hoc loco effici posse existimet, codicem nostrum è Latinâ versione interpolatum esse, eum causas exponere decet, quare in Latinâ translatione assumentum hoc prius extitisse, quam in Græco aliquo exemplari, statuere oporteat."

But, my good Mr. Urban, Critics are not always consistent, nor Correspondents reasonable, I therefore hasten to conclude. γ.

Mr. Urban, *May* 13.

PIRANESI notices the discovery alluded to by Mr. Dutens, p. 352. "In the mean time they went on discovering many valuable sepulchral monuments, all of Piperino marble, among which the principal was the superb chest or coffin (*cassa*) of Scipio Barbatus. They found also some fragments of sculpture, and a gold ring with a gem, on which was cut a Victory; which was given by the holy father to the respectable Sign. Dutens. Nevertheless, it was referred confidently *, or may be supposed to belong, to the Cornelian family. Other stones and fragments were also occasionally found. It was determined to remove them all to the Museo Pio Clementino, though not without different opinions, and the opposition of Ab. Marcelli, who, in a good Latin poem in the Giornale de Pisa, 1782, described the discovery, and lamented the removal. The proprietor of the site had copies of the epitaphs placed there, and, as much as possible, restored the antient aspect of this tomb. The entrance to the tomb was by an *arch* of *Piperino* marble, formed somewhat like a horseshoe turned inward at the base [as is observable in the arch of Pleshey bridge]. In it were found ten marble coffins (*cassa*) of Lucius Scipio, son of Asiaticus; M. Julius Silanus; Lucius Scipio, son of Barbatus; Lucius Scipio, jun. son of Cnæus, and grandson of Cnæus; Scipio Barbatus; Annia Cornelia; Scipio Asiagenus Comatus; Scipio Hispanicus; Cornelia Getulica, Publius Scipio flamen dialis; besides three without inscriptions, and fragments of others. The inscriptions on all these are given in Piranesi's fifth plate; and in the sixth fragments of various other inscriptions, which belonged to the various branches or dependants of the same family. The tomb had been opened in the preceding century (1616), and the inscription on Lucius Scipio, son of Barbatus, taken out and placed in the Barberini library. Sylla being the first who introduced into the Cornelian family the custom of burning the body, the bodies here deposited were not whole; and accordingly there is but one chest, too little to contain a body, but rather ashes; but neither bones nor ashes were remaining in any. Mr. Dutens presented to the Society of Antiquaries a genealogical table of the family of the Scipios.

In the January Magazine, p. 28, col. 2, l. 25, for "Celeni" *read* Celleni.

Yours, &c. D. H.

* *Tuttacio o si riportava [illegible]ramente.*

Mr. Urban, *April* 15.

HAVING lately covered a large building with brick tile, which looks unpleasant to the eye from its bright red colour, I am desirous of staining it in imitation of slate. A wash or colour for such a purpose, I saw mentioned somewhere within the last year or two: it was described as very lasting, though not absolutely permanent. I shall be greatly obliged by your early insertion of my request to your numerous correspondents, to refer me to the publication in which the above-mentioned wash or colour is spoken of, or to favour me with the receipt for making any other similar one with which they may be acquainted. M. C.

Mr.

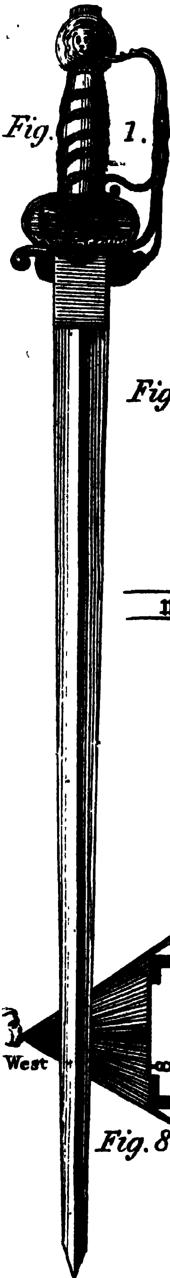


Fig. 1.

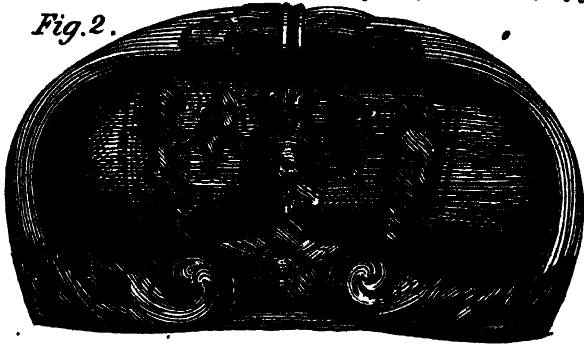


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

+ PVR LALME : IANAN :
DE PVTTEDIE PRIES :
ET : TRESE : IVRS : DE :

Fig. 4.

mcl lv lxviii

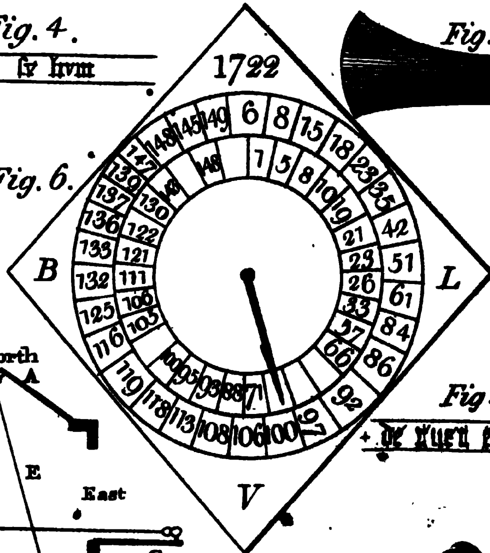


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.



Fig. 5.

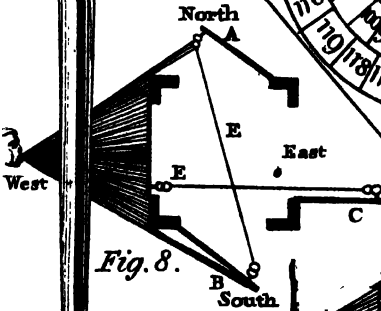


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

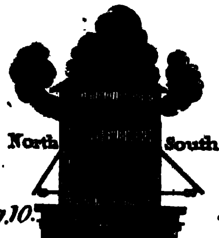


Fig. 10.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, March* 4.

THE inclosed (*Plate* II. *fig*. 1,) is a drawing from a sword which was shown me by Mr. Hollis, of Mackley, in Derbyshire. Mr. H. who is now in possession of it, wishes to know to what family it has formerly belonged, which he thinks may be done by the ornaments in *fig*. 2.

The hilt is 6¼ inches long, very curiously cast, of mixed metal or brass. The arms are on both sides the shell, and on the pommel; the blade is 3 feet long, and the breadth at the hilt 1 ¼ inch.

Mr. Hollis has two curious spurs of the same kind of metal as the hilt of the sword, which were ploughed up on a late inclosed common near his house. JOS. PATRICK.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, April* 7.

THE inclosed (*fig* 3) is on a broken stone, inserted in the outside of Wells Cathedral, near the West door. It commemorates John Benet, Rector of Pitney, co. Somerset; and may be read *Pur l'alme Johan de Puttedie pries et trese jurs de—*

Collinson (Hist. of Somerset, vol. III. p. 398) prints it in Black letter, and gives the name of the place Puttenie; but the D in Putte*d*ie is too plain to admit of any other reading. The Itinerary of William de Worcestre, page 132, informs us that in "1438, Die Jovis voc. Maundy-Thursday magister Johannes Benet Rector de Pytney obiit."

The characters (*fig*. 4) are engraven on the inside of an ornamented gold ring, now in the possession of the Rev. James Middleton, of Ringwood, Hants. It was found about 150 years ago in a chalk-pit on Salisbury Plain; a labourer having driven the point of his pickaxe so violently through it, that it was with difficulty taken off. The motto has lately exercised the ingenuity of several Antiquaries at Bath; and one of no small celebrity thinks it may be read **MCCCCLXVIII**, or 1568, the date of its formation. It is submitted to Mr. Urban's learned correspondents, whose opinions on the subject will oblige

Yours, &c. WM. HAMPER.

*** We do not recollect the note Mr. H. mentions of "March 7, 1803." EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 9.

THE following motto (*fig*. 5.) is in a very old gold ring; and may be thus decyphered:

De cuer entier.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Tytherly, May* 1.

FIG. 6, is copied from a boat which is placed over the gallery in the church at Tytherly in Hants. I could not learn from any of the inhabitants of the village, when, or why it was placed there. Some of your numerous readers may, perhaps, be able to explain the use of it. A. P.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

THE instrument (*fig*. 7.) was found in a natural cavern, 28 feet below the surface, on a ledge in the rock at Burrington Coomb, in Somersetshire, about five miles from Stanton-Drew.

Within 50 yards of it, in 1795, was found in another natural cavern, 30 feet deep, an antient catacomb or interment of the dead, consisting of near 50 perfect skeletons lying parallel to each other, some of whose bones were petrified.

It is of fine Corinthian brass, and weighs full 8 ½ times its bulk in water, and I apprehend was an instrument of war. In your volume for 1789* there is an account of another catacomb discovered within half a mile of this, which contained near a hundred of these skeletons, not indeed petrified.

Yours, &c. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 4.

FULLY as I accord with *Ohm Fumigalundus*, that smoaky chimneys are an evil of no small magnitude, and an heavy drawback on the comforts of life, even where affluence spreads its boundless stores; and cordially as I should wish to further every rational attempt to remedy such an unpleasant, and almost an unbearable inconvenience; yet, to prevent the disappointment and expence which must attend the adoption of the plan as recommended by him, and illustrated by *Fumifugundus*, in your Magazine for January, p. 18, I cannot help saying, the

* Vol. LIX. p 393.

the plan will certainly prove abortive. But far be it from me, Mr. Urban, thus, in the aggregate, to condemn the well-meant deſign of your correſpondent, without particularly pointing out its deficiencies, and the certain cauſe of its failure.

An inſpection of *Fumifugundus*' diagram, as repreſented in *fig.* 8. will immediately point out its defects. Suppoſe the wind to blow from the Weſt; conſequently, as he obſerves, the door marked D will be ſhut, and that marked C will be opened to its fulleſt extent; but that the doors lettered A and B will be at reſt in the poſition drawn, is a manifeſt miſtake; for as that marked A will catch the full current of air, and the ſame wind will act toward the cloſing that marked B, the conſequence muſt be, that A will be forced open, quite back, and by ſtopping the wind will force it down the funnel of the chimney. Again, it might be remarked, ſhould the wind veer to the N. W. nay, even to within one point of due North, it is impoſſible the door A can ſhut, but muſt admit the whole current of air down the chimney; and likewiſe, it is too probable, that with the wind at N. W. and by N. the door D will be opened alſo; and the inſtrument thereby form a complete funnel for carrying the air down the flue of the chimney.

Though I have thus abſolutely condemned the inſtrument as recommended by your correſpondents, I do think it is capable of an improvement, ſo as to make it fully anſwer the end deſigned. Inſtead of the doors being hung by hinges at their ſides, let them revolve on a pivot affixed at their centre, as in *fig.* 9. Though it is impoſſible my plan can be clearly ſhown by an ichnography, I truſt the two elevations will make it ſufficiently apparent: the doors are to be connected by rods, as in *Olim Fumigabundus*' plan, and being hung in the middle will require very little force to open or ſhut them, as part of their upper ſurfaces will be ſheltered from the wind by the bar which croſſes the frame juſt above their centres. With the wind at Weſt, as in the foregoing ſuppoſition, the door on the Weſt ſide will be ſhut cloſe, that on the Eaſt open to its full extent, and thoſe at the North and South ſides will hang as in *fig.* 10, and by preſenting their edges only to the wind, cannot prove any obſtruction; and ſhould the wind vary, ſo as to act on the ſurface of either of them, it muſt immediately cloſe. Again; ſhould there not be a ſtrength of wind ſufficient to cloſe any of the doors, the current of air, with this machine, cannot deſcend the chimney, being admitted at the top of the inſtrument only; but in ſimilar circumſtances with one on O. F.'s plan, it would have immediate acceſs to the funnel, and probably increaſe, inſtead of curing the diſeaſe.

Truſting that no apology is neceſſary for theſe free remarks, and the intended improvement, I remain,

Yours, &c. T. MOT, F. S. M.

THE PROJECTOR. Nº XLIV.

NOTANDI ſunt tibi mores.
HOR. ART. POET.

IT has been remarked, that moſt of the great projects by which mankind have been benefited, were owing rather to accident than deſign, a circumſtance which the enemies of our art have ſomewhat impertinently advanced, in order to leſſen the credit of Projectors, and repreſent them as a ſet of men who are more indebted to chance than to ability. I am willing to confeſs, indeed, that in my own caſe, I am frequently indebted to what men call chance, for the topics of theſe my lucubrations; but I hope I may be allowed ſome ſmall ſhare of merit in turning to advantage what in other hands might have remained entirely unproductive. Of this my preſent Paper will furniſh an inſtance, for its birth and being were owing to an accidental viſit to an eminent merchant in the city, whoſe ſervant requeſting me to *ſit down* in the parlour until his maſter ſhould be dreſſed, I was under the neceſſity of amuſing a longer time than I at firſt wiſhed, by looking into the gentleman's library. In this I happened to take up a Dictionary of Commerce, and there, under the article BOOK-KEEPING, found it ſtated, that, "Book-keeping is the art by which mercantile tranſactions are firſt recorded in an accurate and authentic manner, and afterwards arranged in ſuch a regular and ſyſtematic mode, as to enable the details and reſult of all the tranſactions, jointly and ſeparately, to be aſcertained with eaſe and accuracy." It was farther ſaid, that "The books of a merchant ſhould contain

every particular relative to his transactions, and the state of his affairs: they should show the profit or loss on each particular transaction, as well as the general result of the whole;" and the passage concluded with the following panegyric upon the art of BOOK-KEEPING: "An art which accomplishes so necessary an object will certainly be allowed to be of the first importance to the mercantile world in general, and of course, must engage their particular attention; for it may truly from experience be said, that the property of a merchant or trader rests greatly on the regularity and correctness of his accounts; it is from such regularity he is enabled to ascertain how far the business he is engaged in is advantageous, at the same time that it is an assistant to his prudence in his various transactions; for, if a merchant cannot daily see the state of his several accounts, does he not expose his credit and capital at a venture? and may it not be asserted, that from such negligence or inattention the first characters have been ruined?" The Author afterwards proceeds to instruct his readers in all the details of the art of Book-keeping, and explains the nature and uses of the several books to be kept; particularly the three principal ones, the Waste-book, Journal, and Ledger. But as these are matters with which, perhaps, most of my readers are better acquainted than myself, I shall transcribe no farther on the subject; but as after my interview with the merchant it occupied my attention, I have built thereon a Project, which appears to me of great importance.

After considering the wisdom, accuracy, and correctness, by which mercantile concerns are arranged, and that it is by means of this art of Book-keeping that credit, reputation and opulence are acquired, and that the want of it implies danger, and most frequently ends in bankruptcy; it occurred to me that much mischief had arisen in the world from confining such a system of correctness and precision to one class of men, while others, to whom it might be easily accessible, were going on every day, and in various ways, to absolute ruin for want of it. From such premises I should have ill deserved the name of Projector, had I delayed a moment in recommending my present plan, which is simply, that all classes of men, however distinct in popular opinion, should borrow from each other what appears to be mutually advantageous. And pushing this idea a little farther, it occured to me that one of the best Projects ever devised, would be to persuade MEN OF PLEASURE to study the art of Book-keeping, as practised by MEN OF BUSINESS.

That this Project was not sooner announced, and that it was reserved for me to be its Author, are circumstances on which I might, perhaps, dilate with a prolixity tending to vanity, a thing very unbecoming in Projectors. I shall rather, therefore, wave for a moment the consideration of what may be due to myself on this occasion, and observe, that perhaps in former times such a Project might be less necessary. There is some reason to think that in former times pleasure was considered by very few as business, and that the Men of pleasure in these days transacted so little that the accuracy of books might not be necessary to support their reputation, and that the few matters of the kind in which they were engaged might be safely trusted to the memory. But in our days circumstances are considerably altered; and as it is notorious that pleasure is not only followed as a distinct and independent business, but is also become a business which has its "warm men" and its "bankrupts" as regularly and frequently as merchandise, I hope it will be at least allowed that my plan is well-timed; while the adoption of it will not allow of much longer delay without involving the affairs of pleasure in that most terrible of all national prospects, a general stoppage.

Now, whoever considers the advantages derived to business from the art of Book-keeping, and which are so well explained in the passages I have above transcribed, must see at one glance, that the same advantages might be enjoyed by persons engaged in carrying on large concerns of pleasure. If it be from negligence or inattention that the first characters in *trade* have been ruined, how much more obvious is it that negligence and inattention have been the ruin of the first characters in the *beau monde*? Men, indeed, who deal only a little in articles of pleasure, who may be said to go to the chandlers-shops of amusement, but never embark on the high-change of fashion; they may avoid a failure, as other

other poor adventurers in trade, by their insignificance; and of them it were as unreasonable to expect a regular set of books, as from the itinerants who vend matches or toothpicks. But others who employ their whole lives and their whole capital in the purchase and sale of articles of pleasure, and who mind no other earthly calling, who risk thousands on a single speculation, and even trade with foreign nations for an exchange of commodities suitable to the consumption of time, and the manufacture of that species of happiness in which they professedly deal, it must be obvious that the frequent stoppages and bankruptcies among persons of this class can be owing to nothing else than inaccuracy in their accounts, and particularly their neglect of making the proper entries in the Waste-book.

It would, in truth, be trifling with the patience of my mercantile readers were I to enter minutely into this subject, as they can so easily comprehend the whole advantages of my plan by merely transfering the business of the counting-house to the parlour; and supposing that men of pleasure kept their accounts with as much regularity as men of business. The fashionable world has, indeed, in some branches of their trade, already adopted my plan; I have seen a publication called a "Racing Calendar," and of late, a little annual book is printed which, if I remember right, is called the "Card Account." But in the "Racing Calendar" I see no account of profit and loss; and if that be neglected, every shop-keeper knows that a man may very soon speculate beyond his capital. As for the "Card Book," having had the honour of perusing two or three belonging to ladies of my acquaintance, I am sorry to observe that the lines "Amount per month," and "Amount at the end of the year," are invariably left blank, so that all the advantages of calculation are consigned to memory, which, I am confidently assured, never concerns itself in such dry matters.

With all the respect, therefore, due to horses and cards, it is evident that my plan is nothing, if it be not extended to every article in which the pleasurable world deals, and that a complete set of books ought to be provided, in which entries should be regularly made of the article itself, its real value, and the amount of profit and loss upon it. It is wonderful how much damage is done to the reputation of a great house, by neglecting such items. In particular, we often find, that they are quite unprepared to answer any sudden demand made upon them. They are totally unable to sustain any sudden loss; and as unable, sometimes, of laying hold of any sudden advantage which may present itself. Thus, it was remarked, at the conclusion of the last war, when the Continent became open, and the trade of pleasure, long interrupted by battles and bloodshed, began to lift its head, very few houses were in a condition to visit their old connexions in France; and some found it necessary to take such a long time in fitting out for the continental market, that a new war was declared before they were ready. This is miserable work, and can never raise any house to a great eminence in the *line* of pleasure. The continental trade has ever been considered as the most honourable and extensive; but those whose capital is insufficient, through neglect or otherwise, are obliged, as we frequently see, to put up with the inferior coasting trade carried on during the Summer months, in Kent and Sussex.

It is well known that in trade, partnership accounts, although for that reason the most important, are yet the most complex. What confusion then must prevail in a house of pleasure where no such accounts are preserved, where there is neither Waste book, Journal, nor Ledger, where bills are not duly entered, and the days of payment foreseen! In that species of partnership which is usually called matrimony, we every day hear of the mischief occasioned by such neglect. The two principal partners, instead of trading in a common stock, engage in separate concerns unknown to each other, and owing to the want of regular books, unknown almost to themselves. This, surely, is not conducting business in a business-like manner, and it is to this absurdity that we owe what our ancestors appear to have been very little acquainted with, frequent *dissolutions* of partnership, first, sometimes at Guildhall, and sometimes at Westminster-hall, and afterwards in a certain great assembly, where the commissioners are remarkably strict in examining the friends of the bankrupt as well as the solvent partner. Now, although these dissolutions are occasioned

sioned in houses of pleasure by the same causes as in houses of business, yet the mode of conducting, and the circumstances attending them are somewhat different. With respect to the causes, they are principally engaging in separate speculations with other houses, unknown to the principal partner, who is often robbed, and for a long time injured, without his knowing it; but the process of dissolution is not, as often in business, by mutual consent, but by an action in the courts of law. And these actions very decidedly prove the mischiefs arising from neglecting the plan I recommend, and from confused notions of property; but most of all from the offending party taking no account of what is *due to herself*.

Indeed this last piece of neglect so generally runs through all pleasurable concerns, that if there were no other reason, it might form a very powerful argument in favour of a plan which recommends frequent and accurate statements of profit and loss. It may seem to some very surprising, and to others very good-natured, that persons engaged in the traffic of pleasure, should be so averse to make memorandums of what is *due to themselves*, and even so averse to recollect, or pay any attention to the subject. I own, however, that the recommendation of such attention is a part of my plan, in which I have been anticipated in the writings of every moral Projector, from the first æra of books and precepts. But as the effect of such recommendation is not yet very strikingly obvious, I hope it will not be said that I have over-burthened my plan by including it, nor by adding one other advantage resulting from it, which will form no improper conclusion to this Paper.

What I allude to is, that a regular account of the profit and loss in affairs of pleasure, and especially accurate statements of what is due to themselves, may enable men engaged in this commerce, first, to *retire* much sooner than is usually done, and, secondly, to retire with much more credit and reputation than are generally attached to such pursuits. It is universally acknowledged that the proper period of retirement, and the nature of retirement, are often strangely misunderstood even by men of business who do keep regular books, and can demonstratively shew what they have gained and what they have lost; and we may readily suppose that the nature and purposes of retirement will be yet more misunderstood by men who keep no accounts, and who not only are unable to answer the questions of others, but are afraid to ask themselves what has been the gain and loss of their long toil and industry, their perpetual fatigues and sleepless nights.

By keeping such accounts, therefore, as are here recommended, they would infallibly be enabled to retire much sooner; and it is peculiar to this species of retirement, that so far from being at a loss what to do with their time, they generally allow that they never before knew the proper uses to which time might be put. They would also be enabled to retire with credit and reputation unsullied, or at least so little injured as to be easily repaired; whereas, in the common way of neglecting accounts, and keeping neither Day-books nor Night-books, it may be said of them, as in common language, that "they did not leave business until business left them." There is, indeed, no more deplorable object than an aged person carrying on the traffic of pleasure, without profit, and without encouragement, and prating of the *items* on his list of goods, although he has forgot their use and quality, and retains scarcely an idea of either *duties* or *customs*. Perhaps, should my plan not be adopted, the charitable and humane may think of erecting an hospital for decayed Men and Women of Pleasure, who have "lost their all, by bad debts and unfortunate speculations, and have no friends left." Such an institution might, among other valuable purposes, prepare some of them for the day that so seldom enters into their thoughts, when *all must render an account*.

Mr. Urban, *April* 20.

I WAS struck by the observation of a correspondent in your last number, who signs himself *Melancthon*, p. 219, not indeed with surprize, but with a melancholy certitude of its truth. I have too frequently witnessed the effect which has been produced in a country parish by the lax conduct and irreligious indifference of the parish priest, and with a grief too poignant to be described, have I beheld the multitude running to places of worship where doctrines the most repugnant to the establish-

establishment and government of this country are frequently propagated. Before however I proceed farther, I must notice that the respectable title of *Mother Church* is not the property, in every instance, of the Established church of England: it belongs rather to the original Lutherans, or perhaps the Papists.

It is needless to add to the description given by Melancthon: I will rather weep over the disorders in private, attempt to point out the cause, and prescribe a remedy.

A very superficial survey of the Universities will disclose the cause. The young, the dissipated Nobility, are there confusedly mixed with the Candidates for the Priesthood: the patronage which they possess has an irresistible influence over the Sons of the Clergy, whose chief hope of preferment and comfort in this life depends on the intimacy which they shall form with one or more of these advocates of libertinism and debauchery. This intimacy can be acquired, not by exhibiting before their eyes the austere, the condemning example of Christian piety, but by adopting their maxims and habits, by forming a convivial and depraved member of all their parties of riot and dissipation, and becoming in every respect like unto them. By these means are their morals and habits formed, by these means is the spirit of prodigality and dissipation acquired, and the love of the world and worldly enjoyments gains an ascendancy in their breasts over the love both of God and their flock. This remark, however, is not applicable to the whole body of the Priesthood; but they to whom it is applicable shall be indebted not to me, but to their public conduct, for the manifestation of their crimes. I will therefore weep in silence over the consequences of their irregularities, and lament that any should be found to follow our Saviour merely for the loaves. The duties of the priest and the gentleman (by which I mean the state of independence and ease, contrasted with the opposite state) have no connexion with each other; they form two distinct members of the Christian body. The priest, I allow, is not the hands, nor the feet, neither is he the belly; therefore ease and sensuality are pleasures to which he has no title. Properly speaking, he is the interior monitor, *i. e.* conscience. It is his duty to admonish his fellow members of their faults, and to applaud them for their virtues; to comfort the suffering member by displaying before his eyes the future rewards of patience, and to repress the audaciousness of the unruly by exposing the dreadful flames of divine vengeance. This is the province of the priest: this is his situation in the Christian body. But when the noble, the dignified, the independent conscience reduces itself, or attempts to reduce itself, to the state of the inferior parts, a dissolution of morals unavoidably takes place in all the members. To this unfortunate cause must be attributed the declining state of the Church of England, and the flourishing increase of the Sectaries.

A remedy perhaps could not be easily found; and if it were found, could not be easily applied. A prescription from an obscure individual may perhaps be treated with indifference, but I trust that the purity of his views will screen him from the severe attacks of criticism. It is my opinion, therefore, that the most effectual means of restoring the Church of England to its primitive splendor is to reform the Universities, by dissolving the connexion which subsists between the young nobility and the candidates for the priesthood. This can be only done either by allotting one University exclusively to the Clergy, and the other to the Nobility, or by forming a separate university for the Nobility alone, and leaving the other two for the Clergy. I will not expatiate on this hint at present, but leave it to the examination of the publick. If it should be found deserving of notice, and meet with approbation, I then perhaps may enlarge upon it, unless the subject be taken up by an abler pen. P. E. W.

Mr. Urban, *May* 6.

I WAS present at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, noticed in p. 377; and felt highly gratified at the sight of an assembly composed of the most respectable and philanthropic characters. The procession of so many objects restored to society by the unremitting efforts of the Medical Assistants, excited in the breast the most agreeable sensations. Baron de Robeck, who so nobly exerted himself in preserving the life of an unfortunate female, seemed peculiarly impressed with an exhibition

tion so eminently calculated to call forth every benevolent principle.

The incessant, the unwearied attention, of one individual in particular to give strength and stability to a Society founded upon the most enlarged principles of humanity, naturally directed the attention of the Noble Chairman (Lord Henniker) to the very appropriate motto in the Annual Report:

"Me autem quid pudeat, qui tot annos ita vivo, ut ab nullius unquam me tempore, aut commodum, aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocarit, aut denique somnus retardarit."

CICERO *pro* ARCHIA.

His Lordship, after having read this beautiful sentence in the original, very kindly translated it, for the benefit of his numerous hearers, in the following terms:

"But why should I be ashamed, who for so many years have never been prevented by interest or indolence, seduced by pleasure, nor diverted by sleep, from doing good offices to others?"

The Noble Chairman, who so ably presided during the festivity, was unwilling to lose the opportunity of bearing the most honourable testimony to the merits of a Gentleman * who has consecrated a long life to the most valuable purposes of existence.

I congratulate you, Mr. Urban, on the pleasing prospect of our Society. Amidst the din and tumult of War, we are notwithstanding enlarging the circle of benevolence; we are demonstrating to the World that Britons are eminently distinguished for those actions which reflect a peculiar lustre upon our species. Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

MR. URBAN, *Kirk Oswald, Cumberland, May* 19.

IT is hoped the new Archbishop will take into consideration the dispensations for non-residence granted to the Clergy; for, with all due reverence and respect to the memory and character of the late amiable and venerable Prelate, it was surely rather a mistaken kindness, and too great an indulgence, and may, nay must, if continued, be productive of great mischief to the rising generation, who, without this liberty, are too apt to be neglectful of their duty, and taken up with the things of this world. We see young men ordained, young sprigs just escaped from the restraint and retirement of a college life (which, by the bye, ought to be a pleasing life to them, as it used to be to their forefathers; their studies and pursuits there ought to be enjoyed as pleasing recreations); however, these young men, when they have taken orders, and gone through all the solemn service of the ordination, think no more of the matter; and, if they happen to have the good fortune, through their interest and connexions, to be early presented to a living, instead of going to reside upon it, and taking care of their parish and the flock under their direction, as used to be thought a duty in good old times now past and gone, they only take out a licence, and live at large wherever they please, enjoying themselves, and taking their share of dissipation, going to balls, plays, and card parties, every evening, and spending all the profits of their living: which living, if it happens to be in a country village (which is sometimes the case), and a house not very large or very grand belonging it, which may possibly be; and it may be old, and not very fashionable or elegant—things that are not to be expected in general in country livings; if these things are the case, they despise the house and situation, and cry it down without mercy, and would think it a dreadful penance to be obliged to reside in such a place, and to fit up the house by degrees every year out of the profits of the living, instead of spending it all, and perhaps more too, in card-playing, dress, &c. How much more respectable and honourable were their ancestors in former times estimated, who resided upon their livings, visited the sick and poor of their parish, and relieved their necessities; who were looked up to and beloved as the fathers of their parishes, whose doctrines were listened to on a Sunday with attention and admiration, and whose lives and practice did credit to their profession! But now these young upstart men think nothing of all these things; and only laugh at these old-fashioned notions, and seem to think it all a disgrace. They never pretend to make their own sermons, nor enter into any of the essential parts of their profession, as if they only wore the garb for the mere emolument (and even that would be much more, if they resided upon the living). These dispensations are the ruin of the rising clergy; for, being left so

* Dr. HAWES.

fo entirely at their own difpofal, it entails upon them the love of pleafure and idlenefs, which, when once taken in early at firft fetting out, becomes fo rooted in them, that it cannot eafily be fhaken off. And if they happen to have a wife and family early, gadding about in fuch a round of pleafure is deftruction to them all; inftead of confidering what the duty of a clergyman is, and living in a quiet domeftic way. Not that I mean to fay they need to be quite fecluded from fociety, like the antient monks in cloiftered abbeys; but ftill the greateft part of the year ought to be paffed at their livings; and, if their fortunes are but fmall at firft fetting out in life, as is very often the cafe, they ought to be contented to pafs the whole year there, as their fathers have done before them, and never thought it poffible to do otherwife. A living, therefore, beftowed in thefe times is quite thrown away; for they only repine at the dullnefs of the place, if in retirement, and the want of a neighbourhood, and difparage the houfe and every thing belonging it; and get a licence immediately to difpenfe with refidence, that they may be quite free and at eafe, and quit of all burthen and confinement. But I fhould only be laughed at, and incur ridicule, for enforcing thefe old-fafhioned doctrines, fo long out of date and laid afide, in thefe enlightened times; therefore I haften to conclude. Though far from a Methodift, or enthufiaft of any kind, and loving cards and plays as much as any body can do, in a reafonable way; and far from a foe to innocent mirth and pleafantry; yet I own thofe good old times that are gone pleafed me far better than the prefent new ways: and if this important matter could be taken into confideration, and rectified, it might be a great benefit to the rifing generation. KEZIA.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. N° XXII.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 2.

AT the revival of the Grecian Architecture under the Medici, the moft learned and competent judges fought not models for imitation among the remains of the Roman antique. They clearly difcerned the fuperiority of the true Attic ftyle preferved in the documents of Vitruvius. The great Lorenzo ftudioufly inveftigated thofe Athenian fources, and recommended them as the true ftandard of architectural propriety. * And the cenfure paffed by that illuftrious promoter and patron of the liberal arts, againft the rafh and ill-judged attempts of fome, in his days, who vainly preferred their own half-formed ideas of plans to the fafe and genuine rules of the art found in the books of Vitruvius, may juftly be extended to fome in this age, who combining their efforts to promote the inventions of the barbarous defpoilers of the pureft remains of Grecian magnificence, affect to difdain what they are indifpofed to promote. And though the commendable labours of Commentators to fupply, from the uncertainty of verbal defcription, the lofs of the defigns of Vitruvius, have left to fucceeding enterprize fufficient room for farther inveftigation; yet all who have a true Attic tafte will ever revere the labours by which, in every age, this art has been brought to a greater degree of reftoration. The firft effayers had not the advantage that we moderns have, of previous hints from other commentators; and though with thefe helps a Perrault was encouraged, from the difcovery of fome of their mifconceptions, to undertake a revifion of the text, he had probably never thought of fuch a defign, had their comments never appeared. But although we are indebted to Perrault for fome ingenious difcoveries, particularly in the doctrine of Optics, as erroneoufly fet forth in the text, he has, however, through too great a confidence in his own penetration, been betrayed into many too hafty decifions, proclaiming obfcurity, deficiency, and corruption of the text, when only intricacies have required a fcrutinizing patience. Thus too often has he delivered his own ideas inftead of the documents of Vitruvius; and left as ample room for others to detect his mifapprehenfions, as he found to correct the miftakes of his predeceffors.

Thefe confiderations, Mr. Urban, have induced your Correfpondent to give an affiduous attention to the text of Vitruvius, convinced that from this fource is to be drawn fuch decifions as may eftablifh once more among us the ftandard of Grecian Architecture, and may one day extirpate the abufes introduced by modern Innovators; not that P—t— has reached the *ne plus ultra.*

* Life of Lorenzo de Medici by Rofcoe, 4th Edit. vol. II. p. 294.

The

The rules of ſymmetry compriſed in his third book have been carefully inveſtigated, and the erroneous expoſitions of them detected; they are to ſerve as canons of ſymmetry, to which frequent reference will be made in the ſequel of the work. It is now intended to follow up our maſter's deſcription of the Corinthian and Doric ſtyles, and Tuſcan temples, from his fourth book: after this the farther conſideration of the diſpoſition of Grecian temples, of theatres, both Greek and Roman; of Baſilicas and ſome other ſtructures, which diſcuſſions will be cloſed with your Correſpondent's 44th or 45th letter; the remaining topics on materials, mechanic engines, &c. will engage an indefinite number of letters, *pro re natâ*.

Vitruvius' ſcope, in the work he compiled, was not to diſplay the elegances and refinements of the art in a profuſion of exquiſite and exuberant foliage, and other enrichments of ſculpture, with which Rome at his time abounded, as well as Athens; but to correct the bad taſte of his countrymen, more intent on ornament than propriety, more ſtudious of figure than of ſymmetry. Eaſy in his private circumſtances through the bounty of Octavia, he wrote without reſtraint, or any deſire of being aſſociated with the moſt favoured Architects of Rome; free alſo from every kind of ſhackle, and at a time of life when ambition uſually yields to principle, he threw down the gauntlet before the Architects in power, by an unreſerved complaint, that not the moſt ſkilful but the moſt politic and mercenary Architects were employed in the public works. No wonder, after this cenſure, that his drawings were ſuppreſſed, ſince only profeſſional men could have tranſmitted them to poſterity, though any amanuenſis could multiply the copies of his writings.

We have ſeen that in his third book he has been principally attentive to the exactneſs of ſymmetries, but has not given the contour of any mouldings; the cima reverſa is uſually ſeen in the cymatium of the epiſtyle, of the denticule, and of the corona; yet for variety the cymatium of the frieze had better take the ovolo: their enrichments too he has left to the diſcretion of the Architect. The characteriſtic of the Corinthian manner Vitruvius has confined to the capital. The entire height with its abacus he makes equal to one diameter. The diagonal of the abacus two diameters, which gives to each front 84 minutes and nearly 6-7ths: one ninth of this = 9 minutes and 3-7ths for the depth of the creſcent between the horns of the abacus, the bottom of the capital to be equal to the upper part of the ſhaft of column. The height of the abacus one ſeventh of the height of the capital = 8 4-7 minutes. The remainder to be divided into three parts each = 17 1-7 minutes, one ſuch to the under row of leaves, one to the upper row, the third to the caulicoles, è quibus, goes on Vitruvius,

Folia naſcuntur projecta, uti abacum excipiant, quæ ex cauliculorum foliis natæ procurrunt ad extremos angulos volutæ, minoreſque helices intra ſuum medium qui ſunt in abaco, floribus ſubjecti ſcalpantur.

This paſſage, Perrault ſays, is corrupted, and that he has followed the correction of Philander. But why he or Philander imagined a correction neceſſary appears not. The paſſage, beginning with *volutæ quæ*, in Engliſh literally is, The volutes which ſpringing from the leaves of the caulicoles extend to the outward angles and the ſmaller volutes (helices) are carved with flowers between them, that are underhanging from the abacus. This is the true conſtruction of the words, is very intelligible, and conveys the intended well-known document; nor does there appear any other correction in Perrault's French verſion, than the ſuppreſſion of the verb ſcalpantur. The flowers in the four fronts are as large as the height of the abacus admits, are uſually carved overhanging, following the oblique direction of the profile of the abacus; hence Vitruvius decribes them floribus qui ſunt in abaco ſubjecti. The profile of the abacus differs from that of the Ionic in this only; that the fillet is between the round and the hollow; in general, the ſharp-pointed corners of the abacus are taken off, but the text has no ſuch precept. In the Roman antique, except in the temple of Veſta at Tivoli, this capital is nearly a diameter high without the abacus, or about 70 minutes high including it.

The incomparable beauty of this capital cannot be diſplayed by a verbal deſcription, its ſymmetries only can be

be herein given; to the draughtsman and carver must be left the expression of ruffles, of the acanthus leaves, the delicacy of volutes and helices, wherein the compasses assist not, as in the Ionic, in all which his skill and taste are put to a decided test; all in this paragon of art must be guided by experience in foliage-drawing, and habits acquired by long-continued exertions of a good natural genius and refined taste. In a word, a man must be born a carver, as well as a musician or painter. It may be observed, that the lower symmetry of Vitruvius is best suited to the acanthus leaf, which he certainly intended, which Callimachus adopted, and no doubt was practised by the Athenian Architects. The olive and laurel leaves appear best in the Roman symmetry. Now, though the Architect may not be required to know the use of the chisel in stone, nor of the flat and quick tools for carving in wood, he ought to be well acquainted with the principles of foliage, and able to delineate this capital, that he may restrain the injudicious flights of ill-trained carvers, who oftener excel in the exquisite touch of the tool than in the knowledge of symmetry.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, April 14.

OBSERVING in your last Magazine, p. 311, the enquiry of your Correspondent *Clericus*, with respect to a failure of sight, I beg your permission to submit, through the medium of your Miscellany, the following remarks on the subject. Although I am unable to satisfy your Correspondent by the communication of any remedy which may remove the defect he complains of, yet I will endeavour to explain the the nature and cause of it.

It is a subject of general observation, that persons, as they grow in years, are frequently molested by the appearance of those singular *maculæ* before the eyes, which your Correspondent describes. They are for the most part of two sorts, permanent and changeable. The first are those which always appear fixed on the point of an object to which the eye is directed, while the last are continually floating, although the organ be fixed, and generally occur upon looking at any bright object, such as white paper and the light of the sky. The former sort, which appear fixed, are indisputably occasioned by some disorder in the corresponding fixed part of the *retina*, or in some part of the vitreous humour lying close to the *retina*; for an opacity of the humours more remote from the *retina*, by intercepting some part of the rays of every pencil, would only cause a uniform obscurity or faintness of light in every part of the *retina*, and not a total defect in any particular part. It is consequently evident, that this failure of sight must originate from some partial disorder of the *retina*, probably from some small drops of extravasated blood lodged in their membrane. The latter or volatile spots are not to be accounted for with so much facility as the former. They can not proceed from any disorder in the *retina*, as being moveable with respect of the *axis* of the eye. However, the following experiment may, in some degree, serve to explain their nature and origin. Let the rays of the Sun, transmitted through bad glass, be received upon white paper, and it will soon be perceived that the shadows of small particles of sand, veins, and other irregularities in the glass, bear a close resemblance to these volatile spots in the eye. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose, that the aqueous humour of the eye is sometimes disturbed with some little mothery stringy substance; some parts of which, by the figures of their diminutive surfaces, or by possessing refractive qualities different from those of the humour itself, may cast their distinct images upon the *retina*. I imagine the cause to lie in the aqueous rather than in the vitreous humour, because the fluidity of the former is greater than that of the latter, and consequently the spots, after a sudden motion of the head, will appear gradually to descend: whereas if we suppose them to consist in the former they must be lighter than the humour itself, and consequently, after a sudden shake of the head, would descend a little at first, and rise gradually again; but this is contrary to their general appearance.

Particles therefore of some kind in the aqueous humour of the eye seem to be the real cause of these volatile or floating spots, which are observed to change their appearance, sometimes in two or three hours, at other times not in two or three days, and to seem more numerous at one time than another, according as these particles are more or less

less numerous, and according to their different degrees of priority.

If this attempt at an explanation of the defect which *Clericus* complains of may be thought worthy of an appearance in your Magazine, the insertion of it, Mr. Urban, is much at your service, and will greatly oblige

HIERONYMUS HARPRYFF.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 1.

ANOTHER Royal Present! As "An Occasional Visitor," p. 27, to the Society of Antiquaries has come forward to announce to the publick the three pictures already bestowed by our most gracious Sovereign; surely it is highly incumbent that a member of this associated body should do the office of intelligencer with regard to the fourth picture, rather than leave it to the chance description of a meer looker-in among men who I confess are not, on the pressure of the moment, the most alert. That supineness or indifference may not be laid to our charge, I among the many of my fellow professors will attempt to illustrate this fourth painting, from observations made when attending those small parties who seem to take a sort of interest in looking over its curious particulars.

The subject of the picture is "The Bataile of Spvrrs, anno 1513 *," fought between the English and French near "Terwaen †" in Artois, early in the reign of Henry VIII. that monarch being present in the hostile strife. The received opinion why the conflict obtained its name of "Spvrrs" is, the champions of France made more use of their spurs than their swords; that is, the "*universal conquerors*" ran away! This circumstance, when alluding to the "*Great Nation*," cannot create much surprize; for, at what period have they remained masters of the field, except when treachery on the adverse part invited them on, or when their numbers trebled that of their opponents; or when they could renew the battle with "three fresh armies in one day" against a brave, loyal, and unconquered single force, who yielded but in death?

General observations on the picture.

"A prodigious deal of strong colouring." "Have seen this handy work before." "Comes from Windsor." "Will it be engraved?" "Mr. —— you are a judge in these matters, is it a Holbein?" "Hey, the fighting gentlemen are in strange confusion; is this a leg of a horse, or his tail?" "You say right; and is this the back of a man's head, or is it the face of a black-a-moor warrior?" "What is this, and this?" "Horses, to be sure! do not you see the animals are covered over with trappings; here however is the head of one, and the hoofs of another, peeping out from under their load of coverings." "Can make nothing of who is who, no armorial bearings." "Do not tell me, the painter could never see men and horses in a low horizon, and buildings and mountains in a high horizon, at one and the same time, as here shewn; and did we not by a very painful examination trace out the lines of the different objects, all would be an incoherent jumble, so little has been done by shadowing, or dispposure of tints, to give effect, and make every part clear and distinct at one view." "You must allow notwithstanding some merit in the drawing; look at the head of this white horse, and pray observe the shoulders of this dismounted knight." "The painting was not done at the time; some later hand, when we began to hear of foreign artists among us; here are too many fine touches for the pencil of any English retainer of the arts in the train of Henry." "Tell me what modern pencil has been repairing here and there: if we must have an old picture, let it come unrestored, unimproved, even with all the wounds Time has given; for what has escaped his fangs will then be pure, and of the original master."

The above Antiquarian "talk" comprehends the substance of nearly all the good hints that have been thrown out on the picture, without a syllable uttered relative to the important information, and extreme satisfaction to be derived from the view of buildings, armours, warlike instruments; the decoration of the helmets, the housings of the horses, the mode of attack and resistance: in short, the very soul of the picture, if I may be allowed the expression, seems lost in that national prejudice which hangs over every early work of our ingenious countrymen; unless the attachment to the painting creates

---

* Painted in gold letters in the left corner of the canvass.

† This name painted in gold near the city in the back ground.

creates nothing but dumb admiration and unmoved delight!

Leaving my learned brethren to their torpid enthusiasm, I now submit my own feelings on the business; and let my pen do duty for my tongue, as I am a "silenced" member of this Honourable Society.

In the fore ground of the picture is the scene of action, consisting entirely of cavalry, where in the centre is the principal personage in excessive rich armour, appearing of steel gilded and profusely decked with ornaments: his vizor up. This warrior I conceive by the royal arms embroidered on the housings of his horse (which horse wears most sumptuous armour correspondent to that of his rider) to be our Henry. He is receiving the homage of a dismounted and kneeling knight, who is bare-headed, his helmet lying near him on the ground: the armour he has on is very splendid, being enriched with gold, &c. This figure no doubt is intended for the French commander, who thus owns Henry as his conqueror. Although these two personages are thus circumstanced paying and receiving homage, without any weapons in their hands, or shewing the least concern for the perils that surround them, Death every where presents itself, in pairs of knights, English and French, engaging one another hand to hand, with sword, lance, battle-ax, and long-bow. On the left of the picture the main body of the English horse are advancing, accompanied by trumpets hung with the royal banners, sounding to a most tremendous charge: those in the van are in the act of presenting their arms ready for the attack. On the right of the picture are the French squadrons in full retreat, pursued by a few determined English, who seem to threaten destruction to the fugitive heroes. Though many of the most conspicuous knights have various kinds of rich armour, still they are of inferior make to the two great men already specified; yet properly expressed, in order to shew their different degrees of consequence. As many distinguished names met on both sides in this memorable conflict, it may be considered as rather extraordinary that not one of them (excepting our Henry as before noted) bears any device or insignia to mark their persons, or the post held by them as officers or commanders. This is a circumstance to be regretted, as this picture is generally understood to be the only penciled memorial of a transaction reflecting so much glory on British prowess at that time of day. However, there is a very appropriate distinguishment to point out the English victors and these beaten Frenchmen; the former having the Red Cross on their breast and back armour and on the housings of their horses; and the latter people the White Cross on the like particulars. Let me indulge an idea, May not these red and white tinctures have been handed down to our own times? Do not Britons dare the enemy in red; and did not Frenchmen, until horrid rebellion overthrew both throne and state, come forth in military pride wearing white uniforms?

Among the interesting groupe before us, there are some in situations which are most admirably represented. We see an English knight seizing the royal banner of France from a knight of that nation. An English knight pursuing with his bow bent a French knight. A French knight having had his horse killed under him, who while he still bestrides the fallen animal is using his lance in manner like those soldiers who fight on foot. A French knight, in the last struggle of resistance, lays about him with a sword in his left and a battle-ax in his right hand. A French knight being wounded is carrying off the field by another knight and his page. Indeed the trials of skill evinced by these combatants are so diversified, so full of energy and martial daring, that to us at this day it should seem the whole art of offence and defence in practice in the sixteenth century was here brought forward in one point of observation. Taking the knights individually, or in pairs, who are thus dealing their death-like blows, the drawing is excellent, and as much as shadowing goes to each figure, such as we perceive in objects when the sun does not shine on them, is well managed; so much so that each may be fairly inferred to have been wholly painted from a then living character. The horses, speaking of them as of their riders, are equally deserving of notice. It is extremely satisfactory to observe the housings and caparisons of the horses, how costly and brilliant! The shew they present are chiefly ornamental, other than the white and red

crosses

crosses and the royal arms as before hinted. One remarkable circumstance occurs on the housings of a horse belonging to a French knight, which is, that among the foliage are compartments wherein are given the Venus de Medici, Jupiter and Europa, Perseus and Andromeda, &c. As these sort of Pagan stories were at the period we are commenting on taking place of Christian legends introduced on such sort of warlike furniture, as well as in all architectural decorations, it may not be a thought far-fetched to suppose the owner of the steed thus arrayed to have been some travelled amateur in the new Italian mode of embellishment, then becoming the rage, and which not long afterwards was universally adopted.

In a distant part of the field are other troops of horse coming up in order to join the battle. In the main body of the English is a banner with the red cross on a white ground: in like manner the French carry a banner with the white cross on a red ground. Beyond this scene of action, in different parts of the picture, are separate camps; little alteration has been made from their general form even to our day; their arrangements are notwithstanding something different from our present disposure, as many of them are found set together in the manner of a castle; so as to give parallel walls, flanking towers, and towers at the angles. Going still further into the view, is discovered a large pile of buildings, probably some monastery. On either hand, and at certain distances, are castles of different designs, and different degrees of grandeur. Our eyes still looking to the more distant objects, the city of Terwaen is seen, where are made out the fortified walls of the place, houses of every description; and from among their mass rises in magnificent state a large and splendid cathedral. The elevation is of the North side, and not unlike our Abbey church at Westminster, except that there is seen a very lofty tower standing in the centre of the two transepts. The surrounding country carries on the scene; and in the utmost point of the horizon stands a single tower, concluding the *enumerata* of this most valuable and intrinsic performance.

Upon the whole, taking the picture in its several parts under the heads of fine drawings, chaste costume, faithful historic information, architectural display, and numerous other desiderata, I must, and so should every brother Antiquary, esteem it as a jewel of the first water, bestowed from the hand of Royalty to embellish the lamp of Antiquarian science, which the gracious giver no doubt imagines burns *clear* in its several tapers and *undivided!*

A Member of the Society of Antiquaries, and one of those Artists who are permitted to sit among them.

Mr. Urban, May 10.

THE following letter, written, it is believed, either by Mr. Samuel or Mr. Roger Gale, may not be thought unworthy a place in your Magazine.

"Sir, I was extremely well pleased with the perusal of your book against that long, though pernicious, custom of burying the dead in churches and church-yards, which, indeed, you have very learnedly and clearly discussed, as well from the practice of the most antient nations of the world, the Scriptures, the writings of the Fathers, and the ecclesiastical canons; but give me leave, sir, with all respect, to say, that your argument might have been brought lower; not to insist farther upon the subtle superstitions of monkery, which introduced this cadaverous usage into the English church. Thus was the body of St. Cuthbert first brought into the church of Durham after ann. 687. To this many stately and rich offerings were made, at divers times, by several of our kings and nobility; all which, no doubt, were well applied by those who knew how to make right use of them. In process of time, the reputation and sanctity of Cuthbert grew so great, that the shrine where he lay was thought to diffuse a miraculous and divine virtue all around it. Then William de Carlipho, Bishop of Durham, desirous to partake of the hidden blessings of the saint, ordered himself to be buried near him, who, as the writer of the History of the Church of Durham observes, was the first that presumed to lie so near the body of the holy St. Cuthbert. In process of time others were fond of the same relative honours, and had peculiar chapels and altars near their tombs, endowed with stipends for the perpetual maintenance of priests to celebrate masses for the repose of the deceased. As to the practice of our times, so long since the Reformation,

I could

I could wish it were altogether as free from the remains of superstition as abuse; *sed dulcis odor lucri ex re qualibet.* Do we not find a strange prevalency of humour in some to be buried under the communion-table, or in the Doctor's vault, as it is usually termed (in several of our parish churches, especially in the great metropolis of London); which, as it is looked upon to be a more sacred part of the church, or that they lie longer undisturbed, the charges are proportionably enhanced; but, alas! how frequent the removes are from this sanctuary, to make room for new tenants, the subterraneous prowling sexton and his midnight caravan can best inform us. I am told that, in a certain parish in the Western part of the city, it is customary once in seven years to ransack the vaults under the church, and shake all the bones out of the coffins into one large, promiscuous, and more remote charnary; so that a *Hic jacet* upon the tomb-stone would be but a very uncertain notice where to find the honoured remains of our ancestors. What you have farther hinted concerning the danger of infection proceeding from the corrupt effluvia of dead bodies exhaled by the sun, or otherwise subtlely incorporating themselves with the air, I can give you some instances.

"In the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent Garden (which is a very large parish), the burials are so frequent, that the place is not capacious enough decently to contain the crowds of dead there interred; so that some of them are not laid above a foot under the loose earth. The cemetery is surrounded every way with close buildings; and an acquaintance of mine, an inhabitant there, whose apartments look into that church-yard, hath averred to me, that the house hath been so often annoyed with a putrefying stench from the graves, that the family have often risen in the night time, and have been forced to burn frankincense and other perfumes, to dissipate and break the contagious vapour. Another very odd accident lately happened in a church about four miles from London, where a person of a gross constitution was brought into the body of the church on the Sunday morning before the Divine service began; but, by mistake of the grave-digger, the grave was not made large enough, so that the body remained above ground uninterred all that day; and many of the congregation declared, that the indecency of the sight and the ill scent deterred them from resorting to the church in the afternoon. Many other instances might daily be found of the like nature; but these are flagrant enough.

"Another pernicious consequence of burying in churches is the defacing not only of the floor or pavements of the fabrick; but very often the windows and arches of these sacred edifices are so filled up with odd monuments and trifling inscriptions, that the regularity of architecture and the light itself are too frequently impaired and obstructed; and, what is worse, I have known the whole building demolished, and thrown into a heap of rubbish, by the digging a grave too near the foundation of a pillar; so that, being undermined, great hath been the fall thereof. Thus fell the antient church of Greenwich a few years since*; but, by the providence of Heaven, no person was therein; and thus fell the antient Saxon chapel adjoining to the great church of Kingston upon Thames in the year 17..

"I remember to have seen upon the cieling of the choir of this church, a little before its destruction, the portraiture of queen Elizabeth, painted in colours, and under her the following distich, which, having never met with any where else, I shall here set down:

Olim parva fuit Grenovicum villa sed ortu
Virginis Elizæ clarior urbe micat."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

THE following letter from the elder brother of Sir William Blackstone to a very learned Author will assist your readers in appreciating his work, reviewed vol. LXXIV. p. 1041.

"Winchester, Dec. 15, 1774.

"Dear Sir, I commit your most valuable work to the care of my nephew, Samuel Cooth, whose steadiness I think I can depend on for the safe delivery of it

---

* "In process of time the church became so ruinous, that, about midnight, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1710, the roof fell in. Soon after which the inhabitants petitioned the House of Commons for relief to re-build it; and it was expressly provided, 9 Anne, that one of 50 new churches to be built in London and its suburbs should be in the parish of Greenwich." Hasted, I. 33. It was consecrated by Bishop Atterbury in 1718. EDIT.

it at your house at Pimperne. I am much indebted to you for the instruction and pleasure it has afforded me. In the very contexture of it I find an apology ready to my hand for detaining it so long. It is so elaborate and profound, that I could not, with my poor abilities, get through it sooner. But I find my labour amply compensated; and though there is room to say much on the purity of style, the critical skill, and the honest freedom of thought, all which are very conspicuous in this work; yet, I own, I honour the author most for the true Christian spirit that breathes through the whole, and shews him to be a sincere believer: an encomium which I most heartily wish were equally merited by some of our present bright geniuses in the church.

Our good friend Dr. Shipman * has received some little benefit from Bath water. His intellects are somewhat clearer, and his speech less embarrassed. He meditates another trip thither next spring; and we trust, if please God, with farther success. His brother is complaining, but not materially ill.

I hear your old fellow-collegian, Dr. Taylor †, is lately dead. He looked poorly and drooping in September last, at our college election. His son is a very deserving youth, and is, I believe, sure of succeeding to New College.

With Mrs. Blackstone's and my own best respects to yourself and Miss Bingham, I remain, dear sir, your affectionate humble servant,

CHA. BLACKSTONE ‡."

* Robert S. of All Souls, D.C.L. 1746.

† Query, John Tayler, of All Souls, D.D. vicar of Blidlow, and rector of Weston-Turville, Bucks.

‡ He was 50 years fellow of New College, rector of Wyche and Wadley, and vicar of Wimering, Hants, in the gift of the College; and died May 1804, aged 85.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IS not the speech of the Empress Maria Theresa, enquired after by your correspondent J. W. vol. LXXIV. p. 295, that given by Voltaire in his History of the War of 1741, p. 47? "In her distress she left Vienna, and threw herself into the arms of the Hungarians, who had been so ill-treated by her father, and by her ancestors. Having convened the four orders of the state at Petersburg (qu. Presburgh), she appeared in the assembly, holding her eldest son in her arms, almost yet in his cradle; and, addressing herself to them in Latin, a language in which she expressed herself extremely well, she spoke to them almost in these words: 'Abandoned by my friends, persecuted by my enemies, attacked by my nearest relations, I have no resource left but in your fidelity, your courage, and my constancy. I commit to your hands the daughter and the son of your king, who expect of you their safety.'

At this speech the Palatines were greatly moved; and, drawing their sabres, they all cried out, *Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa.*—"Let us die for our King, Mary Teresa." They also give the title of *King* to their queen, and never was there a princess more deserving of this title. They wept when they took the oath to defend her: she alone appeared unconcerned; but, as soon as she retired with her maids of honour, the tears ran plentifully down her cheeks."

Vol. LXXIV. p. 305. Seal 1. S. curie de itat, *or* irar. vicar. noibtru. The figure is St. Andrew; and, by the six fleurs de lis, it seems a French seal.

Seal 2. S. Joh'is Perignohisgano.

Seal 3 seems of rude workmanship, after the Roman time: the *temple* being the West front of a *church*.

Fig. 12 is the initial I under a coronet.

P. 347. A. B. commenting on Shakspeare less satisfactorily than his predecessors, has introduced a line about *procrastination*, that one would take *at first sight* for Shakspeare, though really not so.

P. 348. The price of *both* Timomachus's pictures, *Ajax* and Medea, is given by Pliny. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

AMONG the numerous benevolent institutions which adorn the British Empire, I have often wished to see an establishment "For the Relief of Clergymen who through age or other infirmities are desirous of retiring from the Ministerial Function." Surely such an establishment would be beneficial for them, and I should think there are many who no doubt would benefit by it, could the same be formed upon a liberal plan; I do not say how far a residence, at a College or Hospital, might be congenial to their situation under such circumstances; but if the aged and infirm Clergy had some compensation allowed to induce them to

resign

resign their livings, it would, I think, tend very much to ameliorate the condition of the inferior Clergy, and to the promotion of Religion in this country. Many classes of men have some resource in sickness or declining years; the army and military officers have their half-pay; many societies have relief among themselves in sickness or age, and numerous are the pensions bestowed by our beloved Sovereign for long and faithful services; therefore, such an establishment as I have pointed out would, as I have before observed, be the means of bettering the condition of the Clergy. An interference of the Legislature would very much assist such an institution, by enacting, that whenever an incumbent is desirous of retiring on account of age or other infirmities, the successor should be obliged to allow him a certain portion of the net income of the living for his life. I am no advocate for the Roman Catholic Religion, but think their monastic institutions in their primitive purity excellent, as a fine asylum for Religion and old age; but, like most other institutions, very much abused. Indeed, where is the charitable foundation which has not deviated from the plan of its original Donator?

I have often thought, if "Benefit Societies" could be formed upon an extensive foundation, as *residence* for decayed house-keepers and others, whose property or income are too small to admit of a comfortable subsistence when living separately; such institutions would be the means of keeping very many upright honest individuals from poverty and distress, and very much relieve the poor-rates (which are squandered upon the idle and dissolute) in this country. Every society or class of people, when united, live cheaper and better than when each individual is separated. *To retire upon a moderate competency*, without any prospect of its increase, is now become almost impossible; for, however well concerted the plan, the calls of Government, together with the increase of every article in life occasioned thereby, for all eventually falls upon the consumer, frequently frustrates every design of that nature. Many persons there are of both sexes, who, having some few years ago retired upon their incomes of 200 or 300l. a year arising from their property in the *funds*, never imagined the increase in the support of life would have been so much advanced at this period, and that Government would call upon them for 10 or 15l. *per annum* out of such their small funded income. If such persons were formed into large societies, they would scarcely, if at all, for the reasons I have before stated, experience any difference in their support and circumstances in life. Suppose an institution of this nature consisted of one hundred persons, each of them paying 30l. *per annum* during their lives (or a premium adequate to it) which would keep out low people from uniting with them, the annual income or produce would be 3000l. *per annum*, which would enable them to live very comfortably, a building having been previously erected for the purpose.

It is with a view of bettering the condition of the Clergy in particular, that I have, Mr. Urban, thus stated my sentiments; having the highest opinion of that class of the community, and with a firm persuasion that Religion is the principal support of every well-regulated Government.

Will some one of your Clerical correspondents be so obliging as to point out where a "Week's Preparation for worthy receiving the Lord's Supper" is published? A friend of mine has lately purchased two books of that nature: the one is compiled in obsolete language, and the other borders upon Methodism. Is not there a *modern* publication of this nature *by some Clergyman of the Church of England?*

Yours, &c. MENTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *New-Inn, May* 14.

I SEND you a specimen of Peat from the excavations at the Isle of Dogs. There are many hundred loads now dug up; and, being lost to the publick, I am fully aware the liberality of the Commissioners will, on proper application, permit any quantity of it to be taken on moderate terms; and I am also fully convinced your discerning philanthropy will give every enforcement to this hint before it be too late. Remember the extravagant price of Coals; and I am told they will be no lower this year. Point out to the industrious house-keeper, the artizan, and the farmer, the advantages of Peat, and where it may be had at so cheap a rate; and you will oblige the community at large, and your old friend and correspondent,

CHOROGRAPHOS.

Meteorological Diary for April 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

	At 8 A.M.									At 2 P.M.									
Day of Month.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month
1	29.51	R	47	46	2			2	V.L.	29.56	R	53	55	2			2	V.L.	
2	.72	R	45	41.5	2			2	No.	.74	R	55	56				4	No.	
3	.73	S	47	46				4	No.	.73	St	52	53	2			2	V.L.	☽ in perigee.
4	.21	S	45	42			2	2	R.B.	.21	St	44	42	1			3	B.	☽ gr. D. N.
5	.36	S	40	39				4	R.B.	.33	S	42	41				4	R.B.	
6	.42	R	41	39	3			1	L.	.61	R	47	44	3	1			L.	☽
7	.90	R	43	41	3	1			V.L.	30.00	R	45	50.5	3	1			L.	☌ ☽ ♂, ☽ in ☋
8	30.10	R	41	34	4				No.	.12	St	56	51	3	1			V.L.	
9	.12	S	44	41			4		No.	.12	St	58	55			3	1	V.L.	
10	.00	S	45	41.5			4		No.	29.94	S	59	60				4	No.	
11	29.77	S	47	43				4	No.	.72	S	61	60				4	No.	☽ in Eq. D.
12	.58	S	47	43			3	1	No.	.55	S	61	60.5			3	1	V.L.	
13	.45	S	45	45		1	3		No.	.42	S	60	62		1	3		L.	○, ☌ ☽ ♄, ☽
14	.25	S	50	50		2	2		L.	.25	St	60	59		3	1		B.	gr. Lat. S.
15	.24	S	47	44	3	1			L.	.22	St	51	49.5	4				L.	
16	.26	R	45	41			2	2	L.	.29	R	45	44	1			3	L.	
17	.50	R	43	41	4				R.B.	.58	R	46	47	2	2			R.B.	☌ ☽ ♃
18	.70	R	45	44	3			1	L.	.71	R	54	52	2			2	V.L.	☽ gr. Dec. S.
19	.81	R	48	44	3			1	No.	.82	R	57	54	2			2	V.L.	☽ in apogee
20	.92	St	47	45			4		No.	.96	R	62	59	8			1	No.	
21	.95	St	48	45	1			3	No.	.91	S	56	59.5	2	2			V.L.	☽ in ☊
22	.56	St	48	44		2	2		V.L.	.86	S	59	55		3	1		V.L.	☾
23	.87	St	43	40	1	3			V.L.	.81	S	53	50	1	3			L.	
24	.41	S	41	39		2	2		V.L.	.29	S	46	47		2	2		L.	
25	.13	R	45	44.5		4			L.	.16	R	48	49		3	1		L.	☽ in eq. A.
26	.24	R	46	45	4				V.L.	.24	St	50	53		3	1		V.L.	
27	.42	R	46	42	3			1	L.	.50	R	48	49	2			2	L.	☽ gr. Lat N.
28	.53	R	42	36	2	2			No.	.56	R	46	44.5	1			3	V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿, ☌ ☽ ♀
29	.32	S	41	34		3	1		L.	.17	S	46	36	2	2			L.	●
30	.42	R	39	36	4				V.L.	.46	St	49	48				4	V.L.	☽ in perigee
	29.59		44.70	41.88	42	21	29	28		29.62		51.63	51.52	36	27	15	42		

On the 7th of this month I again saw the large spot which traversed the Sun's face last; indeed the appearance of the Solar disk was not much different from that of the 11th ult. When a drawing of the *maculæ* was taken on the 9th, I found the large spot very much divided, a segment of which is broken into several very small ones; a *penumbra* still surrounds it. Several spots, though but small, were seen toward the end of the month.

Yours, &c. T. S.

Mr. URBAN, May 10.

MELANCTHON, p. 219, has aimed a deep wound at the Established Church through the sides of the Clergy. As I entertain great regard for that highly-respectable Body, I cannot but feel very sensibly the many unjust insinuations which it has of late been so much the fashion to throw out against them.

That, from some causes or other, our Churches have been much deserted, is a melancholy truth, which can neither be evaded or denied. In this point I perfectly agree with Melancthon. But I by no means agree with him in the reasons he assigns for such desertion. His first charge against the Clergy is their "bad reading," which, he says, "in

"in the opinion of many observers, is the means of driving away its hearers from the Established Church." And he "*willingly* admits that the illiterate utterance of some Preachers, the dull monotonous tones of many, and the indifferent hasty habits of the generality, are disgusting to the congregation, and disgraceful to the profession." Now, Mr. Urban, accusations of this general nature are much more easily made than substantiated. And though, doubtless, there may be many instances where they but too justly apply, yet I can by no means admit that they are chargeable upon the *generality* of the Clergy, or that Divine Service is not, generally speaking, performed in our Churches with as much solemnity and decorum as in any Places of Worship whatever. But, Sir, the attack does not rest here; and from irreverence in the performance of the service of the Church, we are now led on to "the indecent practices of her Preachers without her walls," as the principal cause of these deplorable desertions. The same kind of answer which I have given to the first part of the accusation will, I conceive, apply more forcibly here. It is certainly greatly to be lamented that there should be *any persons* amongst the Clergy who, by the immorality of their lives, and total disregard of their sacred function, should give just cause of offence to serious and well-disposed Christians. Wherever these instances occur, I join with Melancthon in his reprobation of such characters, and in a hope that our Bishops will exert the authority with which they are invested, to rid the Church of such noxious weeds. But, Mr. Urban, I contend, and I hope with truth and reason on my side, that such *general charges* as these by no means apply to the *great Body* of the Clergy; and that it is uncandid and illiberal in the highest degree to throw out such general invectives against a very large and respectable Body of men, without even a shadow of proof being adduced in support of them. Such a conduct as this surely does not savour much of that charity which "thinketh no evil, which beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." In one respect, indeed, it partakes of this description, but not in the sense designed by the Apostle; for it *believeth all things*, not in the charitable sense intended by him; but is ever ready to give credit to every idle malevolent report injurious to the character of a Clergyman, which is soon worked up into general reflections upon the whole order.

When it is considered what a large Body of men the Clergy of the Establishment consist of, it would indeed be somewhat extraordinary if, among such a number, there were none who, by their evil practices, brought disgrace upon their profession. Such persons, wherever they are to be found, it is by no means my wish to screen from the contempt and punishment they so justly deserve. But I would charitably hope such instances are not so frequent as the Writer would insinuate; and surely the whole Body ought not to be held up to public contempt on account of the misconduct of a few individuals.

But, Mr. Urban, if I might be allowed to hazard a conjecture, it is not in reality a regard for, but a secret enmity to the Establishment, which lurks at the bottom of these repeated attacks upon its Ministers. It is, in my opinion, Melancthon and such writers as he, who, in his own language, "ulcerate the bosom of our Church," by causing schisms and divisions within her, and, under the specious guise of regard for her interests, are secretly but incessantly labouring to subvert and destroy her. And it appears to me that the greatest danger she has to fear, arises not so much from our open and avowed Enemies, as from a formidable party within ourselves, who eagerly lay hold of every opportunity to draw away the people from their regular Ministers, and induce them to desert their Parish Church, to attend what they fanatically term the more *evangelical Doctrines* of the Conventicle. This is a well-known fact; and it behoves every friend of the Established Church, but more especially her Ministers, to be ever on their guard, and to endeavour both by their life and doctrine, to convince such gainsayers, and repel their attacks, of whom it surely is not too harsh to pronounce that they are deficient in that true Christian Charity which St. Paul so beautifully describes: and of all pretences to Religion devoid of this spirit, I would say in the words of the same Apostle, that they are no better than "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

A CHURCHMAN.

The

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No LXXXIV.

WE have, it may be recollected, throughout these essays, constantly endeavoured to prove that the Pointed Style of Architecture owed its origin to this country; and ever combated the odious and opprobrious name "Gothic" in all its strong-holds, in order to consign a term of such a degrading tendency to oblivion. Yet the hints given were not introduced in that regular way which was necessary to strike conviction on the minds of those who are not insensible to the merits of our old artists, or so given up to habit, but upon mature demonstration might be induced to own they have encouraged an unjust distinction, which the sooner got rid of the better. Under these circumstances, the following ideas are submitted to general consideration, previous to the account of our survey of an antient pile long under the power of modern improvement, and which, it appears, will be submitted to farther trials of Taste and Genius.

Among the original inhabitants of this Island we find the Architecture was composed of long stones set up in perpendicular positions, thereby to support other oblong stones laid on them for the purpose of coverings, to keep out the weather. Reflecting on the length of time since these people governed the land, it is more to be wondered at that there are any examples of the above kind in being, than that there should be so few to guide opinion in this respect. The workmanship of these erections seems at first sight, or from a superficial examination, rude; the stones of unequal thickness, and irregular in their shapes; however, by a critical and nice investigation, it is evident that the masonry originally was correct and uniform. Of all the remaining erections of this sort, at once a design of great magnitude, sublime in its arrangement, and awefully grand in the whole composure, *Stonehenge* affords the most certain proofs of my position. Here, it is apparent, the tooling was complete in the most exact degree; and, to give an impression of superior dignity, each part of the building consisted of one entire stone, from those of a common size to others of prodigious dimensions. Whatever the lines of this, and inferior performances of the like cast, now present as being imperfect, the cause must have arisen from the effect of the rain, and other elementary descending force, acting on the upper parts of the stones, and against certain angles, rendering them even such as we at present behold.

The *Roman* sojourners in our kingdom brought, beyond dispute, models of their finest edifices; and England, no doubt, soon shone with a new architectural display of temples, palaces, and noble mansions. Acquainted as we all are, in the completest manner, with every mode of their art, it becomes no difficult task to conceive what a scene of professional pride beamed from one end of the land to the other. And although fewer specimens of their labours are found than those of the Aborigines whom they subjugated, still, by what we have seen, as the particles of the temple at *Bath*, the Palace in *Gloucestershire*, Gate at *Lincoln*, Wall and Pavement at *Leicester*, vestiges of buildings at *Caerwent* and *Caerleon*, Monmouthshire, &c. the imagination rests satisfied that those works set up by them in some degree rivaled their boasted building in realms which they had left, to seek perhaps a more genial clime in this our "sea-girt Isle."

The *Saxon* interlopers soon changed the face of the Architectural hemisphere, by altering the principal proportions of the Roman designs, and varying the characters of the decorations, mouldings, and ornaments. Though the Roman principle was thus broke in upon, it was not set aside: indeed it may be said to be Roman Architecture *improved*, according to the acceptation of the sense when any of our Cathedrals are subjected to the power of modern "Taste," exemplified in *Salisbury*, *Lichfield*, and *Hereford* Cathedrals. These Saxon innovators going on with their employ, we find a new feature in architecture struck out, a new genius in science made manifest; this was a "POINTED ARCH," formed by the intersection of two semicircular arches, which semicircular form was the great mark of these master workmen, and the still greater adepts in the noble art, who had left Albion's fair fields for them to set forth thereon their changeful modes of building. These Saxon Architects, pleased we may conceive, at the novelty accruing from this important discovery, so far surpassing all the little efforts done by them before, went on erecting large piles,

piles, sometimes with whole ranges of intersecting Arches [West front of *St. Botolph's* Church, *Colchester*, *Malmesbury* Abbey Church, &c.], and at other times with the Pointed Arch, either alternately with the semicircular Arch in one range [Choir of *Canterbury* Cathedral; &c.], or, in the different stories of a building, a Pointed arch over a semicircular Arch [*Landaff* Cathedral, &c. &c.] or a semicircular Arch over a Pointed arch [*Malmesbury* Abbey Church, &c.]. It was now the true Saxon mode began to submit, like the style that had gone before, to a new order of construction, yet still kept possession of the main body of design; for it is not perceptible that the mouldings and ornaments had in the least been touched upon, such detail continuing in use for centuries, as though all future chance of subversion was as improbable as impracticable.

The *Normans* came; they saw, and took possession. For a while the architectural stream flowed on in the same course the old Saxons had traced out. At length the Pointed Arch began to gain an ascendancy over the semicircular Arch; and, in the interior of the great Church, *Hexham*, Northumberland, we find in the three stories the latter arch occupies but one range, and that in the gallery, while the other arches of the fabrick are all pointed. The mouldings and ornaments also evinced some varieties. The next step seems to have been, to reduce the consequence of the semicircular arch, by alligning it very inferior stations, as in recesses on the basements of structures, or their arched intersections stuck in the like places; a sort of last struggle before their final exclusion. A rare example of this occurs in the *Temple* Church, London, where, in the elevation of the circular nave, the Pointed style carries its triumph with a high hand over the Saxon mode; yet, notwithstanding this parade of victory, the Saxon peculiarities retain a considerable share of their original dominion; and, though retiring into the vale of disuse, retires with dignity and respect. Taking the mass of decorations from our various edifices, the conflict between the new and old work is very conspicuous. A column, for instance, with a Saxon base, and capital in the new or bell shape; another base and capital of the same conjunctive kind, supporting a Saxon capital [*Canterbury* Cathedral]: these sort of specimens denoting the final close between the two contending styles. Among other examples of the like nature, and set up, it might be inferred, to pass the ordeal of public criticism at this period of our antient art, is a Pointed arch in the West front of *Dunstable* Church, where, on the right half of the Architrave, are the Saxon diagonals or zig-zags, and on the left half are mouldings only of the new make. Indeed, the precedents in every part of the kingdom are so infinite, which exhibit the gradual springing-up of the Pointed Style out of its parent stock the Saxon, that all doubt as to the accidental produce of this Order among us must, or ought to be, relinquished, when confirmations so strong remain on walls which have borne through the lapse of ages, and now serve to confirm these our remarks*. Nay, the West front of *Dunstable* church (already alluded to) carries on its face the whole system of our antient Architecture from the pure Saxon, its intermediate changes, the introduction of the Pointed mode, the conflict between them for preference, the entire emancipation of the latter to a full and beauteous display, its decline also in perfection, and near extinction, even so low as the Sixteenth Century. So complete a school of information brought into one point on the present subject is really extraordinary, and cannot otherwise be accounted for than by inferring such an object had formation, as the work, at every particular epoch of architectural change, underwent some material repair or alteration.

Reverting to the progress of the Pointed Style, we find, after a run of three or four centuries, wherein the features of this and the Saxon method maintained such conspicuous parts, the new Order gained a complete establishment in its own native and elegant form, as is so majestically presented to the world in *Salisbury* and *Wells* cathedrals, interior of *Westminster* Abbey church, &c &c. The Pointed style thus fixed on a seeming permanent basis, we here dismiss the argument; and by way of result to what we have advanced, submit the two following questions:

* See a delineatory attempt to prove this theory in Carter's Antient Architecture of England.

I. Is

I. Is it consistent to imagine, according to common opinion, that what is vulgarly called "Gothic," and by us termed the "Pointed Style of Architecture," should have been imported from foreign lands (when it is evident, from existing documents, it *had* its rise and progress among us); and that, if such an Order had been an exotic production, the whole body of design would have burst forth in some particular buildings without our witnessing those innumerable buddings and blossomings of the art on almost every antient edifice throughout the country?

II. If we allow the Pointed Style to be of native growth, if we affect to be enraptured with its excellences, if we are making a shew of bringing it once more into practice, why stigmatize its glories with the barbarous name *Gothic?*

AN ARCHITECT.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(Continued from p. 228.)

ONE of my fellow-travellers from Brussels to Ghent was an intelligent tradesman of the former place, who was bound for London, and to whom, among other civilities, I owed my introduction to an Inn where the bill of fare was good, and the bill of costs reasonable. This gentleman accompanied me in a ramble through Ghent, and, with all the pride of a Fleming, pointed out the curiosities of that once celebrated place. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Bavon, a wealthy lord of Flanders, who lived in the 7th century; and whose great liberality in building churches and monasteries gained him a place in the Catalogue of Saints. This noble edifice stands in the middle of the city. The Choir is peculiarly magnificent, and highly ornamented. Some of the episcopal monuments were very splendid, and there were several exquisite marble statues. The pulpit, or, to use the language of my popish guide, the *chair of Truth*, was a noble piece of marble workmanship. Besides the cathedral there are six parish churches in Ghent; and a great many churches and chapels belonging to the numerous monastic institutions in this city; among them the abbey of St. Pierre stands conspicuous; *velut inter ignes Luna minores*. Mr. Peckham's description of it supersedes any thing that could come from my pen.

"The Abbey of St. Pierre is infinitely beyond any thing in Ghent. It is situated on a rising ground at the extremity of the town; and consists of an Abbot and thirty-seven Benedictine Monks. The refectory is fitter for a palace than a convent; it is paved with black and white marble, and painted throughout in a very masterly manner. The library is equally magnificent; the ceiling is painted in fresco by Simmonds, and the walls over the book-cases are painted in imitation of basso-relievo by Gerard of Antwerp. From the windows you have a most delightful as well as extensive view of the country. In the church is some tapestry held in great estimation, which has been there upward of two centuries. It contains the History of St. Peter and Paul, in diverse compartments, most admirably finished; it was the work of Croyer of Brussels. The horse, in the Conversion of St. Paul, is the finest animal I ever beheld. Our Saviour standing on tiptoe on a wave is the true sublime; and is most happily executed. Elymas struck with blindness, has much merit; and a marble floor is as nicely imitated in the tapestry as I have ever seen in a picture!"

This monastery is, or *was*, the richest in Flanders. The Abbot had the title of Prince of Camphin, or Primate of Flanders; his temporal jurisdiction in Ghent was very considerable, and he possessed an extensive ecclesiastical patronage. There was a large and numerous *Beguinage* at Ghent. To explain the meaning of this term fully to your readers, I beg leave to transcribe a passage from Shaw's Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands: 'An institution of the religious kind, which took its rise in these provinces, and is peculiar to them, is the female community named the Beguines. They dwell together in the same quarter of the city, wear the same simple habit, profess obedience to a superior, and dedicate a part of the day to devotion; but they seclude not themselves like the nuns, from the world, and they retain the liberty of quitting the profession of Beguines, and entering into the married state when they think fit. The Beguines, when they are admitted into this community, are required to bring with them a small sum of money, and employ their lei-

sure

fure in needle-work, and other female occupations; so that their maintenance lays no burthen upon the publick. St. Begga, whose name is retained by the Beguines, is said to have founded this institution, which yields a respectable retreat to women that possess a slender income, or that may chance to be left without protector or guide. A great number of women in these lands take the profession of Beguines. A *Beguinage* is found in every great city, and surrounded with walls, and laid out into neat streets and buildings, the dwellings of the Beguines, resembles itself a small city.'

The Beguine nuns are clothed in black, and wear cambrick head dresses; when they appear in the streets they wear deep black veils. Their movements indicate great softness and gentleness of spirit, and with the aid of a graceful form, often excite a wish in the spectator to view the countenance unvei'ed. The following quotation from Prior's Alma frequently occurred to me among the nunneries of Flanders.

And softly drawing back the veil,
The God shall to his Vot'ries tell
Each conscious tear, each blushing grace,
That deck'd dear Eloisa's face.

All the time which the Beguine nuns can spare from their feminine occupations and the duties of private and social devotion, is dedicated to attendance on the sick in hospitals and private houses. The author of a charming Poem, lately published, entitled The Sabbath *, thus consecrates his genius in praise of the Beguines:

"Blest be the female Votaries whose days
No Sabbath of their pious labours prove,
Whose lives are consecrated to the toil
Of minist'ring around th' uncurtain'd couch
Of pain and poverty: blest be the hands,
The lovely hands (for beauty, youth and grace
Are oft conceal'd by Pity's closest veil)
That mix the cup medicinal, that bind
The wounds which ruthless warfare and disease
Have to the Lazar-house consigned.
Fierce superstition of the mitred King!
Almost I could forget thy torch and stake,
When I this blessed Sisterhood survey;
Compassion's Priestesses, disciples true,
Of him whose touch was health, whose single word
Electrified with life the palsied arm;
Of him who said, *Take up thy bed and walk!*
Of him who cried to Lazarus, *Come forth!*

Ye female votaries of the insipid rout, and of the assembly-room; ye retailers of morning scandal, who possess the means "To ease the oppressed, and raise the sinking heart;" can you contrast yourselves with the pious and benevolent Beguines without a blush; yea, rather without painful apprehensions of what may be your doom in the solemn day of visitation, when you will be called upon to give an account of your stewardship?

I have often wished, Mr. Urban, that we had some public institutions in this country for the support and protection of well-educated females who have the misfortune to be either without money or without friends. The conductors of the Lutheran reformation, in this respect, I think, shewed more wisdom than those who were concerned in the suppression of religious houses in England; and in so saying, I have no doubt, that you, Friend Urban, if required, would be my compurgator, that I have no hankering after Popery.

In the spacious square at Ghent, called *le Marché du Vendredi*, stands a statue of Charles V. in his imperial robes, an object which the citizens of Ghent cannot regard with emotions either of respect or gratitude; inasmuch as it can only serve to remind them of the degradation to which his proud and vindictive spirit had reduced that once great and flourishing place. I recollect another large square, of which I forget the name, which has a charming promenade shaded by rows of trees, and may be called the *Bond-street* of Ghent.

On one of the bridges of this city is an object which has been noticed by almost every tourist, namely, a figure in bronze of a son in the act of striking with a sabre the blow which was to cut off his father's head. The popular story, as every *valet de place* has got it by heart, runs thus: The father and son had been condemned for some offence against the state; and the sentence was, that one of them must die by the hand of the other. After many painful struggles between the father and the son, the contest was decided by the judges, who ordered the son to be the executioner; and the story goes, that, in attempting to strike the fatal blow, the blade broke, leaving the hilt in his hand; which circumstance being regarded as an interposition of Providence, they were both pardoned. Of this incident, which is said to have taken

* See our last Review, p. 354.

taken place in 1371, there is a picture in the *Hotel de Ville*; which building, to borrow the words of Mr. Peckham, "has two fronts, the one in the Gothic, the other in the Grecian style, of three stories, adorned with Attic, Ionic, and Corinthian columns." Near the town-house stands the *Belfry*, which is an elevated tower, with 300 steps, adorned with a fine clock, a chime of musical bells, and one large bell in particular called *Roeland*, of the enormous weight of eleven thousand pounds. The tower is surmounted by a dragon of gilt brass, which, tradition says, was conveyed from Constantinople by Baldwin the 9th Count of Flanders, and Emperor of the East. The citadel is a regular fortification, erected in 1584 under the auspices of the Duke of Parma.

The palace called the Cour du Prince, in which Charles V. was born, was built in the fourteenth century by Count Louis of Male.

There are two canals at Ghent deserving of particular notice; one for Bruges, the work of the 17th century, extending eight leagues; the other for *Sas de Gand*, whence it discharges itself into the sea, which was finished in 1561. There are also two beautiful paved roads; one towards Brussels, constructed in 1705; and the other towards Courtray, which was completed in 1722.

I remember being conducted by my guide to a quay, where I saw numbers of people disembark, who looked like our common day-labourers, each man being equipped with a spade and a wallet. I was told that the place of their destination was Maubeuge, where they were to be employed in digging the trenches for the siege of that town; and I was moreover informed, that the Emperor obliged every parish to furnish certain quotas for digging lines of circumvallation about besieged places. I could not help feeling for the poor fellows, at being thus dragged from the peaceful and innocent use of their spades at home to the service on which they were bound.

I took my passage from Ghent to Bruges in a large and commodious vessel, vastly superior in elegance and comfort to any of the treckschuyts that I had seen in Holland. In fact, this boat might be called a floating tavern, which furnished most excellent entertainment. I sat down at noon with a genteel party to a handsome, or rather sumptuous dinner, consisting of three courses, a good desert, and delicious wines. The vessel glided along the canal with a motion so imperceptible, that I sat as much at my ease as if I had been in a house on *terra firma*. The weather was uncommonly fine; the company very agreeable; and the voyage in all respects was so pleasant, that I could not help feeling some regret when the pilot announced our arrival at Bruges; my adventures at which place must be postponed to a future letter. CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE LATE MR. FORSYTH.

"Be thou as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape Calumny." SHAKSPEARE.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

IN vol. LXXIV. p. 787, you paid a slight, but very just tribute of respect to the memory of as worthy and unoffending a man as, I believe, ever lived: I mean the late William Forsyth, esq. of Kensington; and, from an intimation toward the end of your paragraph, I was led to expect that long ere this, some one of my worthy friend's numerous acquaintance would have furnished you with a biographical account of him. As, however, no one has yet stepped forward, perhaps the very few data subjoined may not (in the absence of a more detailed memoir) be unacceptable from your constant reader, S. J.

MR. FORSYTH was born at Old Meldrum, in the County of Aberdeen, in 1737. He was early initiated in Horticulture; came to London in the Spring of the year 1763, and shortly afterward became a pupil of the celebrated Philip Miller, gardener to the Company of Apothecaries at their Physic-garden in Chelsea; and whom he succeeded in that situation in 1771. Here he remained till the beginning of the year 1784, when he was appointed by his Majesty chief superintendant of the Royal Gardens at Kensington and St. James's; which employments he held until his death, July 25, 1804.

About the year 1768, Mr. Forsyth paid particular attention to the cultivation of Fruit and Forest Trees, and turned his thoughts more especially toward the discovery of a composition to remedy the diseases and injuries incident to them. After repeated trials, he at length succeeded in preparing one

which

which fully anſwered his expectation; and in the year 1789, the ſucceſs of his experiments attracted the notice of the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, upon whoſe recommendation a Committee of both Houſes of Parliament was appointed to report upon the merits of his diſcovery. The reſult of their enquiries was, a perfect conviction of its utility*; and in conſequence, an Addreſs was voted by the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, praying that a reward might be granted to Mr. Forſyth, upon his diſcloſing the ſecret of his Compoſition to the publick; which was accordingly done; and in 1791, Mr Forſyth publiſhed his "Obſervations on the Diſeaſes, Defects, and Injuries of Fruit and Foreſt Trees;" to which he added the whole of the Correſpondence between the Commiſſioners of the Land Revenue, the Committee of Parliament, and himſelf.

In 1802, Mr. Forſyth publiſhed the final reſult of his labours, in "A Treatiſe on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees," &c. in a 4to volume, with many plates; the value of which work has been duly appreciated by the Publick, three editions having been ſold in a very ſhort time.

Mr. Forſyth was a Member of the Antiquarian, Linnæan, and other Societies both at home and abroad. S. J.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IN addition to the many beneſits we have derived from that humble animal the Cow, we are now indebted to her for a mitigation of one of the greateſt calamities and moſt loathſome diſeaſes that has afflicted mankind. We indeed have greater reaſon for revering that animal than even the Hindoos. By the bye, Mr. Urban, we owe to the Hindoos the practice of inoculation; for to this day the Bramins alone inoculate all caſts of their own people as well as Mahomedans; and even the native born Chriſtians; and I have no doubt the Turks received the practice from them. In India, particularly Bengal, it is the cuſtom when a patient recovers from the Small-pox to make *poojah*, that is, to pray, and make offerings of rice, flour, fruits, ſugar, &c. and, which is ſingular, theſe articles are placed in the high way, to be eaten ſolely by aſſes. Combine this with the accidental diſcovery of the Vaccine matter; and may we not indulge a conjecture that their offering to this animal may have been from ſome conviction or perſuaſion that the diſeaſe had been mitigated, by ſome means or other, through this animal?

Yours, &c. A PUNDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

I AM at a loſs to know, why our public Foreſts are ſo much neglected that every ambitious man ſhould, according to his own fancy, ſeize, and convert to his own uſe, ſuch parts as his pride or avarice points out as ſuitable to his own ſituation. This ſeems an eaſy method of obtaining or enlarging an eſtate; and, as it appears to be an iniquitous method of robbing the publick, why may not the poor man's cow have her accuſtomed food? and why ſhould his lordly neighbour ſwallow all the common foreſt rights? And yet this ſeems to be the fact, to which many a Foreſt bears teſtimony; where the great man's park burſts beyond its own bounds, and bids defiance to all limitation, and thus, by dire oppreſſion, he enlargeth his eſtate by frequent and continued encroachments.—Look at Epping Foreſt! See the havock made there by wanton Oppreſſion! and even now increaſing to its ruin, unleſs ſome ſpeedy ſtop be applied, which, though in every one's power, ſeems totally neglected. Thus then it ſeems that the beſt paſturage of the Foreſt was ſubmitted to the giant hands of pride and avarice to inevitable deſtruction: unleſs any or every man will ſtand forth firm, and oppoſe the tyranny. A. R.

---

* Let his calumniator (for by the xxiid page of the Preface to his ſecond edition of the "Treatiſe on Fruit Trees," we perceive that he has "not eſcaped Calumny") be told, that the following perſons compoſed the Board of Land Revenue, and the Parliamentary Committee of Inſpection:

Commiſſioners of Land Revenue:

Sir Charles Middleton (now Lord Barham, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty).
Sir John Call, *John Fordyce, Eſq.*

Committee of Inquiry and Examination:

The Marquis of Abercorn,	*Sir George Yonge.*	*William Pulteney, Eſq.*
Earl of Upper Oſſory,	*John Rolle, Eſq.*	*Robert Barclay, Eſq.*
Viſcount Barrington,	*Philip Stephens, Eſq.*	*Hans Sloane, Eſq.*
Lord Frederick Campbell,	*C. M. Pierrepont, Eſq.*	*William Mainwaring, Eſq.*

[*** The Letter addreſſed by the above Noble and Honourable Committee to the Lords Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Treaſury ſhall be given in our next. EDIT.]

96. *The History of* Chichester; *interspersed with various Notes and Observations on the early and present State of the City, the most remarkable Places in its Vicinity and the County of* Suffex *in general; with an Appendix, containing the Charters of the City at Three different Times: also, an Account of all the Parishes in the County, their Names, Patronage, Appropriation, Value in the King's Books, First Fruits, &c. Dedicated, by Permission, to* William Hayley, *Esq. By* Alexander Hey, *M. A. Vicar of* Wisborough Green, *and Chaplain of* St. Mary's *Chapel, in this City.* Chichester, 1804. 8vo.

WE have found so much satisfaction in perusing this History, that, if we did not know the fallibility to which the best works are liable, we should regret that it had any imperfection. A proper compliment is paid, in the dedication, to Mr. Hayley, a native of Chichester; and the preface informs us that the author wrote "The Chichester Guide" about 20 years ago, which he has in this work corrected and enlarged, and intends an account of the privileges of Boscham manor. Like Dr. Henry, he has described the manners of the people, and the progress of agriculture, trade, science, and art, in the several periods, with a degree of discussion not usually met with in modern works of this kind, without their superficial flippancy, which our duty as Reviewers obliges us to point out. There is, in p. 40, a fragment of Cædmon's poem on Creation, mentioned by Bede, E. H. IV. 22, done into English by Ar. H. perhaps Arthur Hall, a person of fortune, a member of parliament, a poet and antiquary, in the reign of Henry VII. or VIII. of whom we should be glad to know more.

The names of authors cited in the notes are too *short*, except Pontopopidan, p. 159, too *long*.—P. 270. Bishop Grosted's name is spelt Grou*thead*; a variety different from all the varieties in Dr. Pegge's Life of him, p. 298; and we are sorry to see that the *c* is not omitted in *sciles*, when we have so often protested against it.

The "Pipes made of pottery, of different lengths, the interior diameter about three inches, and having the end of one inserted into the other," p. 175, are not of *Roman* but of English manufacture, about the reign of Elizabeth or Henry VIII. A quantity of them, as if in the place of manufacture, was found some years ago in the fields between Islington and Highbury.

Of doubtful authority appears to us the *Letter written* to Sir *John* Ashburnham by King *Harold*, to come and meet him with troops; which, Mr. H. is "credibly informed, is still in the possession of his descendants." (p. 192.) Sir *John*, after Harold's defeat, defended Dover castle against the Invader, who caused him to be beheaded, or, as Mr. H. says, *put to the sword*. The first of this family mentioned in our Peerages is named *Bertram*, sheriff of Surrey, Suffex, and Kent, and constable of Dover castle, beheaded by the Conqueror.

"The whole of the Conqueror's tract from Hastings to Dover, and from Dover to London, is in Domesday marked by the commissioners with the significant word *devastated*. So that a person, with the maps of these before him, and the Domesday-book in his hand, may trace the route of the Norman army with the greatest precision to the borough of Southwark, to which they set fire, and reduced it to ashes. They are said to have tarried a week at Hastings, to bury their dead, and to recover of a dysentery. The truth is, the time was spent in ravaging the country, as may be collected from the above record. At Dover William likewise halted some days, which were employed in chastising the inhabitants of Romney, and desolating the country, as it was pretended they had insulted and otherwise maltreated his soldiers." (p. 193.) This devastation of Romney does not appear in the record. The filling-up the port occasioned the decay of Old Romney; and the new town was very flourishing in the Conqueror's time.

"It may be worth remarking here, because I believe it is not generally known, that at this time (*temp.* Eliz. [Hen. V.]) none of the dwelling-houses, the castles only excepted, had any chimneys belonging to them; the smoke went out at the door, or windows, or where it found vent. This was the case for a succession of many years. In time, as an improvement, or rather corrective, of that inconvenient method, they made an opening in the roof, directly over the fire-place, in which they placed a wooden frame, nearly square, reaching from the roof above

above the houſe, of no determinate height. This inconvenient method continued all the time that building of wood alone did; when the mixed building (part wood and part brick) took place, then, and not before, the uſe of chimneys was adopted. It is known that neither the Greeks nor Romans had chimneys in their houſes of any deſcription. The firſt accounts which we have of their introduction into Italy is in 1347, when ſome and but few perſons in Venice and Padua adopted that mode of building, which at this day is not uſed in the Highlands and many other parts of Scotland. I know that the memory of William is loaded with the imputation of having introduced the curfew-bell into England as a badge of ſlavery on the inhabitants; but I think this charge is laid upon him, in ſome meaſure, unjuſtly; for, ſufficient evidence might be adduced that the ſame regulation prevailed, and had long prevailed, in France, Spain, Italy, Scotland, and, moſt probably, in every other country of Europe, as a neceſſary precaution againſt fires, which were very fatal when houſes were built of wood. Yet ſo great and ſo general an imputation attaches to his memory, on this ſcore, even to this day, that it can hardly be ſuppoſed to be unfounded at firſt: it is probable, then, that the tyranny conſiſted in the manner of enforcing the regulation." (pp. 215, 216.) It is very natural to ſuppoſe that the Conqueror at firſt found it adviſeable to uſe great ſtrictneſs towards his new ſubjects.

"Henry VIII. a man of great pomp and oſtentation, gave a releaſe or manumiſſion to two of his ſlaves, 1514, for which he aſſigned this reaſon in the preamble: "that God had at firſt created all men equally free by nature, but many had been reduced to ſlavery by the laws of men. We believe it, therefore, to be a pious act, and meritorious in the ſight of God, to ſet CERTAIN of our ſlaves at liberty from their bondage." Rymer, XIII. p. 470 *." (p. 284.)

Of the Arundelian marbles Mr. H. obſerves, p. 301, "Some of them are particularly intereſting, in having the hiſtory of Athens inſcribed on them, in the iſland of Paros, 360 years before the Chriſtian æra. The geography of Greece is to be found only in itſelf; but the beſt monuments of its hiſtory, by the unwearied reſearch and munificent ſpirit of this man [the Earl of Arundel], are to be found in England. To the ſearchers into antient hiſtory theſe marbles are of ineſtimable value, as the beams of light which they throw on the hiſtory of their own age may be diverted to illuminate ages long before, and pierce even to the *origin of time*."

"In the copy of the Monaſticon belonging to the Dean and Chapter, there is written, III. 117, apparently by the late learned Mr. Clarke, canon-reſidentiary, "It is plain there muſt be great miſtakes in theſe charters, as tranſcribed and ſent up to Mr. Dugdale." (p. 321.) "*Numa*, Rex Suthſæx" grants ſeveral charters; and the chronology of ſome is contradictory to that of others.

P. 336. It does not ſeem a neceſſary ſuppoſition that Mr. Cawley's portrait and foundation bear the ſame date.

"In the year 1772 died Mr. John Hardham, tobacconiſt, in Fleet-ſtreet, London, a native of Chicheſter, who, by his will, dated Feb. 6, in the ſame year, left to the guardians of the poor the intereſt of all his eſtates (except a few legacies of no great amount) 'to eaſe the inhabitants of the ſaid city (as it is expreſſed in the will) in their poor-rates for ever, and that part of the Pancraſs that belongs to the ſaid city.' This valuable legacy was ſubject to the life of Mary Binmore, his houſekeeper, to whom it was left du-

* "The original runs thus: 'Cum ab initio omnes homines naturâ liberos creavit Deus, & poſtea *Jus Gentium* quoſdam ſub jugo ſervitutis conſtituit, pium fore credimus & penes Deum meritorium, certos in Villenagio nobis ſubjectos a tali ſervitute liberos penitus facere; ſciatis igitur, Nos de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, *manumiſſe* & omni jugo ſervitutis liberaſſe, dilectos ſubditos noſtros Henricum Knyght, de Stoke Clymmyſlonde, in com. Cornubiæ, *taillour*, & Joh. Erle, de eod. parochiâ, in co. prædicto, *huſbondman*, nativos noſtros ut in manerio noſtro de Stoke Clymmyſlonde, cum totâ ſequelâ eorum tam procreatâ quam procreandâ, ac cum omnibus bonis, catallis, terris, & tenementis ſuis, perquiſitis & perquirendis, &c. &c.' Pat. 6 H. VIII. p. 1. m. 3. This was an act in the early part of the reign and life of one of the greateſt tyrants that filled the throne of England." But it ſhould be obſerved, that this *ſervitude* was no more than that of copyholders.

ring

ring her natural life, on certain conditions, so that the inhabitants did not come to the possession of it till the year 1786, to the amount of 658l. per annum. Every man who has acquired property in his life-time has, no doubt, a legal right to dispose of it as he thinks proper after his decease, and the world has a right to judge of the propriety or impropriety of that disposal. The daughters of Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater, of Chichester, were very nearly related to Mr. Hardham; they were persons of very unexceptionable characters; they fully depended to have come in for the bulk of his fortune after his death; and it was then asserted, that he had promised one of them to leave her independent of the world. Towards the end of the will he says, 'I thought it best to leave it as I have done, for now it will be a benefit to the said city for ever. If I had disposed of it in legacies, in a few years the whole would have been annihilated, and come to nothing.' The man who is blest with abundance has a right to enjoy his good fortune, as far as reason will permit, as long as he lives; but, after he quits this scene, the property which did belong to him is no longer his, but devolves, in equity, to his nearest relations, except in very particular cases." (p. 376.)

In 1753 an act of Parliament passed for uniting the eight parishes of the city and the precinct called the Close, for the purpose of maintaining the poor of the same, under the direction of 30 guardians, chosen annually by the inhabitants of the several parishes and the close; the high steward, mayor, recorder, and justices, being perpetual guardians, but seldom act or attend, but all together form a corporation. The 30 elected guardians meet the first Monday of every month, for managing the house, and fixing the rates for the support of the poor; and in them also is vested the lighting the city lamps. By the above act Cawley's alms-house was appropriated to become the poor-house or work-house of the united parishes, and vested, with all its appurtenances, in the said Corporation of Guardians; and two fields by the road-side were to be mortgaged or sold, to raise money for the benefit of the poor. In consequence of which, they were disposed of, in 1782, to raise money to build the new city-gaol at the East gate. Cawley's alms-house was originally founded for the residence and maintenance of 12 decayed tradesmen of Chichester, and the mayor and corporation for the time being were appointed trustees for ever. Henry Peckham, mayor, and the citizens, 1681, leased this alms-house to be a poor-house, to establish a manufactory to set the poor to work. (pp. 372—375.)

P. 383. "The wall which surrounds the city and the bastions appear evidently to have been built by the Romans. In the year 1803 some coins were found among the rubbish dug from under the North wall, inscribed *Deæ Faustinæ*, the goddess of good fortune, expressing a wish for the future prosperity of the place; and it is known that it was customary with that people to throw such pieces, together with their latest coins, into the foundations of their public works in general." We lament that so well-digested a history and the justness of the present remark should be deformed by such a specimen of numismatic ignorance. Every schoolboy knows that these were coins struck in honour of one of the Faustinas, wife of Antoninus Pius, or M. Aurelius, some time between A.D. 150 and 180, after their decease, which is implied by the female *Deæ*, or, as it should have been, DIVÆ, implying *deification*. We doubt if there be such a word as *Faustina* in any other sense than as a proper name. But this, we are sorry to say, is of a piece with (p. 519) the title of Selden's book "De Lacidibus (the *intricacies)* Legum Angliæ;" which, but for the *translation* of the word, we should have thought an error of the composer, reading *Laci* for Lau, there being in no Dictionary that we are acquainted with any such word as *Lacis*; — as certainly was De *Dyssyris*, for De *Diis Syriis* (p. 521.) We mean not to reflect on Mr. Hey's Latinity.

Bishop Rickingale's epitaph at Mortlake, p. 456,

"*Tu qualis eris? Quid mundi quæris honores?*"

In English:

"See what thou soon shall be! Why dost thou seek [and weep.
Worldly honours? Think on thy first,
Behold in me what thou shalt shortly be;
Death at the doors cries—Come along with me."

Mr. H. (p. 455) says, Bishop Read "procured a cross of excellent workmanship to be set up in the market-place;"

place;" and, p. 461, he says, Bishop Story built the cross in the market-place. The truth is with Camden and Godwin, who ascribe it to the latter bishop.

Of the Shirley family in this county and Surrey, see pp. 503, 504; and see also Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*.

We confess ourselves perplexed by the description of the *Broile*, "a camp about *three miles in length*" (p. 539), and "a line carried on through a square of nine or ten miles, and encompassing an area of seven or eight acres" (p. 541). "This sketch, though not complete and full, is the most correct that I could trace of this famous Roman camp." (ibid.)

97. *Baptismal Faith explained, in a Sermon preached before the University of* Cambridge. *By the Rev.* Robert Tyrwhit, *M.A. of* Jesus *College*, Cambridge.

FROM the words of our Lord's commission to his disciples, Mr. T. shews that it was to publish in all nations, whether of Jews or Gentiles, that all power was given to him; to baptise, in a particular form, all those who, by acknowledging it, should profess themselves his disciples; and, farther, to instruct them in all Christian doctrines and duties. They, during his personal ministry, made disciples of those who professed their faith in him as the Messiah or Christ, then expected, but only among the Jews. No other faith is enjoined by our Saviour, as previously necessary to the baptism of those who believed in one God, besides that of his being the Son of God in the sense of Ruler and King, Saviour and Deliverer of Mankind. Or, as Mr. Locke expresses it, in his "Reasonableness of Christianity;" He that believeth one eternal, universal God, his Lord and King, ceases thereby to be an Atheist; and that believes Jesus to be the Messiah, his King ordained by God, thereby becomes a Christian, is delivered from the power of darkness, and is translated into the kingdom of the Son of God, is actually within the covenant of grace, and has that faith which shall be imputed to him for righteousness; and, if he continues in his allegiance to this his King, shall receive the reward of eternal life. We are rather inclined to think there must be implied in these words three persons or three attributes. Mr. T. has not told us what is conveyed in the word Holy Ghost, either as a person or an attribute.

98. *Observations on a Pamphlet, which has been privily circulated, said to be "A concise Statement of Facts, and the Treatment experienced by Sir* Home Popham, *since his Return from the* Red Sea." *To which is added, A Copy of the Report made by the Navy Board to the Admiralty, on investigating the Account of the Expenditure for the* Romney *and* Sensible, *at* Calcutta, *in* 1801, *whilst under the Orders of Sir* Home Popham.

A SPECIFIC answer to the severe charges in this pamphlet having been given by the subject of it *in his place*, and the whole business being now before a Committee; we forbear to say more of what has been in private circulation, and is now undergoing a public examination.

99. *A few brief Remarks on a Pamphlet published by some Individuals supposed to be connected with the late Board of Admiralty, intituled, "Observations on the concise Statement of Facts privily circulated by Sir* Home Popham;" *in which the Calumnies of those Writers are examined and exposed: together with Strictures on the Reports of the Navy and Victualling Boards on some Proceedings of the late Admiralty, not generally promulgated; Hints on the Effects of the late Experiments against the Enemy's Flotilla,* &c. &c. *By* Æschines.

THE anonymous author confesses he has lowered the strength of his language, and concealed his resentment under asterisks—by the advice of his printer. We do not mean by this that he has left no spirit in his composition; but we cannot think it will serve the cause it is intended to serve.

100. *Anatomical Plates of the Bones of various Animals, drawn from Nature, by actual Measurement. By* George Kirtland. *N° I. Containing the Skeleton of a Horse; II. those of a Greyhound and an Elephant; III. those of a Lion and a Stag.*

OF use in comparative anatomy and the study of natural history, and for the purposes of drawing.

101. *Reflections on the Neglect of Religious Education, particularly addressed to Godfathers, Godmothers, Parents, and Ministers; with a few Thoughts on* Sunday *Schools and Sunday Drilling.*

THERE is a great deal of just complaint in these reflections.

102. *A Letter to Dr.* Troy, *Titular Archbishop of* Dublin, *on the Coronation of* Bonaparte *by Pope* Pius the Seventh. *By* Melancthon.

THIS strong representation of the "deed without a name," which the Vicar of Christ on Earth has transacted and consented to without a reason, was first published incorrectly in Ireland. Its "unknown author* has transmitted it to the editor, accompanying it with a request that he would reprint it, and give it to the publick here. On a careful perusal of its contents, the editor is persuaded that it will excite universal attention; and he the more chearfully complies with the author's wish, as there is nothing of party virulence to irritate or offend any description of his Majesty's subjects. The conduct of the Pope, in publicly consecrating the Corsican Usurper, is certainly arraigned with great force; but all is fact and fair argument, without any asperity, but what the light in which the author views that extraordinary transaction might well excite. The historical references and disquisitions are curious and new to the generality of readers; the comparative view of Catholicism in England and Popery in Ireland is highly interesting; and the many important considerations connected with the question of Catholic Emancipation, as it is called, in Ireland, which the author details, and which none but so attentive and discerning an observer as the author appears to be, residing in the country, can be acquainted with, are peculiarly deserving of the attention of all who may be called upon to decide upon that measure." *Pref.*

The author thus points out his principal inducements for giving himself and the Archbishop this trouble:

"I cannot but think that, in the conduct of Pius VII. in this stage of the French Revolution, I see a chance of recovering the rational and thinking part of the Catholicks of Ireland from the infatuation under which they and their ancestors have laboured for centuries of trouble and confusion. I think it must excite a spirit of astonishment, shame, and indignation among them, that must lead to a more minute enquiry, than they have ever yet suffered themselves to institute, into the origin and nature of the power which they have themselves seen perverted to purposes so subservient of every moral and religious principle by which the world can be supposed to be governed under the law either of Nature or of the Gospel. I think it may open their eyes to the difference between *Catholicism* (to use the word, although with something like a blunder, as it exclusively distinguishes them from Protestants and from the Christians in the East) and Popery, as it is in force amongst us; and that their religious tenets, that is, their interpretation of the Scriptures on the speculative points of faith in which they differ from their Protestant fellow-subjects (standing distinct as they do from the encroachments of the Papal power, however it may have arisen out of some of them), are all outraged and disgraced by the daring and blasphemous assumptions of men indulging their own prostitute passions, and forwarding their own interested views, in the name and by the authority of the blessed Founder of our religion." (p. 49.)

After distinguishing the candour of true Catholicism, he proceeds,

"But it is to the deadly mixture of Popery, drugged and empoisoned with such Satanic perseverance, and so incessantly infused into the consciences, and the hearts, and the very life-blood of the people of this land (Ireland), as it has been, and still continues to be, that we are to ascribe the extinction of every charitable feeling one towards another, all the miseries that we have so long suffered as a nation, and are yet likely to suffer." (p. 51.)

"A gentleman, who, I believe, is an Englishman, whatever pains he may have taken to have the honour of passing for a native of this country, with those who facetiously ascribe to us a natural propensity to blunder, and an habitual confusion of ideas; a gentleman who writes postscript prefaces and prefatory postscripts; who, to extinguish a building in flames, seizes every firebrand on which he can lay his hand to fling into the conflagration, and treats as fools or knaves all who will not join him in trying this happy experiment; who, after having, of himself, produced undeniable testimonies to prove that he sold himself to the Minister, and that he had actually pocketed a bribe from him to write such History of Ireland as might reconcile the Irish Nation to the measures of that Minister, produces, with an air of triumph, a letter from the immortal Grattan, in which that Arch-patriot of Ireland assures him that his History carried in it a characteristic stamp that it was written by a freeman, whilst his brother-historians had all sold themselves and the country, were all bigots and slaves, bought and sold. This very consistent

* Who is generally supposed to be the present Bishop of Meath.

consistent gentleman upbraids Ld. Redesdale with inconsistency, for seeming to entertain a different opinion of the Catholicks of Ireland from what he professed to entertain of the Catholicks of England. As Sir John Mitford, solicitor-general of England, he had approved of the tenets, the principles, and conduct of the English Catholicks, and was the person who brought a bill in their favour into the British House of Commons. As Lord Redesdale, chancellor of Ireland, he condemns the principles, the tenets, and the conduct of the Irish Catholicks; he brands them, in a lump, with the severest censure; and asserts, that, while they maintain some of their opinions, they cannot bear true allegiance to their King.——I have not the honour of being in the intimacy or the confidence of Lord Redesdale. He is universally esteemed to be a man of the most polished and liberal mind; of extensive professional knowledge; of the strictest integrity; decorous in his deportment; mild in his manners; valued and respected in public; reverenced and loved under his domestic roof. Such a man, Sir, would have been sacred against every other attack but that of Bigotry; all malignancy, except such as seems to rankle in the heart of this postliminious prefacer, *bribed* into a *free* and *impartial* Historian. But, independent of all considerations of character, the conduct that appears so inconsistent to Mr. Plowden is what I would have naturally expected from the knowledge which Lord Redesdale must have acquired, since his residence in Ireland, of the very wide difference between those of his Majesty's subjects who are known by the general appellation of Catholicks on the different sides of the Channel. In England they are not Papists as they are in Ireland Papists. At no period of their history were they Papists as the Irish are Papists. Prince and people they uniformly resisted as well the spiritual as the temporal encroachments of the Roman Pontiff. While they professed the same religious doctrines with the Church of Rome, they steadily persevered in resisting all interference of the Roman Court, not only in their civil concerns, but in the internal regulation of their national church, in the disposal of its dignities and benefices, and the enforcement of its discipline.——If at any time, from fomenting rebellion, from supporting the interests of the several pretenders to the throne; from siding with the prince against the people, or with the people against the prince, as either acted in subserviency to its views; from profiting, in any way, by the internal divisions of the country, to promote its own aggrandizement, that restless power gained some advantage over this spirit of determined resistance, its triumph was but temporary. That great and magnanimous people never failed, with a change of circumstances, to re-assert the privileges and immunities of the Church and Crown." (pp. 53—58.)

The English, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry VIII. declared themselves, their church and state, independent of the Pope, whom they never suffered to interfere. "Every thing in which Popery hatches its mischief in Ireland at this day was made criminal and punishable by various statutes." (p. 57.)

"And is Lord Redesdale to be charged with inconsistency because he does not profess himself to be the same advocate for the Papists in Ireland as for the Catholicks in England? Is he to be upbraided with the precipitancy and heat of a recent proselyte because he expresses his conviction that the opinions that constitute, not Catholicism, as he saw it in England, but Popery, as he found it in Ireland, are inconsistent with the repose of mankind? What a tide of historians could I not let-in to prove, that, whereever Popery raised its ominous standard, as it has unfortunately done in this country, there was no repose for man? What testimonies could I not produce from Catholic writers, confirming, from the miseries and sufferings of their own times, the representations made by the historians of the age of Pope Hildebrand, all of them Catholicks, when all Europe was convulsed by the struggles of that ambitious Pontiff to establish his spiritual and temporal usurpations? Never, according to these historians, "was known so dismal an age as that was for wars and bloodshed, for murders and parricides, for seditions and conspiracies, for horrible schisms, and scandals to religion; the priests opposing the bishops, the people the priests, and, in some places, not only robbing the churches and burning the tithes, but trampling under foot the Holy Eucharist that had been consecrated by such as Pope Hildebrand had consecrated *." (pp. 62, 63.)

"Let them call upon you, Sir, and the other bishops of your church, with their clergy, to join the standard of all the nobility, all who have a permanent stake in

---

* "Aventin. Annal. Sigeberti Chronic. ad A. D. 1074. Even Father Daniel acknowledges, that, in the numberless rebellions excited by this Pope against the princes of his day, torrents of blood were shed, and that Italy and Germany were utterly desolated."

the

the country, all who see the properties and the happiness of their families floating at the mercy of a tempestuous sea, that threatens to overwhelm them with every breath of wind that blows on our shores; all who *really* wish to be admitted into a full and unlimited participation in the British constitution, because they know how to appreciate its advantages; because that in it they find security of person, security of property, genuine and rightly-understood liberty, an equipoise of power resulting from the free enjoyment of their respective rights in the several orders of the state, and operating to the protection and safety of them all, beyond what any other country ever possessed. Let them call upon you, Sir, and the other bishops of your church, with their clergy, to join this standard. Acting in unison with them, and having the approbation of the Government to legalize your proceedings, assemble a national synod—to model your church to suit the existing circumstances of the country in which it is placed, without touching on any of the fundamental articles of your religious creed. See how you can bring it into contact with the government of the country, so as to support it at once, and to be protected by it, conformable to the principles and spirit of genuine Christianity, wherever it has been established. There let it be discussed in what way the appointment of your archbishops and bishops may be brought as near as possible to the practice of the church of England, when it was yet Catholic, and to the declaration of the Legislature in the reign of King Edward the Third, namely, "That the *congé d'elire*, the election in the chapter, had been originally granted by the King's progenitors, upon condition that they should have first asked leave of the King to choose; and, after the election, also requested his assent, previous to the person's being presented for consecration." (p. 81.) "It might there be settled in what manner the whole body of the Catholic clergy may be equally connected with the government and the country; how they may be brought within the circle of its influence, so as to co-operate with it in promoting religion and morals among the people, while, under its protection, they freely exercise their spiritual functions, without clashing with the interests of the national church, and without any rivalship with its ministers in the discharge of their duty to their respective flocks (pp. 83, 84); how the regulations of the statutes of *provisors* and *præmunire* may be preserved from encroachment; and no agent employed in the Court of Rome without express licence from the King appointing him specifically; in what way the spiritual discipline of your church may be maintained and enforced without erecting tribunals unknown to the laws of the land, and jurisdictions that derive all their authority from the Court of Rome, operating as a government within a government." (p. 84.) "There let it be discussed in what manner the splendid establishment formed by an enlightened and generous Legislature for the supply of your clergy shall be rendered subservient to all its wise and salutary purposes, instead of forming a seminary for perpetuating that alienation, that hatred, and that animosity against his Majesty's Protestant subjects, which it was the great object of the gloomy Philip to foment and to cherish when he established seminaries for the Irish mission throughout all his realms; which was the object chiefly pursued in these seminaries as long as they received students from this country; too faithfully answering the intentions of this sworn enemy to the British nation. Let means be provided to banish from the walls of this great national institution (in itself a splendid proof of enlightened liberality) a system of education that bears every feature of its barbarous and ignorant origin; enveloping the heads and minds of its theological and ethic students in all the mists and vapours of the darkest ages of the church, and impenetrable to every ray of improvement from the discoveries and the experience of progressive ages. Let it not be suffered to search for its theological professors and ethic teachers among the natives of a foreign country, who, to say the least of them, can feel no attachment to the constitution, the laws, or the interests of this country,—nor among the schoolmates and intimates of the apostate clergy who have now ranged themselves under the standard of Bonaparte, and with whom these professors and teachers maintain a constant intercourse of professional, religious, and political communication. Let no doctrines be taught in those schools but in some such manner as was prescribed under the old regime in France, requiring each professor to submit his course of lectures to a censor (he might be of your own persuasion) approved by the government, and answerable for the doctrines he revises,—answerable that they shall inculcate nothing repugnant to the constitution, or the fundamental laws of the country, or that can have a tendency to subvert or alter the present establishment. Lastly, let this institution be confined to its original object, that of furnishing your church with a perpetual supply of religious, moral, and learned clergy, untainted by any political prejudices against the government of their native

tive country, and adding to the character of worthy ministers of the Gospel that of loyal subjects to the State. Let no excrescence attach to it, such as has been connived at in the establishment of a school for the separate education of the Catholic youth, on the principle of that most pernicious doctrine, first taught and enforced by the turbulent Hussey, and in furtherance of the most fatal device that the bitterest enemy of this country could, in his malignant ingenuity, have devised, for keeping up for ever two distinct descriptions of citizens,—a constant succession of Esaus and Jacobs, bound to each other by none of the endearing ties that unite men most closely together from the connexions and the intimacies of early life, but alienated and estranged, I may say, from the very cradle,—from the first feeling of nature, the first dawn of reason." (pp. 85—87.)

"The Minister who, with these prudent and salutary precautions, this *Concordat* with the King's government entered into by all the Roman Catholic clergy, and approved and sanctioned by the leaders of the Catholic laity, shall finally abolish those civil distinctions and exclusions which a stern necessity, and an instinctive principle of self-preservation, and not any perverted spirit of religion, first created, may boast while he lives, and have it engraved on his tomb when he dies, that he saved his country.—Such a *Concordat* would have received the sanction even of the Holy See, had there been wisdom enough in all the parties that were necessary to its formation to have adopted and pushed such a measure to its conclusion during the pontificate of Pius the Sixth. The existing circumstances of that Pontiff's reign would have rendered it necessary to the interest of the Holy See, and *that* all-deciding maxim would have ensured its success.—At present, circumstances are changed. A new order of things has succeeded; other necessities have been created; other protectors secured, at every price and by every sacrifice, than when misfortune and the tyranny of Bonaparte compelled the Roman Pontiff 'to bend towards that power by which some of the most important pretensions of his see are rejected*.' (pp. 88, 89.)

"With us, treason kindles into new hopes at the glorious prospect which this stupendous revolution opens to it. With all its trumpet-tongues it disseminates the happy tidings that the Catholic religion has miraculously emerged from that obscurity in which it had been eclipsed into noon-day splendour; that it has been snatched from the destruction with which it was threatened, and that this glorious revolution is the work of Napoleon, the pious, the devout,—"the crowned of God." (p. 91.)

"A spirit is now on foot, and indefatigable are the pains that are taken to speed its progress, wilder, and of a more terrible tendency, than has deluged this unhappy land with blood, from the day that a war of religion was first roused from its sleep of one hundred years. The chord that has never failed to madden our populace into rebellion is now strung to its highest pitch; it is struck by the master-hand, that gives it all its frenzy. You, Sir, and your brethren, and the clergy over whom you preside, of every order and degree, must act a commanding part, either in repressing or encouraging this spirit. It will bring your principles and your dispositions to a test that can no longer leave room for doubt in either way." (p. 93.)

This well-written, nervous tract deserves the most attentive perusal at the present crisis.

103. *An Address to the* Roman *Catholic Nobility and Gentry of* Ireland, *on the Tendency and Effects of their particular Doctrines and Practices. With a Dialogue between a Popish Priest and an acute* Roman *Catholic Gentleman, on the Subject of the Address. By a Protestant.*

"THE following Address is intended to vindicate Reformists from the charge of Heresy; to exhibit the evil tendency and evil effects of the Popish doctrine of Heresy; and to induce Catholicks to renounce and abjure it. The subject of the Address is reduced to queries and doubts, to prevent controversy, to shorten or decide it. As Sylvester Lynch, a late defender of Popery, was unable to answer the queries affixed to the first edition of this Address, he altered his signature to Julius Vindex, reviled the author of the queries, charged him with a bull, with impoliteness to priests, and with misrepresenting himself relative to Paine. These are curious answers to queries, on which depended the truth or falsehood of his Religion. To conceal his inability to answer the queries, to divert his flock from them, he has recourse to various expedients. He represents the Pope, in a long speech, perverting Scripture, and ascribing to his present Church Christ's promises to his apostles and pious followers, as if the rational Roman Catholicks could accept of a speech made by Sylvester, or even by the Pope, for short, clear, distinct, and separate answers to important queries. He entertains his flock with a contrast between the situations of the rich and

* "Lord Redesdale's Letter."

and poor; with the servitude, oppression, and contempt, endured by Irish Catholicks; with rack-rents and tithe-jobbing; and with other topicks, as little to the purpose of the queries as a treatise of algebra. He represents Protestants as rejecting parts of the New Testament, denying the assistance of the Holy Ghost, disbelieving the communion of Saints and the forgiveness of sins, and as allowing every man to gratify his passions without repentance or penance. Surely a man, who is not afraid or ashamed to calumniate Protestants publicly, and to impute to them charges which he knows to be false, would not hesitate to slander them in his confessions, where he is not liable to contradiction." *Pref.*

The *acute* layman submits to the priest 36 doubts and queries, to be answered by him; and, when he urges the old objection, "where was the Protestant religion before Luther?" answers,

"In the Bible, says Luther, where yours is not. The Protestant receives no article not recommended there; his Religion is as old as the Apostles and the Evangelists, and older than the oldest of the controverted points by 800 years. Those controverted points were received by the Romish Church at different times; hardly any of them before the fourth century; so that the Popish doctrines are much later than the Religion of the Reformists. Surely then the charge of innovation does not attach to the Reformist, who allows every scriptural article and more; but to the Romanist, who believes many points which were new and unheard-of in the third and fourth centuries." (p. 64.)

"Did not Pius V. exhort the subjects of Queen Elizabeth to rise against and oppose her as a heretick? Did not Gregory XIII. enjoin a jubilee for the massacre of Protestants? Did not Urban VIII. Primate O'Neil, and others of our Bishops, promote and applaud the massacre of Irish Protestants in 1641? Did not the Pope and our Irish Bishops exert themselves to restore the Pretender in 1729? Did not Dr. Butler do so in 1768? Did not Dr. Caufield bless the rebels who massacred the Protestants on Wexford bridge? Did not Dr. Bellew encourage his clergy to assist the French? Is not Dr. Troy, in his exhortation of July 23, 1803, silent on the cold-blooded murders of Lord Kilwarden and Mr. Wolfe by Romanists?" (Query 34, p. 62.) "Dr. Troy imputes these murders to the infidel and seditious publications of Frenchmen—publications totally unknown to the pikemen of Ireland." (p. 74.)

"Luther is enraged at the word *emancipation*; a word implying servitude where there is perfect liberty; a word introduced after the shackles were taken off; a word which excites discontent and disaffection in persons unconcerned about it. Luther would withhold power from Catholic gentry, because it might in time lead to the establishment of Popery, and at present offend Protestants, who have always been superior in property, and, since the Union, more numerous in the empire than Romans. Many gentlemen of the Romish communion are indifferent about what is called Emancipation; it would not materially serve the ambitious, nor satisfy the discontented. Every concession to Irish Catholicks was followed by new demands, by insolence, by threats, and by rebellion. Luther would give them almost any thing but what they claim; he would not grant what they demand, because they would soon ask for more, and ascribe what they received to unworthy motives. The King repealed the penal code, and granted them every thing but power; the removal of their shackles, the pride of independence, and the speeches of incendiaries, soon rendered them ungrateful, insolent, and rebellious. They falsely and ungratefully imputed Marquis Cornwallis's leniency and mercy to a dread of their numbers!!!" (p. 75.)

These, and many other arguments equally *acute*, must recommend this Address (which has gone through two editions, with improvements) to an attentive perusal by both parties.

104. *Observations on the Poor Laws, and on the Management of the Poor, in* Great Britain, *arising from a Consideration of the Returns now before Parliament. By the Right Hon.* George Rose, *M. P.*

THIS able Statesman, who has made the subject his peculiar study in his county (Hants), and professes to have read every thing he could meet with on it with the closest attention, having suggested the act for these returns, 1803, calls the attention of the publick to the principal point contained in that act, under an impression that many of the papers laid before Parliament do not obtain so extensive a circulation in the country as is desirable on such an occasion as the present. The money expended exclusively on the account of the poor in 1803 amounted to 4,267,000l.; more than double the amount of that expended in 1783, 1784, and 1785, and more than treble that of 1776. Of this sum, 190,000l.

was spent in *law-suits, overseers expences*, &c. The whole expenditure of money raised by rates within the year was 5,348,000l.; of which 1,034,000l. was laid out for services unconnected with the poor, such as church-rates, highways, militia, &c. To the money expended for the use of the poor should be added the income arising from land, and the interest of money bequeathed for charitable purposes; of which a partial return was made in 1785, amounting to 258,000l.; of which 210,000l. arose from land; and, if a reasonable allowance is made for the increase of rents since that time, the total may now be estimated at more than 400,000l. Mr. Malthus proposes to abolish the whole system of poor-laws, and to restrain marriage among the poor, as a check to population and raising the price of labour. It is not true that in Scotland there is no compulsory rate for the maintenance of the poor; and the management of it is superior to that in England. They are provided for at infinitely less expence. There are no workhouses, except in great towns; nor is it usual to send thither persons who can find any residence for themselves. Infinite advantage is derived from the constant and active attention of the clergy, who are invariably resident, and have no interest to balance against their feelings of humanity. Nor is there any power, at least none that is commonly exercised, of removing paupers from the parish where they have not acquired a settlement by residence to that where the right of settlement is; and, when disputes arise concerning the settlement of particular paupers, the parish found liable prefer paying a compensation. In Scotland there is no law of settlement. It is, however, established, that the parish where a man has resided for three years becomes *bound* to maintain him; but there is no power to remove him before the expiration of that period, in order to prevent his acquiring a settlement. There is but too much reason to believe that, in many parts of England, the cultivators of the land are more solicitous to restrain the price of labour than to keep down the poor's rate; in which case the latter, in fact, becomes a part of the former.—Mr. R. feeling the inconveniences of the law of settlement, brought in an act for encouraging friendly societies, 1793; under which, all persons who should become members were protected from being removed till they should become actually chargeable, which produced the effect expected; for, in two years after, another act was passed, extending that provision to all persons whatever. Whether any thing more should now be done to prevent removals, may be fit for consideration. It must be the wish of every one to avoid all unnecessary restraints upon the poor, which are as hurtful to the state as oppressive to individuals.

It having frequently been asked how the poor were provided for before the reign of Elizabeth, we give Mr. R's summary view of such provision:

"It should be recollected, that in England assessments were not adopted till every other mode had been tried. In the reign of Henry VIII. before the dissolution of monasteries, paupers* were licensed to beg within certain limits; magistrates were directed to receive and support them, coming to the places of their birth, by voluntary and charitable alms; and a mode was prescribed for collecting those alms. During the reign of Edward VI. laws were passed for *enforcing* charitable *voluntary* contributions†; persons refusing to give according to their means were to be admonished, first by the minister, and then by the bishop. These provisions having been found insufficient, it was, early in the reign of Elizabeth, enacted‡, that, if the parties should be insensible to the clerical and episcopal admonitions, they should be bound over by the minister or bishop to the Quarter Sessions, when they were again to be admonished; and, if they should continue refractory, the justices and churchwardens were to assess them according to their discretion; but it was not before the 14th § year of that Queen, that provision was made for regular assessments, and then the appointment of overseers was provided for. The acts of the 18th, 39th, and 43d, completed the system in that reign before referred to.—These laws are sufficient to shew that the compulsory

* "22 Hen. VIII. Ch. xii."
† "5th and 6th Edw. VI. Ch. ii."
‡ "5th Eliz. Ch. iii."
§ "It is well worthy of attention, that, in seven years after this, in 1579, an act, almost a literal transcript of this, was passed in the Parliament of Scotland (see the small edition of the Scots Statutes, vol. I. p. 413), which has been confirmed and improved by a variety of acts, down to the end of the seventeenth century."

compulsory* contribution was not resorted to in England in that early period hastily; nor without a conviction, in the minds of men most eminently distinguished for their wisdom, of a positive necessity for it. If such a necessity really existed then, I am afraid we ought not to flatter ourselves that there is a less urgent one at present." (pp. 20—23.)

Mr. R. observes, that, to render our present system less burthensome, and at the same time more effectual, the instruction of the poor claims our earliest and most serious attention, as the most probable means of rendering them industrious, and their labour productive.

"There were 195,000 children, from 5 to 14 years of age, of paupers, permanently relieved in the year 1803; and the whole number of children in schools of industry were only 21,600; most of whom, there is too much reason to believe, were imperfectly taught; but the number of children of persons occasionally relieved must have been infinitely greater; the useful application of whose industry might have prevented themselves, and, in some instances, the parents, from being burthensome." (p. 23.)

Some more effectual and more extensive mode of instructing the poor than has yet been devised seems an object highly worthy of consideration.

"To the children of the poor, habits of industry, which at present they too rarely acquire, would be of inestimable value; such habits only can enable them to be useful to themselves and to the community. If well instructed and informed, the best chance would be ensured for their becoming good Christians, and loyal as well as useful subjects. In such case, the more they shall be enabled, as they grow up, to compare their situation with that of the poor in other countries, the more they would love and revere the laws and the policy of their own. Without an attention to those objects, it is but too evident that public workhouses, or even the families of the poor, must be, what it is but too certain they have often been, the nurseries of the most pernicious offenders against the laws of their country. Nor does it appear less evident that there has been, for want of such attention, an equal defect in their management, in a political as in a moral point of view; the commission of offences with impunity in early ages, too trivial then for punishment, very frequently leads to the perpetration of crimes of greater magnitude in more advanced periods of life; and much useful labour is lost to the publick by the want of proper means of exciting the industry of the poor. Such means, then, appear to be highly worthy of the most diligent and attentive investigation." (pp. 25, 26.)

Mr. R. answers the erroneous inference drawn from employing individuals, singly or in workhouses, in manufactures, as prejudicial to our manufactories and commerce in general. Those observations are applicable only to goods for *home consumption*. The straw manufactory for hats, &c. affected the labour of persons in *Italy* only. It is true the fashion may be only temporary, and the manufacture carried to no great extent †.

"As a proof that employment cannot be furnished to the poor, we are told that the provisions of the laws of Queen Elizabeth for that purpose have not been acted upon. The fact of their non-execution, with the evidence before us, collected from every parish in the kingdom, cannot be denied; as it appears, from the returns, that the total sum expended in purchasing materials for employing the poor in 1803 out of workhouses was 7,597l. and in workhouses 39,925l.; making a total of 47,523l.; and that the whole profit derived from the labour of those receiving permanent relief in England and Wales in 1803, and accounted for to the parish, was, for the work of those not in workhouses 22,254l. and of those in workhouses 71,079l.; making a total of 93,333l. though the whole numbers were 721,000; from which, deducting 119,975 children under five years of age, and 163,633 persons above sixty years of age, the earnings of the remaining 437,534 average but a small fraction

* "Mr. Malthus, p. 417, in support of his opinion against the system of our poor-laws, quotes Sir Frederick Eden, with a just eulogium on him for the indefatigable pains he had taken in collecting information about the poor: 'Upon the whole, therefore, there seems to be just ground for concluding that the sum of good to be expected from a compulsory maintenance of the poor will be far out-balanced by the sum of evil which it will inevitably create.' Eden, vol. I. p. 467."

† We are sorry to add, that it is, while it lasts, attended with worse consequences to the industry of the female poor than can be imagined; many useful servants being lost to the farmer and his landlord, while girls and women can earn a better, though only a transitory, livelihood; and the produce of their labour is too frequently expended, among the elder sort in spirituous liquors, among the younger in fine cloaths. Edit.

above

above 4s. 1d. each. It must not, however, be supposed that no more than the abovementioned sum of 22,254l. was earned in the year by permanent paupers out of workhouses, because, in many cases, the money given to them by the parish was in addition to what they gained by their own labour; but, making the largest allowance for that, the earnings of the poor, permanently relieved, must have been infinitely short of what they ought to have been: which is to be accounted for by the notoriety that the trial has not been extensively or fairly made. The carrying these laws into effect has, indeed, depended on the parish-officers, who are, perhaps, not the fittest persons who could have been selected for the purpose *." (pp. 28—30.)

The laudable exertions of the inhabitants of large districts in Lincoln and Rutland shires, with the persuasion and co-operation of the Rev. Mr. Bouyer, for instructing and employing the children of the poor, though it has probably fallen short, for want of funds, should at least stimulate our exertions, and affords a proof that nothing but legislative authority can render such plans extensively useful. Another proposal of Mr. R. is, the abolition of workhouses, by the repeal or material alteration of the 9th of Geo. I. which was the first deviation from the principles of the laws of Elizabeth.

"If proper employment shall be found for the poor at their own homes, workhouses will, but in a few instances, be necessary; nothing of the sort will be wanted, but places of retreat for such of the aged, the infirm, or infant poor, who are so utterly friendless as to have no relations or other persons who will take care of them; and even for those, cottagers will in the country often be met with, who will receive and provide for them at a moderate expence, in addition to what, in most instances, would be earned by the paupers; whereas, from there being no means of setting the poor at work at home, the children above a certain age, and persons whose strength has to a considerable degree failed them, are in one case taken from their parents, and in the other from their children, grandchildren, or relations, and forced into the workhouse, removed from the dwelling in which, perhaps, they were born, and separated (in instances of aged persons) for ever from every one dear to them, either as relations or friends; by which, misery and wretchedness is entailed on the individuals, the remaining strength left to them is lost to the publick, as before observed, and a heavier expence frequently incurred for their maintenance than the allowance which the unfortunate creatures would be content to receive at home. How often this happens is well known, and has been repeatedly observed upon; it has, indeed, fallen under my own immediate observation, in a very extensive parish, where the concerns of the poor are regularly attended to weekly, by as highly respectable and as worthy a set of independent men as are to be found in any part of the kingdom. If I should be asked why I do not interpose as a magistrate, and order relief for such persons at home; my answer would be, that I have hitherto confined myself to remonstrances and persuasion, by which I have sometimes, though with difficulty, succeeded; thinking that it is, on the whole, more for the interest of the poor, as well as more consonant to my own feelings, to avoid the other course till the last extremity." (pp. 34, 35.)

"It appears, by the returns, that paupers in workhouses cost about 12l. 3s. 6d.¾ † each annually throughout England, and other parishioners relieved out of workhouses about 3l. 3s. 7d.½ ‡. Where parishes, therefore, do compel *all* applicants for relief to go into the workhouse, the loss to the publick may be estimated at about 9l. per head on the persons so shut up, creating an augmentation of the poor's rate to a very large amount." (p. 36.)

* "In a report from the Board of Trade, drawn up by Mr. Locke, in 1697, it is stated, 'We have reason to think that the greatest part of the overseers of the poor, every where, are wholly ignorant, and never so much as think it is the greatest part, or so much as any part, of their duty to set the people to work.' Subsequent observation will not be found likely to change this opinion materially." (p. 30.)

† "There is reason to believe this is much below the true average, as, in many places, there are persons residing in tenements erected by, or the property of, the parish, called workhouses, who do not live under the discipline of such houses; they merely reside therein, rent free, and are relieved as other paupers are out of workhouses. This may serve to explain the apparent disparity of expenditure per head on persons in workhouses in several counties, and will make the general rate of such expenditure, stated in the abstract, greatly below the truth."

‡ "This supposes about 2s. a head to be given to the paupers, not parishioners, who must have been chiefly vagrants."

Mr. R. concludes with a recommendation of friendly societies, so highly useful when under *proper regulations*; and a wish to see an improvement in the execution of our poor-laws (aided by farther legislative provisions), instead of an annihilation of their powers.

105. *A Sequel or Continuation of the Memoirs prefixed to the Works of the late Reverend and learned* George Bingham, *B. D.; or, A Defence of the Conduct of his Successor, the present Incumbent of* Long Critchill with More Critchill, *annexed, against the unfounded Insinuations conveyed to the Publick through the Channel of these Memoirs, Addressed to the Clergy of the County of* Dorset, *by the Successor.*

106. *An Answer to the Reply or Defence of the Rector of* Critchil. *By the Rev.* P. Bingham, *LL.D. Rector of* Ensham, *in the County of* Dorset.

THE Editor of Mr. Bingham's Works, reviewed vol. LXXIV. p. 1041, in the Memoirs of his father, prefixed to them, was led to take notice of the present occupancy of his rectory of More and Long Critchil, which he had been concerned in the consolidation of, and on the mansion-house of which the patron had expended above 1000l. intending it for the residence of one of his numerous family. On the day of Mr. B's death the curate applied first; and knowing that the son of his patroness, the intended rector, was then 23 years of age, stipulated to hold the living two years, promising to resign, if called on, at the expiration of that period. He was instituted accordingly, and no bond of resignation was required. The young clergyman, the intended rector, was ordained priest on Trinity Sunday, 1803; but it does not appear that he is in possession of the rectory, though presented by his own mother, and though the time stipulated for by the present incumbent has been so long expired. The present incumbent of the two Critchils had circulated a kind of vindication of his conduct *; and the diocesan has been indirectly influenced against the intended rector, who is highly to be pitied. Mr. B. concludes with a pleasant application of Horace's seventh epistle, the advice of the lean weasel to the fat fox. He wishes not to see the Defence incorporated with the work of his late father; "a work in which there is no false doctrine; a work that breathes nothing but the sound principles of the Christian religion."—We should be sorry to transgress this injunction; but, as we shall bind the works of the son with those of the father, to the "Answer" we must subjoin the "Defence"—which is delivered gratis by the booksellers at Blandford and London.

The substance of it is, that, after tendering to the bishop of Bristol a resignation executed before a notary public, not hearing of the institution of the person intended, he wrote to the bishop's secretary, and received for answer, that his Lordship "should not think of accepting his resignation till he fully approved of the papers which it would be necessary for Mr. Sturt to produce." On the publication of the Memoirs of Mr. Bingham, he wrote to the Bishop himself; who returned for answer, that "his conduct had been perfectly honourable in itself, and satisfactory to him, in the whole of the transaction; that no representation of his had had the least influence whatever, in the line his Lordship pursued respecting Mr. S.; and that he is at any time ready, but from feelings of delicacy towards Mr. Sturt and his family unwilling, to declare the motives which alone guided him in the conduct he felt it his duty to adopt."

107. *A Letter to the Hon.* Charles-James Fox, *on his Conduct upon Mr.* Creevey's *Motion respecting Mr.* Fordyce, *on* March 19, 1805. *By an* Englishman.

EXPOSES the inconsistency of vindicating Mr. Fordyce's appointment to the office of a reformer of abuses, and deeming him merely unfortunate as receiver-general of Scotland, with a debt of 80,000l. to Government.

* "I do not pretend to instruct any clergyman so much older than myself what part he might or ought honourably to have acted; but I have great pleasure in relating the following circumstances, to prove that all men are not alike. The Rev. Mr. Russ, who resided many years at East Knoyle, Wilts, held a living for a minor in the diocese of Exeter; when the young gentleman was in priest's orders, the bishop refused to accept the resignation; it was accepted, 20 years after, by Bishop Buller. Mr. R. during all the time, appointed his intended successor to be his resident curate, and gave him up all the profits of the living. I must add, Mr. R. continued to be a curate himself to the day of his death."

that

108. *Observations on the* South Carolina *Memorial upon the Subject of Duelling, in a Letter to a Friend. By* Postumus.

UPON the fatal catastrophe of the late duel between Col. Burr and Gen. Hamilton, "a memorial was presented to the Legislature of South Carolina, by certain respectable gentlemen of that state, with a view to impress upon its government the necessity of enacting such severe regulations as may altogether suppress the practice of duelling, and which doubtless is intended, and will be attempted to be made, an example for other states, and comprises all the motives and pleas in common use, or which, indeed, can be urged in favour of its object." The author of these "Observations" takes the liberty of examining that document, according to the course in which its arguments present themselves; and the result of these observations is, that Col. B. "fought satisfaction for his own injured honour in a case where all men of honourable sentiments allow that he had a perfect right to demand it, and according to rules fully sanctioned by the usages of all polished societies." *Vive le Duel!*

109. *The* Manchester *Guide. A brief historical Description of the Towns of* Manchester *and* Salford, *the public Buildings, and the Charities, and Literary Institutions. Illustrated by a Map, exhibiting the Improvements and Additions made since the Year* 1770. 1804.

WE recommend this as superior to the books usually published under this title, being, as generally said by Mr. Joseph Aston, the printer of it, drawn up with correctness, and containing much agreeable information and selection of historical anecdote. Without following the dreams of Mr. Whitaker, however, the writer is pleased to think, p. 9, "it is not possible to quote better authority." He confines to four pages the early history of this "second town in the kingdom, whether it be considered in a commercial or (contribution to the public revenue being taken as the criterion) in a political point of view." Oldham, Bishop of Exeter, founded the grammar-school in the beginning of the 16th century; and the college, founded in 1422, by Thomas West, Lord Delaware, rector of the church, and afterwards bishop of Durham, was re-founded as Christ's college, in March, 1578, by Elizabeth. The increase of the town did not keep pace with that of its manufactures. The streets near the centre were widened in 1776, and the exchange removed in 1792. In 1801 the population in both towns is stated at 84,053, of whom 44,590 were employed in manufactures, and 129 in agriculture. Its government is only by a headborough, or boroughreeve, and two constables; and the actual superintendance of the police is performed, under the direction of the latter, by their deputy, who has a salary of 150l. per annum. Besides the collegiate church, here are ten parochial ones, besides chapels in the suburbs. Other chapels of the Old Dissenters, Independents, Scots Calvinists, Methodists, and Seceders from them to Mount Sion, under Mr. Kilham, whose name they bear, Welsh Methodists, Unitarians *, three Baptists, New Jerusalem, and a second, with some difference †, Nonjurors, Roman Catholicks, and Jews. Among the public charities, the hospital, founded by Humphry Chetham, 1651, the antient residence of the warden and fellows of the collegiate church, and called *The College*, has deserved pre-eminence, being a provision for 40 boys, now double the number, till 14, when they are put out apprentice, and furnished with two suits of cloaths, made in the modern fashion, their dress before being that of blue-coat boys. This institution is directed by 23 feoffees, a governor, schoolmaster, and librarian. Of the rich library of 15,000 volumes, besides some valuable MSS. we gave an account in our vol. LXII. p. 241. The other charities are, an infirmary, dispensary, lunatic hospital, and asylum. "While this part of the Guide was printing, the world sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the amiable Dr. Percival, whose professional knowledge and literary attainments, high as they were deservedly estimated, were not equal to the mild benevolence of his character. Who shall fill the void in society which his death has occasioned?" (p.

* The graves in their burial-ground are all lined with bricks and filled with earth.

† "The burial-ground of this chapel has filled in an unprecedented manner. From the first day of interment, July 13, 1800, to this day, August 31, 1804, the almost improbable number of 2998 bodies have been interred."

107.)

167.) He is again lamented in p. 221. A lying-in hospital; an house of recovery for patients afflicted with fevers of a contagious kind; the stranger's friend society, founded by Methodists, 1791, and in 12 years 6408l. have been distributed among 60,000 persons. "Manchester was in the foremost rank of towns which adopted the plan of the benevolent *Raikes* in the organization of those antidotes of licentiousness and ignorance, Sunday-schools. Since their establishment, thousands, tens of thousands, in the united towns of Manchester and Salford have been instructed in the rudiments of learning and the road to virtue and religion. Divine and moral duties have, by their means, been impressed on the minds of those who, from the poverty and ignorance of their parents, would otherwise have been totally uninformed of either; and they have been placed in the way of farther improvement, if they will be careful to cultivate the seeds which the charity has sown." (p. 187.)..."The fear of undue influence on the part of the Methodists over the minds of the children in the formation of their religious opinions caused a separation of the managers of the Sunday-schools, which are now under the direction of two distinct committees, and supported by two separate subscriptions, one for children whose parents belong to the Established Church, and the other for children of all denominations. Near 8000 children are attenders of these schools; and on Whit-Monday may be seen near 5000 clean, and, in many instances, neatly dressed, boys and girls, of various ages, assembled in St. Anne's square, attended by the clergy of the Established Church and the acting committee, in order to proceed to the collegiate church, to hear the annual sermon which is preached to them. Such a sight as this will of necessity give birth to thoughts which must amend the heart; for the heart must be cold indeed, must be wanting in the most essential of human energies, if it did not swell with pleasure at the sight of so many of the rising generation rescued from ignorance and its too often consequent depravity by the hand of Charity." (p. 189.) The Boroughreeve charity arises from lands and money left by different persons to be distributed to the poor, aged, needy, and impotent inhabitants of Manchester. The poor-house is a large, spacious, elegant building, erected in 1792, with a cotton-manufactory. There is another poor-house in Salford.

Literary institutions are, the Grammar-school, "long celebrated for the sound classical scholars it has sent to the Universities*. The great celebrity this school hath acquired has been owing, not only to the liberality of the foundation, but also, in a still greater degree, to the highly-polished minds possessed by the head-masters, in whom the school has been singularly fortunate, in the present highly-respected and venerable head-master, Mr. Charles Lawson, M. A. He became second master in 1749, and succeeded the Rev. William Purnall, M. A. as head-master, in 1764. In these situations he has been the ornament of the school for 55 years, and has, perhaps, sent more good scholars into the world than any individual in it. In 1799 a number of his pupils subscribed to have his portrait, painted by Craig, engraved by Heath, in his best manner." (p. 218.)

The Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, established in 1781, is well known from its very interesting Memoirs, of which five volumes have been published (and a sixth is in the press), and translated into the French and German languages. This society has reflected much credit on the town of Manchester, and has brought it almost as much into the notice of philosophers and men of letters as its manufactures have into that of merchants and financiers. (p. 220.) The Philosophical Society was instituted, 1803, on the model of a similar one at Liverpool, 1801, with which a literary intercourse is kept up. There are also two good circulating libraries, of 1757 and 1797; a new library and news-room; and an Agricultural Society.

* "It was founded by Bishop Oldham, a native of Oldham in Lancashire, who died in 1520, and, being (in consequence of not abiding by the decision of the Pope, in a dispute with the Abbot of Tavistock) excommunicated, at his death was buried *in the wall* of a chapel he had himself built, and annexed to the cathedral of Exeter." (p. 214.) We wish this fact to be ascertained, as we have seen the monument of an archbishop of York as much within the North wall of the nave of his cathedral; and there may be more instances. Edit.

"The

"The Repository is an institution which deserves notice, being a depôt for works of female industry and taste, instituted by a society of ladies of the first respectability, who wished (without wounding sensibility by a shew of pity) to assist such of their own sex whose situation and early prospects had given gay hope a birth, but which had been unfortunately blasted by disappointment. Into this repository articles of dress for ladies and children, shirts, cravats, handkerchiefs, &c. for gentlemen, fire-screens, caddies, quadrille-boxes, ornaments for toilets, and a variety of other articles, which display ingenuity and taste, are sent. Every possible delicacy is observed; and, in many cases, the names of the fabricators are concealed, not only from the purchasers, but even from the ladies who patronise the institution. A ticket, with the price expected for it, a number and mark of reference, is affixed to each article; 1d. from the shilling is deducted from the amount of sales, for the purpose of paying rent, taxes, saleswoman's salary, &c. Besides those persons who make use of this laudable institution as the means of adding to their own personal comforts, many ladies, whose fortunes supersede the necessity of such an application of their powers (in order to encourage others who are not so happily situated in life), most generously exercise their taste and ingenuity in the production of elegant trifles, or useful and ornamental needle-work, which they also send to the Repository for sale, applying the proceeds to the augmentation of that part of their incomes which they have appropriated to charitable purposes. These are truly the labour of love: the applause of the virtuous will be theirs; and the blessings of the poor, who enjoy the profits, will rest on them. Much good has been already done by this amiable institution; indeed much more than will ever come to the knowledge of the world. It deserves every possible support from the inhabitants of Manchester, and is worthy of the attention of curious and philosophic strangers; the former will find many ingenious articles in the Repository to admire; and the latter, in all probability, will carry home, and, if their influence will support, they will prove themselves really friends to the lovelier sex by the establishment of similar institutions."

110. *Outlines of a Plan calculated to put a Stop to the Progress of the malignant Contagion which rages on the Shores of the* Mediterranean, *if, notwithstanding every Precaution to the contrary, it should unfortunately make its Way into this Country. By* Richard Pearson, *M.D.*

DEAR-BOUGHT experience has taught this country a system of precaution, which, one would imagine, required only to be known to be enforced with success. Our medical writers are sufficiently aware of the nature and effect of contagion. "The opinion of the non-contagious nature of the plague has lately been revived by Mr. Assalini, one of the physicians attached to the French army which invaded Egypt. This doctrine, so pregnant with mischief to commercial nations, rests on no other support than a few negative facts, opposed to which we have the positive, accumulated evidence of a succession of ages." (p. 2, n.)—Among the measures adopted by a society for preventing fevers, that of taking the poor out of their houses, and placing them in a new house, in a *neighbourhood contiguous to others, in a row*, and actually distinguished by Venetian blinds as the *Fever-house*, to which the subjects are conveyed in *open day* in a particular kind of *carriage*, is a very different plan from that of Dr. P. who remarks, that the building or buildings hired as a receiving-house or houses, according to the number of the infected, should be situated in *open* and, if possible, *elevated* situations, at the extremity of the town, or rather *entirely out of it*. He would have three distinct ranges of apartments, for the *sick*, the *convalescent*, and the *suspected*.

Dr. P. recommends ordering all vessels from infected places to a convenient station, at a distance from every port, there to remain two, three, or six weeks, under the strictest prohibition of communication with the coast, and frequent unpacking and fumigation of the goods and apparel, which is too often done in a slight manner. A *Board of Health* should be established in all the principal sea-ports throughout the kingdom, composed of an adequate number of physicians and surgeons, assisted, according to circumstances, by the magistrates and clergy, and keeping a regular journal of their proceedings, and transmitting to Government a statement of them. *A General*

neral Board of Health in London, to communicate with the provincial ones, and draw up instructions for them. This ought not to be deemed an unnecessary alarm, when we consider that, in our present situation, these arrangements are indispensably necessary, by way of precaution. Dr. P. conceives, that not the antient buildings and narrow streets alone produced the contagion, but that it was imported, and, in 1665 particularly, by cotton-goods from the Levant. • Nor is it altogether true that malignant contagions are enfeebled and suppressed by great degrees of cold. "There is, let it be repeated, nothing in our improved mode of living, nor in our superior degree of cleanliness, nor in the spaciousness of modern-built houses, nor in the greater cleanliness and width of our streets, nor in the season of the year, that should induce us to neglect, in addition to quarantine, such other precautions as appear calculated to save us from the dreadful calamity of a pestilence, and are found available, under similar circumstances, in other countries." (p. 21.) . . . "At the beginning, and during the height, of a pestilential epidemick, it has often happened that more than two-thirds of the infected have perished. A disorder is rapid in its course if it terminates fatally before the fifth day. In the worst forms of the plague and yellow fever many of the infected die on or before the third day. A disorder is contagious when it spreads in the manner abovementioned." (p. 6, n.)

111. *The House of Mourning, and the House of Feasting: A Sermon, preached at the* Hinxton *Friendly Society, in the Parish Church of* Hinxton, Cambridgeshire, *on* Sunday, September 30, 1804, *being the Anniversary. To which are added, Psalm CXXXIII. and Hymns to be sung at the Funeral of deceased Members. By the Rev.* James Plumptre, *M.A. Fellow of* Clare-hall, *and Sequestrator of* Hinxton.

MR. P. improves the different characters in the words of Solomon, Eccl. vii. 2, suitably to the purpose of the institution; which was established at Michaelmas 1801, under strict and appropriate rules.

112. *Report of a Medical Committee on the Cases of supposed Small-Pox after Vaccination, which occurred in* Fullwood's Rents, Holborn, *in* August *and* September, 1804; *with an Account of some subsequent Inoculations.*

"AFTER having faithfully reported the particulars of the investigation proposed, the Committee begs leave to observe, that there seems no reason to question the regular progress of the Vaccine in Nancy and Mary Hodges, nor the existence of the Small-pox, two years afterward, in the latter, there being no material variation from the usual course of symptoms either in the disease of Mary Hodges, or in the cases of inoculation with matter taken from her pustules. The Committee, however, feels it a duty to remark, that the above facts appear as militating against the general practice of Vaccination. Some well-authenticated though rare cases have been stated, in which the natural Small-pox occurred twice in the same person. A few other instances are recorded of persons who, after having undergone the inoculated Small-pox, nevertheless took the disease by infection; yet these cases were not deemed conclusive against the advantages of Variolous inoculation, nor do they even seem to have impeded its progress. In every country where European science is diffused, the general preventive power of Vaccine Inoculation with regard to the Small-pox has been fully ascertained, and cannot now be affected by the result of a few detached cases, which, by future observations and experiments, may be accounted for satisfactorily. The Committee, therefore, with one accord, subscribes to the established opinion, that, if Vaccination were universally adopted, it would afford the means of *finally exterminating the Small-pox.*"

113. *Addressed to the serious Consideration of the Peers. No Slaves, No Sugar! Containing irresistible Arguments in favour of the* African *Trade. By a* Liverpool *Merchant.*

THE Liverpool Merchant answers the objections from the nature and principles of the trade itself, by instances of other trades in human flesh carried on with soldiers, and innocent women for prostitutes, and by the observation of Lord Kaimes, that the Negroes are of a distinct family from ourselves. Against the second objection, to the mode of procuring them in

8

in Africa, he shews that men are in Africa superabundant, and therefore of less value than the trinkets with which they are purchased; and, by the same rule, would be more cruelly treated in their own country, and more frequently massacred. "Mr. Park is a professed enemy to the measure of abolition; a convincing proof that, from experience and an actual investigation of the interior of Africa, he was led to form a conclusion regarding the real effects of the slave-trade, contrary to that which the Abolitionists infer from an hypothesis founded on a misconception of observations which proceeded from his own pen. When a liberal and intelligent traveller, like Mr. Park, who has penetrated farther into the African continent than any of his predecessors, and has acquired an intimate knowledge of its interests, and a personal acquaintance with its inhabitants, decides deliberately against the abolition; can we allow ourselves to be persuaded to an opposite opinion by the whining effusions of sentimental philanthropists, who know nothing of Africa or the slave-trade but the name?" (p. 24.) The writer shews that the system of *kidnapping*, as it has been denominated, is not worse than the mode of pressing to man our fleets on emergencies, or at the beginning of a war. The African system is milder, because it carries off the whole family; while the English separates the principal from his family, without, however, either party regretting the separation, when glory or gain are the object. The criminal pimps of Africa is another source of domestic slavery; and who can deny that it is a just one? or, we may say, less just than our transportation to Botany-bay? Certainly more so than the American traffick in our countrymen who foolishly emigrate to them. Without a slave-trade, all confidence in commerce or in money-lending must be extinguished, with the want of penalty for breach of such confidence. Not to mention the miseries of famine; to obviate which, either bread must be carried to the mouths which want it, or those mouths must be transported to where there is bread to fill them. In the sudden devastation of the country by locusts, the inhabitants must be reduced to devour one another. So much attention is paid to the Negroes on their passage, that, "on the whole, if any one was desired to choose a vessel in which he would prefer to circumnavigate the globe, he could not fix upon a more convenient one than a Guinea trader." (p. 37.) The commerce has been improving by a progressive melioration. The present situation of the slaves in the West Indies cannot be said to be truly represented in the "Evidence on the Slave-trade," which is now become a mere history, as it is a combination of all that is horrid or enormous, in a miscellaneous farrago, by which the Abolitionists endeavour to cloud the judgment by exciting the feelings. It is contrary to the interest of the planter to work his slaves to death; and, without flogging, it is well known, men of their sullen and indolent tempers would not work.

These arguments of our author against the *injustice* of the slave-trade being admitted, the arguments against the impolicy follow in course.

114. *A general Itinerary of* England *and* Wales, *with Part of* Scotland; *containing all the direct and principal Cross Roads to every City and Market Town, with the Market Days*, &c. &c. &c. *With copious Indexes. The Whole compiled and arranged by* David Ogilvy, *jun.*

WE have road-books in sufficient numbers at least, if not of sufficient accuracy; and our readers must long have been familiar with Paterson's Roads, Kearsley's Guide, Cary's Itinerary, and Ogilvy's Itinerary. They borrow, of course, from one another; but we have always been accustomed to consider Paterson's as of the first authority and excellence. With respect to this before us, it evidently appears to have been made up from the preceding publications, and that, in particular, the errors of Cary's book are copied with little or no variation. It appears evidently, from the Appendix to the twelfth edition of Paterson's Roads, that Cary's book is greatly indebted to Paterson's edition of 1796.

Mr. Ogilvy, in his turn, accuses his predecessors of confusion, or, as his expression denominates it, of *huddling* names together at the end of each route. Yet from this confusion he himself is far from exempted, though he certainly has adopted one improvement from Paterson, namely, the introduction of the distances to the nearest market-towns or remarkable villages on

on the right and left of the roads. In this book of Ogilvy's the roads are often erroneously described, and the seats and turnings frequently misplaced, as, more particularly, in pp. 289, 306, 307, &c. &c. These mistakes also Ogilvy has copied from Cary; and they arise from the compilers of both not having known that the mile-stones were numbered from Hicks's hall.

At Peterborough, p. 306, the traveller is told that the distance is 77 miles ½; but the mile-stone informs him that the distance is 81. Again, at Lincoln, see p. 307, this book calls the distance 128 miles and ½; but the mile-stone in the city tells us the distance is 133. The seats also are strangely confounded. Hayes place, near Bromley, is called the seat of Lord Lewisham, whereas it is the seat of Philip Dehaney, esq. Major Rhode, esq. is called Major Rhodes; &c. &c.

The description of the circuitous route of the kingdom, as it occurs at pp. 397 to 414, cannot fail of exciting a smile. Who indeed, for amusement, would think of traversing the fens of Lincolnshire? or who would ride along the coast from Bridlington to Hull, where no object can possibly occur to excite agreeable sensations, where no inn presents itself to solace the exhausted traveller, with no compensation for his fatigues, nor any thing to satisfy his hunger?

If this work be intended to enter into competition with that of Paterson, it must necessarily and altogether fail. We are enabled to pronounce, from careful and frequent examination, that Paterson's is by far the most copious as well as the most correct. The first Book of Roads ever published in this country, with any pretensions to accuracy, was by a Mr. Ogilby, in the time of Charles the Second. His book was called "The Britannia," and was printed in 1675. It was afterwards reprinted, in 1720, with the new title of "Britannia Depicta." The name prefixed to *this book* is David Ogilvy, junior; which differs only in a letter from the Surveyor of Roads in Charles the Second's time; but whether any affinity is claimed no where appears.

115. *The Domestic Medical Guide; in Two Parts. Part I. The Family Dispensatory; or, a complete Companion to the Family Medicine Chest*, &c. *Part II. The Modern Domestic Medicine: comprehending the most approved Methods of treating and obviating the different Diseases that assail the Human Frame; with the most important Information relative to the Cure of those Chronic Diseases which have been generally considered incurable. Third Edition, considerably enlarged and corrected. By* Richard Reece, *M. D. late of* St. Bartholomew's *Hospital, and the General Infirmary at* Hereford, *Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in* London, &c. &c.

IN this work it seems to have been the author's endeavour to comprise every information that is likely to prove useful to families remote from medical advice; such as the treatment of poisons, cases of strangulation, the means of checking the progress of contagion, &c. &c. &c.; and through the whole are interspersed such cautions as may prevent the misapplication of the means suggested.

Domestic Medicine being now so well established in this country, a work calculated to render it more safe as well as efficacious deserves encouragement.

The baneful practice of Empiricism is manfully exposed, and happily elucidated by the following appolite quotation from one of Sterne's sermons:

"So great are the difficulties of tracing out the hidden causes of the evils to which this frame of ours is subject—that the most candid of the profession have ever allowed and lamented how unavoidably they are in the dark. So that the best medicines, administered by the wisest heads, shall often do the mischief they were intended to prevent. These are misfortunes to which we are subject in this state of darkness; but when men without skill—without education—without knowledge either of the distemper, or even of what they sell—make merchandize of the miserable—and, from a dishonest principle—trifle with the pains of the unfortunate—too often with their lives—and from the mere motive of a dishonest gain—every such instance of a person bereft of life by the hand of Ignorance, can be considered in no other light than a branch of the same root. It is murder in the true sense; which, though not cognizable by our laws—by the laws of right, every man's own mind and conscience, must appear equally black and detestable."

To this *third* edition are added the more recent discoveries in Medicine; and the treatment of Chronic Diseases in particular, by Distilled Water, pp. 175, &c. we cannot but consider to be of very considerable importance, and a striking feature in Domestic Medicine.

THE

THE MAGAZINE;
or, First Day *of the* Month:
A Familiar Epistle, *reſpectfully inſcribed to the* Editor.

FRIEND URBAN, thou doſt well remember,
When boys at ſchool, we hail'd December!
For then, vacation days were coming,
And all our thoughts on home were running.
Anticipation fled before,
Exhaling Chriſtmas pies in ſtore;
When New-year's gifts and Twelfth day fun,
Should equal with our wiſhes run;
With all the pleaſure that attends
On parents' feaſts, or treats of friends.
But, when the breaking-up was paſt,
The welcome morn ſhone forth at laſt;
Our boxes pack'd, our parcels ready,
We waited only for old Steady
With ſtage and four, to whirl us home;
Say how we long'd the hour to come?
Which when arriv'd, can words repeat
How high our youthful paſſions beat?

Something like this, my boſom's feeling,
As tow'rd its vane the Month is ſtealing,
I ruminate on what your Sages
Are writing then for future ages;
Comparing oft my laſt Month's reading,
And thence conjecture the ſucceeding;
Whilſt Expectation riſes higher,
As lapſing Time draws moments nigher;
Till, like the Schoolboy for his home,
So longs my heart the hour to come,
When with delight my eyes ſhall greet
Friend Urban's monthly, mental treat.

See it arriv'd—the Newſman's been,
And now we've got the Magazine
I part the pages with my knife;
My Sons, my Daughter, and my Wife,
All eager round about me preſſing,
Each for their fav'rite Writers gueſſing.

Spouſey ſpeaks firſt, and, with reſpect,
Begs me to read *The Architect*;
For ſhe takes pleaſure to explore,
Your fund of old hiſtoric lore:
My eldeſt boy then longs to chuſe,
And hopes I'll ſtop at the *Reviews*;
For *Ben* loves books; and his ſelection
Is influenc'd much by Urb's direction:
The youngeſt, he's a Non-conformiſt,
And only likes the *Southern Fauniſt*;
Becauſe he writes of Shrubs and Trees,
Of Rural Gypſies, Birds, and Bees;
Whilſt little *Lucy* plainly hints
She only wants to ſee the *Prints*;
But ſoon ſhe'll learn, there is no doubt,
What all the Prints have been about.
'Tis thus the ſeed of Knowledge's ſown,
Takes root, expands, becomes full blown,
And ſhines in radiance all her own.

Now to proceed:—as Lord Protector,
I firſt peruſe the learn'd *Projector*;
Then, I conform to their requeſt,
And read in turn what each likes beſt.

At night I join a ſocial ſet
Of bookiſh friends; and when we're met,
We ſcan the work from end to end,
As each one's different motives tend.
This aſks who's married, and who's dead?
And that the price of *Grain* and *Bread*?
Another *Coals*, and *Soap* and *Tallow*?
Or what's become of *Maſter Shallow*?
Whether the *Stocks* are high or low?
And if the French will come or no?
What fetches *Beef*, and *Pork*, and *Mutton*?
Others enquire for *Mr. Hutton*;
Whoſe droll eſſays and merry jokes,
So much regale us village folks?
With *Neild* and *Lettſom*, each bewails
The fate of men confin'd in gaols;
And all declare their great regard
For Poems by the *Infant Bard**?
Hafiz, and *Cumberland*, and *Scott*,
J. Malcolm, *Langton*, and *T. Mott*,
Have all in praiſe and favour got;
With many more, whoſe names to tell,
Would much too long this letter ſwell,
And ſo, Friend Urban, fare you well.
But yet, before I ſign and ſeal,
There's one thing more I muſt reveal;
The thanks of all my friends and neighbours,
For Your and Correſpondents' labours,
On which, for thirty days at leaſt,
With much delight we gladly feaſt;
And, where ſo various are the diſhes,
Each palate meets with what it wiſhes.
Thus long we hope you will abide,
To cheer our ſocial fire-ſide. B. S.

On the Death of the late Rev. MILES COOPER†, Wateringbury.

"I venerate the Man whoſe heart is warm,
Whoſe hands are pure, whoſe doctrine and whoſe life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honeſt in the ſacred cauſe."
Cowper.

WHAT awful changes wait on fleeting Time! 'tis thine;
"Go live! for Heaven's eternal year
Go, and exalt thy moral to divine."
Such this man was, who, now from earth remov'd,
At length enjoys that liberty he lov'd.
Calmly he look'd on either life, and here
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.

---

* Young Robinſon. See p. 64.

† He died of an apoplectic fit, March 15, 1805, in the 42d year of his age. Never was a funeral more univerſally lamented. He was curate of Wateringbury; alſo maſter of the reputable Grammar-ſchool there, nearly 15 years.

A mind unmov'd by ev'ry vulgar fear,
In a false world that dares to be sincere;
Wise without Art, without Ambition great;
Tho' firm, yet pliant; active, tho' sedate.
Of easy manners, unaffected mind,
Lover of Truth, and friend of human-kind!
With all the blessings of Contentment
fraught,
Yet better still by native Prudence taught.
That, fix'd on equal Virtue's temp'rate laws,
Despises calumny, and shuns applause;
That, to his own perfections singly blind,
Would for another think his praise de-
sign'd.
High in *Religion's* sphere we saw him move,
A living evidence of Christian love;
Who in the eye of Heav'n like *Enoch*
stood, [walk'd with God.
And through the paths of Knowledge
"At Church, he taught his audience to
despise [eyes;
The gilded toys, that lure Ambition's
Taught ev'ry wand'ring thought to wind
its course [force."
In Virtue's channel, silent though in
But he, alas! whose death I'm here la-
menting, [ing;
No more will good instructions be present-
What feeling heart can then refrain from
weeping, [arms is sleeping?
Since courteous Cooper in Death's cold

K.

Sacred to the Memory of Lady G. S.....t.

By birth enobled—yet a child of Woe,
Georg'ina bids the tear spontaneous
flow; [drop,
Draws e'en from icy founts th' adhesive
And bids the passing Atheist trembling—
stop! [fess'd,
Review that God, he once perhaps con-
And rouze the dormant guardian of his
breast;
In her example bids his heart descry,
How calm a Saint can live, a Saint can die.
Georg'ina speaks, mark well her stedfast
way, [her day;
Serene's her night, tho' clouds obscur'd
Weak was her frame, yet unsubdu'd her
mind,
In comfort grateful, and in grief resign'd;
Submissive Hope suppress'd the rising groan,
And raptur'd Angels thought her deeds
their own; [sway'd,
'Twas Virtue grac'd her steps, her bosom
Contentment shone in Sorrow's deepest
shade;
And, tho' in vain she sought Italia's skies,
Watch'd by a Brother's kind and fost'ring
care,
Religion's aid applied the healing balm,
Made sickness ease, and ling'ring pain a
calm,
Strengthen'd her courage o'er Life's trou-
bled deep, [sleep;
Till conquer'd Nature sunk in mortal
Not so her soul,—clad in immortal robe,
It left the precincts of this transient globe,
On airy pinions sought the realms above,
To dwell in peace and everlasting love.

Peterborough.

STANZAS

Written during a Storm.
By William Preston, Esq.

What Demons wing the troubled air,
And howl infuriate in the blast?
What thunders bid the world prepare,
For murd'rous rage and changes vast?
On what dire errand are ye past?
Ye fearful ministers of Death,
Who plough the billows with portentous
breath.

Oh, rage thee thus, that man may find
An image of the mortal coil,
That agitates the general mind,
That dyes with blood full many a soil;
While vain Philosophy and Pride, [tide?
With mad Ambition, swell Confusion's

Again, again the pealing storm!
How long, ye Demons, will ye roar?
How long the cultur'd plain deform,
And strew with wrecks the cruel shore?
To stain the wint'ry flood with gore,
Say, do ye call the sons of France?
Say, do ye bid Rebellion grasp the lance?

The songs of Death I hear you sing,
Denouncing woe to ravag'd earth,—
The ministers of wrath ye bring,
Ye summon giant ills to birth,
Intestine wars, and flame, and dearth;
Each mighty plague, at Heaven's com-
mands, [lands.
That waves her iron scourge o'er guilty

Again—I understand that yell—
Ye call the ships from *Gallia's* coast,
"Waft—hither waft the dogs of Hell,
Imprison'd, for a day we boast
To keep the matchless naval host,
That Albion's conquering thunder bear,
To fill th' astonish'd world with awe and fear.

If, led by destinies of ill,
That human prudence may not mar,
The foe th' advent'rous course fulfil;
Then comfort shall be distant far:—
And dire must be the tug of War;
What blood shall stream! what flames
shall burn! [return!
How late,—how late,—shall blessed Peace

Impromptu on the Young Roscius.
By Dr. Busby.

Dame Nature, the Drama's great
mother, thought fit
To display in an Actor her zenith of wit:
To the work she applied, saying, "Mor-
tals, obey— [sway."
"A Garrick I send, all your passions to
Yet, great as this wonder, she fain would
do more: [before?
But how since her gifts were exhausted
"Happy thought!" she exclaim'd, and
exultingly smil'd! [in a *Child*."
"What I wrought in a *Man*, I'll produce

SONG

SONG, *for the* ANNIVERSARY *of the* LITERARY FUND, 1805.

Written by HENRY-JAMES PYE, *Esq.* *Poet Laureat;*
And sung by Mr. INCLEDON, *&c.*
Composed by WILLIAM SHIELD, *Esq.* *Musician in ordinary to his Majesty.*

AS the Gods on Ambrosia and Nectar
regal'd, [prevail'd,
And good cheer and good humour alternate
While Bacchus pledg'd Mars in the full-
flowing bowl, [the soul.
And the Goddesses join'd in the feast of
Ev'n Phœbus himself, with his lyre laid
apart,
Sat down as the chief of the medical art;
The Muses alone standing round in a ring,
While the others were eating, had only to
sing.

As Calliope's voice sung of heroes and
wars, [Mars;
It caught the attention of Pallas, and
Venus drank ev'ry accent from Erato's
tongue, [sung.
Or with sympathy sigh'd, as Melpomene
Momus laugh'd with Thalia, and Clio's
bold strain
Made Doctor Apollo a poet again;
He snatch'd up his lyre, join'd the musi-
cal ring, [would sing.
But the Muses grew coy, and no longer

This obstinate silence Urania first broke,
And thus in the name of her Sisters she
spoke: [we show,
"'Tis not for ourselves that our sorrow
We feel for the wrongs of our vot'ries be-
low; [benefits share,
While Ambition and Wealth Fortune's
Their portion is poverty, labour, and
care; [droops her sad wings,
Science, chill'd by Contempt, often
And Genius, neglected, often sighs as he
sings."

She ceased—when Jove spoke—"Your
complainings give o'er, [no more,
Your vot'ries on earth shall be wretched
On yon happy Isle, Wit and Beauty's
fam'd land,
I see now assembled a liberal band;
The Immortals shall chuse from their
fav'rites below, [shall bestow;
Some Friend, who their bounty on Worth
Lo, cheer'd by glad Hope, Science waves
her bright wings,
And Genius no longer shall sigh as he sings.

Minerva, the friend of the Warrior and
Muse, [chuse;
Of either the patron, her MOIRA shall
Nor shall Science lament the neglect of
the fair, [there;
For, deputed by Venus, lo! CAVENDISH
While my Queen o'er the band sees with
joy and with pride [side."
The HEIR and the boast of Britannia pre-

Jove ceas'd—Fame, exulting, now lo[ud]
clapp'd her wings, [phantly sing[s.
While each Muse to her clarion trium[-]
Notes of rapturous joy Clio struck from
her lyre, [Erato's wire;
While Love's softer strains flow'd from
Thalia laugh'd out, the glad tidings to
hear, [tear;
And even Melpomene smil'd through a
While with voice and with heart all the
rest of the Nine
Their gratitude chanted in chorus divine;
O'er Science now Charity waves her white
wing, [sing.
And no longer the Muses neglected shall

VERSES

Written by WILLIAM MAVOR, *LL. D.* *intended for recitation at the said Anniversary.*

IF Angels watch to waft Devotion's
prayer, [there;
And where the pious meet, a temple's
If 'tis the deed that consecrates the place,
And GENIUS loves its heav'n-descended
race;
Sure o'er this spot, unseen to mortal eyes,
Float the blest spirits of the learn'd and
wise, [ear,
And hail with Pæans, heard in Fancy's
The late just debt repaid to kindred dear;
The homage monarchs need not blush to
show
To minds of lofty mood and ardent glow!

For, what were life uncherish'd by the
ray
That opes the gates of intellectual day?
For what were Man, devoid of lib'ral lore,
To teach the virtuous passions how to soar!
To pour fresh transports on the joyous
heart, [dart?
And pluck the sting from dire Affliction's

Without thy native energies divine,
GENIUS! that giv'st the brightest gems to
shine; [care,
Without the Poet's lay, th' Historian's
The noblest acts had vanish'd long in air,
And in the vista of departed time
The great of ev'ry age and ev'ry clime
Had faintly shone, or wholly sunk in
night, [bright,
Nor form'd the beacon, nor the pattern
Yes, to your aids, ye minds of heavenly
flame!
Ye lasting passports to the fane of Fame!
We owe whate'er the antient sages taught,
For Virtue hallow'd, and with wisdom
fraught;
Whate'er the hero, or the patriot dar'd,
Who bled for glory, or in mercy spar'd.

As back the Muse, in retrospective view,
Turns to the days that elder Poets drew,
She sees the sons of GENIUS, bold and free,
Intrepid stand, nor bend the suppliant
knee;

She

She sees them courted by the good, the great,
Nor spurn'd, contemptuous, from the lordly gate;
But, warm'd by Fortune, justify her smiles,
And unbought patronage reward their toils.

No cautious fears the LESBIAN Poet* chill;
The CEAN sage† with grave but manly quill
Strikes the loud chords, while kings and heroes hear,
And lend their favour'd bard a willing ear.
With rapid touch and deep-impassion'd tone
The daring PINDAR makes each *prize* his own,
Spurns the base flat'rers of a despot king,
But sweeps for HIERO the plausive string.
The Past'ral Muse‡ awhile forgot his reed
To pay to PTOLOMY the well-earn'd meed;
And BERENICE, in his DORIC strain,
Still lives the queen of EGYPT's fertile plain.

Why should I name the fam'd AUGUSTAN age,
That shines all-glorious in the classic page?
What VIRGIL wrote, or tuneful FLACCUS sung,
Can never want some fond recording tongue;
And as our bards to lov'd MÆCENAS turn,
With still fresh wreaths they hang his mould'ring urn,
Grace with his name, and honour with his praise,
Each puny patron of degenerate days.

What tho', when Learning burst from *Gothic* night,
The prospect glow'd with transient lustre bright;
Tho' LEO's bounty wak'd to second birth
Some minds ordain'd to charm the admiring earth;
Tho' at long intervals of dying close,
Fresh from her ashes Phœnix GENIUS rose;
Tho' round ambitious LOUIS'§ despot throne
The foster'd Arts awhile in shackles shone;
Tho' ANNA's reign, to Britons ever dear,
Saw Learning mounted to an envied sphere;
Still o'er the world has GENIUS mourn'd its fate,
Nor found the general favour of the great.

But, lo! at length th' auspicious time appears
That stamps the character of distant years.
The CLAIMS OF LIT'RATURE, forgot too long,
Acknowledg'd shine, and prompt th' applauding song.
See regal GEORGE to Arts proud temples rear;
See BRITAIN's HOPE the Muses makes his care;
And, like his Grandsire ||, warm'd with patriot zeal,
Bid Genius flourish for the public weal;

* Alcæus. † Simonides.
‡ Theocritus. § The Fourteenth.
|| Frederick Prince of Wales.

With noble aim protect the sons of Fame,
And plant eternal laurels round his name;
See gallant MOIRA, Albion's pride and shield,
In council wise, as valiant in the field,
With powers to rival Learning's highest flight,
In deeds of mercy place supreme delight;
And he whose praise the sister-islands fills,
Stand in the front to ward off letter'd ills.
See generous SOMERSET, the Muses' friend;
See BUTE and PELHAM haste their aid to lend;
While through all ranks the heart begins to glow,
And pants to heal the Author's deep-felt woe;—
To soothe the pangs that rend the feeling breast,
By pride upheld—by poverty deprest.

Nor blush, ye great, ye titled, and ye gay,
This sacred duty to the learn'd to pay;
For you they toil, for you exhaust their health,
To prop the pomp of grandeur and of wealth,—
To give new zeal to Pleasure's richest feast,
And keep the man unsullied with the beast.
For, poor the joys where MIND no share partakes,
And Reason sleeps, while headstrong Passion wakes;
For poor the bliss that centres all in self,
In gaudy trappings, or in golden pelf!

Nor in a private but a public view
Should LORE and GENIUS gain the tribute due.
They form the youthful breast to Virtue's love,
And point the road that leads to realms above,
Refine by arts, give vigour to the laws,
And guard, fair LIBERTY, thy holy cause!

Such be their aims, and such their high-wrought claim
To public patronage, and deathless fame.
O, may each son of GENIUS nobly strive
To keep the virtuous energies alive;
In conscious merit bold, and self-respect,
Superior rise to fortune and neglect;
Or meet, whene'er the ills of life invade,
A safe asylum in the tranquil shade;—
A bounteous hand to *press* the wish'd *relief*,
And CHARITY like yours to soothe his grief!

Mr. URBAN, *March* 11.

THE following lines were written by a man of some eminence as a scholar and a poet, a few years since deceased.

Yours, &c. M. D.

THOUGH Youth—'mid Love's enchanting bow'rs,
Where Beauty culls Elysian flow'rs,
The wreath of mutual joy,
Views, horror-struck, Death's hideous mien,
And shrieks as his gaunt arm is seen
Uplifted to destroy;

Yet

Yet he, whose fix'd and fearless mind
The monster-fiend shall dare defy,
On him his smile descends—
His sable wheels—I hear them come—
Swift bear me to his social dome,
For Death and I are friends.

No more on Folly's heedless way
The pageant clouds of Error play,
And veil the destin'd shore;
To Life's remotest verge I view;
I look her painted shadows through,
And Fancy charms no more.

Lord of himself, the noble Mind,
To superstitious terror blind,
On conscious worth depends;
Then Virtue shines with steadiest light,
O'er Misery's dark tempestuous night,
When Death and man are friends.

Wrapt in his tranquil blest domain,
No more shall hopeless Love complain,
No struggling sigh rebel;
Goaded no more by treach'rous woes,
Th' indignant heart shall find repose,
The houseless head a cell.

Prepare my chamber in thy gloom,
Soft Peace, companion of the tomb!
There Disapointment ends—
And O! long writhing round my heart,
Ye deep-envenom'd griefs, depart,
For Death and I are friends. W. B. S.

SONNET ON THE DEATH OF AN INFANT.

ANGELIC BABE! whose little spirit's flown
On cherub wing in blissful realms to soar,
And left thy weeping parents to deplore
Those lovely buds which Time had surely blown
(Embryo sweets to vulgar eyes unknown,
Which, to the sage that's skill'd in Nature's lore [store.)
Alone reveal'd, expands its beauteous
Decay'd and wither'd e'er to blossoms grown,
How oft thy tender father hanging oe'r
That face on which the hand of Death had thrown [gloom
It's sickly shades, discover'd through the
The fruitful branch with ev'ry virtue grac'd; [charms defac'd,
Though snap'd the stem, and all its
In mem'ry they shall live, and flourish oe'r thy tomb. CANTIUM.

IN MEMORIAM DOROTHEÆ GILLARD;
Quæ obiit 26 die Octobris, A. D. 1802.

IN youth with native beauty bless'd,
And smiles of fascinating view;
In life admir'd, belov'd, caress'd;
To Friendship's sacred altar true.
Such, DOROTHY, thy days were here;
The child's delight, the poor man's trust;
To thee we drop the tender tear,
And venerate thy hallow'd dust.
Devonshire, Dec. 21, 1803. H.

CUTCHACUTCHOO.

WHILE Young Roscius in London astonish'd crowds draws,
And theatres nightly resound his applause,
Gay Dublin can boast her phænomenon too— [catchoo.
That unparallel'd Actor called *Cutcha-

Like the little Dispenser of British delight,
Our Irish Enchanter shines likewise by night—
What a prospect of pleasure expands to the view, [Cutchacutchoo.
When the curtain draws up, displays—

Ere the drama commences; this wonderful thing
Forms of different figures a magical ring:
Which boundary all are forbid to break through,
Till a signal be given by—Cutchacutchoo.

Each figure sits silent, attentive, and squat,
Like Grimalkin, when watching a mouse or a rat:
Some stroke down their whiskers, their mouths up some screw, [cutchoo.
Nodding, ogling, and winking at—Cutcha-

Now the signal is made—from the magical ring, [make a spring—
Lo! nimble as frogs, the whole groupe
Topsy turvy they tumble—screams, struggles ensue— [cutchoo.
In delightful confusion reigns—Cutcha-

"Recover your postures!" the Manager cries— [strate groupe rise—
At the word of command, quick the pro-
Their positions resum'd, then he bids them renew,
With redoubled activity Cutchacutchoo.

Warm waxes the combat of youth and of age, [lightness engage:
See weakness with strength—weight with
Loud echoes the clamour—the tapers burn blue, [choo.
And a mystical veil spreads o'er Cutchacut-

See! the dimness increases—the tapers go out— [and doubt!
What a chaos of tumult, and darkness,
Wild conjectures alone now can furnish a clue, [choo.
To wind thro' the mazes of—Cutchatcut-
HAFIZ.

On the Death of the Duke of BEDFORD.

O'ER Dukes that perish we may drop a tear, [bier?—
What eye witholds it from a Russell's
Yet- if kind Heav'n in compensation give
One honest Earl to flourish and to live,
All is not lost—Britannia still shall find
Its Guardian Genius in a Rawdon's mind.

* A Satire lately published upon the Fashionable World of Dublin.

PRO-

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 13.

Mr. *Thornton* presented a Petition from several Freeholders of Middlesex, charging Sir Francis Burdett with bribery, corruption, &c. and praying that his election might be rendered void.

Mr. *Foster*, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer, proposed the Ways and Means for the Irish Establishment. He took a satisfactory view of the Imports and Exports of last year, the Imports being 5,700,000 l. which exceeded, on an average, those for the last five years; while the Exports for the last year amounted to 4,480,000 l. a sum greater than their amount, on an average, for the last ten years. The linen trade had also increased in a very material degree; as in three quarters of the last year its amount was within 2,000,000 yards of what it was in the whole of the preceding year; while the increase of the Import of raw materials had also produced an increase of nearly 3,000,000 yards of linen above the preceding year, the greater part of which was exported to the West Indies. On the whole, he was happy to state that the balance of trade against Ireland was reduced to nearly one half of what it had been in former periods. He then proceeded to state the demands for the service of the year, which were 2,611,000 l. for the interest of the Irish Debt, and 5,823,000 l. for the 2-17ths of the charge of Ireland on the joint-expenditure, making 8,400,000 l. to cover the interest of the debt and the quota of contribution stipulated by the Union. The Ways and Means for this sum were to be as follow: the Revenue of Ireland he calculated at 4,000,000 l.; of which the Loan negotiated in this country formed a part, being in Irish currency 2,700,000 l. A Loan of 1,000,000 l. is yet to be raised in Ireland, and there is in the Irish Treasury 3,000,000 l. making together 8,560,000 l. leaving a surplus above what is required. The Taxes to cover the interest of the Loan of three millions and a half would be, —1. On Imports of raisins, pepper, oil, and timber, exclusive of deals, which were to bear half the Tax on other sorts: the amount might be 36,000 l.—2. Horses for pleasure, 5 s. each, added to that already mentioned, 48,000 l.—3. An additional Tax on Dogs, 8,000 l.—4. Curricles, Gigs, and Jaunting-cars, 5 s. each, 10,000 l.—5. Bachelors' male-servants, 15 s. each, 4,000 l.—6. Additional Regulations on Stamps, licences, &c. 12,000 l. —7. Additional Postage, 20,000 l.—8. An appendage to the House-tax, on rent above 50 shillings, 24,000 l.—9. A Tax on Houses with above seven windows, of 25 *per cent*, in addition to the present Window-tax, 21,000 l.; and the whole result of these different articles would be the production of upwards of 262,000 l. Irish currency, being several thousands above what the interest of the Loan required. He then moved the first resolution. In the course of his speech he shewed the various frauds committed in the Excise, previous to his late regulations; and deduced from them a saving this year of an astonishing amount.

Mr. *J. Fitzgerald* contended that no new duties were necessary, and complained of the custom of anticipating the amount of the Revenue; and, after a long conversation, in which Messrs. *Daley*, *Latouche*, and Lord *A. Hamilton*, made some objections to the new Taxes, the resolutions were agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 14.

Earl *Darnley* moved for certain Papers relative to the transactions of the late and present Admiralty Boards, the objects of which were, to shew that the clamour against the late Admiralty for engaging small vessels was unfounded, inasmuch as several of the ships purchased by the present Board, and fitted for war, were incapable of service. The next point was, to shew that there was no necessity for re-engaging the mutineers, who had been dismissed by the late Board from Plymouth Dock-yard.

Lord *Melville* defended the system upon which the present Board had acted, as one of imperious necessity; and agreed to the production of the Papers.

In the Commons, the same day, the Attorney General was ordered to prosecute certain persons for voting at the late Knaresborough election.

March 15.

Mr. *Fox* made some complaints against the Salt Duty, in consequence of Excise Officers having taken stock in the country, and compelled many traders to raise the price of Salt before the time allowed by the Act, by which they had subjected themselves to a heavy penalty.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* censured the conduct of the Officers; but said, he did not know how the dealers were to be relieved from the penalty.

Several Members made objections to the

the new Taxes to be raised in Ireland: they were answered by Mr. *Foster* and Mr. *Hawthorne*; and, on a division, the Resolutions of the Committee of Ways and Means, in favour of these Taxes, were carried by a majority of 68.

H. OF LORDS.

March 18.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Pleasure-horse, Salt, Property-tax, and Mutiny Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Bath, in the room of Lord J. Thynne, who had sat and voted in the House, having, through neglect, omitted to take the oaths, &c. Agreed to.

Mr. *Steele* then obtained leave for a Bill to indemnify Lord J. Thynne from the penalties he had thereby incurred.

The Marine Mutiny Bill was passed. An amendment was made in it, relative to oaths to be taken by witnesses, before Courts Martial, and enacting that members of Courts Martial should also take an oath.

H. OF LORDS.

March 19.

Counsel was heard in support of the claim of the Dukes of Gloucester, York, Kent, and Sussex, to vote at the election of the Irish Representative Peers.

Lord *Auckland*, in allusion to the proceedings with respect to Judge Fox, insisted that the House of Peers had no right to originate any question of criminal jurisdiction not connected with a violation of their own privileges: he therefore moved for a Committee, to search for precedents of complaints made by individual Peers, and for proceedings in Parliament against any Judges, previous to the passing of the Act of Settlement.

The *Lord Chancellor* opposed the motion, on the grounds that the doctrines laid down by the mover relative to the jurisdiction of the House, could not be contradicted.

Lord *Mulgrave* thought the precedents cited by Lord Auckland were totally irrelevant to the question of the removal of a Judge.

Lord *Ellenborough* thought that a Committee should be appointed in the terms of the motion; but it was at length rejected by a majority of 29 to 17.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *J. Anderson* presented a Petition from the Master Printers of London, stating that, in consequence of the disputes which had arisen between them and their journeymen (the pressmen) who had struck for an advance of wages; their business was totally at a stand, to the great injury of the Revenue and the Publick. They therefore prayed for a Bill to enable them to take apprentices for a less term than seven years, which would afford them redress. The Petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee of the Members for London, Westminster, and Middlesex, Counsellors, and Merchants.

The Sugar Drawback and Lord Thynne's Indemnity Bills were passed.

Mr. *Creevey* brought forward a motion respecting Mr. Fordyce. It appeared that a very large sum was due by that gentleman to the publick, and he wished to learn the steps which had been taken for its recovery. In 1780, Commissioners were appointed to examine and report the public accompts. Mr. F. was one of those gentlemen; and he was afterwards made Receiver General for Scotland, where he was found deficient in a sum of 84,000 l.—of this sum, he agreed to pay 40,000 l. by the then Lady-day next, and the rest by considerable instalments; but, up to the present time, no such payment had been made. He therefore moved for a Committee to enquire into this subject.

Mr. *Pitt* said, the situation of Mr. F. was one of misfortune, and not of fault; and the Lords of the Treasury were convinced of this, by appointing him to the Revenue when they removed him from his former office. He was appointed to examine the value of the Crown lands; and, from his management and skill, these revenues had been improved from 6000 l. *per annum*, to nearly 40,000 l. The circumstances of Mr. F's situation were, the failure in three instances of agents, one of whom became insolvent in Mr. F's debt to the amount of 14,000 l. He was also distributor of the money of the forfeited estates, which were paid to the house of Fordyce in London; that house, however, failed, and Mr. F. thereby lost 40,000 l. Mr. Pitt then appealed to the feelings of the House, whether, in such a train of misfortunes, any blame could be attributed to Mr. F. He had every intention of making up the deficiency, and had appropriated to that purpose a valuable estate in Grenada, when it was destroyed by a hurricane. Mr. Pitt also said, that in the present year Mr. Fordyce would be enabled to discharge 40,000 l. of the debt.

In consequence of this representation, Mr. Creevey withdrew his motion.

March 20.

Sir *W. Scott* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the encouragement of Seamen, and the better manning of the Navy; and stated the object and principle of the Bill at considerable length.

March 21.

Lord *A. Hamilton* brought forward a motion relative to the Irish Loan and Exchange; the object of which was, to remedy the high rate of exchange.

Mr. *Foster* contended that the Resolutions were a direct charge upon the Commissioners of the Treasury; and moved the Order of the Day.

After a long convesartion, in which Lord *H. Petty*, Mr. *Fox*, and Sir *W. Pulteney*, spoke in favour of the motion; and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Mr. *Lee*, and Mr. *Alexander*, against it; the motion was negatived without a division.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the chief object of the measure he intended to propose was, instead of the gradual reduction of the Militia to the original establishment of 40,000 for England, and 8,000 for Scotland, to make the reduction directly, by allowing the supernumeraries now existing above that amount to volunteer into the Line. By the returns of the Militia, as it now stood for England and Scotland, for he would propose nothing with respect to Ireland at present, the amount was 70,000 men; and the above number of 48,000 did not include corporals: consequently the difference between that and the existing force afforded about 17,000 men to be applied to the Disposeable Army. He then concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill for the above purpose.

Earl *Temple* censured the measure as being a repeal of the proceedings of the present and the last Administration, by both sets of Ministers united.

Lord *Stanley* considered the measure as unfair; and Marquis *Douglas* declared his intention to oppose it in every stage.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* stated, that the enlistment into the Line was to be for life and for unlimited service.

Mr. *Fuller* warmly supported the measure; and leave was at length given to bring in the Bill.

H. OF LORDS.

March 22.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to Lord J. Thynne's Indemnity Bill, and several Naturalization Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice of certain propositions to cover the deficiencies in the Ways and Means. The amount of the deficiency to be supplied was 400,000 l. He had selected a variety of different articles which would bear an additional taxation. These were, glass, according to a scale to be afterwards explained; bricks and and tiles; an increase of one-sixth of the duties on auctions of estates, and of one-eighth on auctions of goods. He then enumerated a variety of articles, on which a small additional duty was to be laid, and of which the following is an abstract, with the amount they are calculated to produce:—New Duties on Glass, 80,000 l.; ditto on Bricks and Tiles, 37,000 l.; ditto on Auctions, 31,000 l.; ditto on Coffee, at the rate of 6 d. *per* pound, 28,000 l.; Cyder and Perry, 15,000 l.; Vinegar, 11,000 l.; Gilt and Silver-wire, 5,000 l.; Slates and Stones, carried coastwise, 4,400 l.; Barilla, Turpentine, &c. 22,000; duty of 2½ *per cent.* on Goods Imported, 176,000 l. —Total, 409,000 l.

The first Resolution was then carried.

On the third reading of the Legacy Bill, Sir *H. Mildmay* opposed its operation on legacies in the direct line, which was a Tax on the younger children of a family.

Lord *G. Cavendish* and Mr. *L. Stanhope* also opposed it on similar grounds.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* answered all the objections to the measure in a speech of some length; the principal point in which was, that if a father wished to leave a younger child a legacy of 5000 l. he might add 50 l. for the payment of the Tax.

After some farther objections from Mr. *Grey*, the Bill was read the third time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to ten Public and three Private Bills.

Lord *Grenville* presented the Petition of the Irish Catholics; and moved that it might lie on the Table.

Lord *Auckland* observed, that the tenor of this Petition was inconsistent, and its presentation ill timed; that, if it were carried, we should have a Protestant King and Establishment, with Catholic Legislators, which would tend to beat down the barriers of Church and State.

Lord *Hawkesbury* said, as the terms of the Petition were respectful, he would not oppose the motion; but if any proceeding should be founded upon it, he should resist it:—to which Lord *Grenville* answered, that he certainly should bring forward a motion upon the subject.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Fox* presented the Petition of the Irish Catholics, and observed, that he never was concerned in a more important undertaking.

Mr. *Cartwright* professed himself friendly to the measure, but was surprized at the time that had been chosen to bring it forward.

Mr. *Fox* then proposed, that the Petition be

be considered on the 9th of May, which was agreed to.

In a Committee on the Commercial Treaty with America, it was agreed to permit that Country to trade with Britain in neutral bottoms under certain restrictions.

March 26.

The Order of the Day being moved for the second reading of the Militia Bill, Mr. *Hughes* said, that though the measure was less objectionable than that of 1799, yet there was no ground for its introduction. The best Officers in the Militia had been disgusted by the former regulation, and had retired from the service; but it was promised no such plan would be revived.

Mr. *Yorke* defended the measure in contemplation, and declared that its advantages were so obvious as to require no comment. He concluded with declaring, that if he thought the Militia would suffer any injury from the measure, he should, from his affection for that kind of force, object to the Bill.

Col. *Bastard* considered Mr. Yorke like a parent which devoured its own offspring, by endeavouring to pull to pieces the last Militia Bill, which had emanated from himself. He concluded with declaring his determination to oppose the Bill.

Earl *Temple*, the Marquis of *Douglas*, and Lord *Stanley*, spoke on the same side; and Mr. *Pitt* combated their arguments with much force; concluding with a comment on the great advantages the Bill would hold out, by furnishing such an addition of men as would enable this Country to interfere in the affairs of Europe with the happiest effect.

Mr. *Windham*, in condemning the Bill, repeated his former arguments against the whole of the present Military System; and particularly adverted to the Additional Force Act, which was to have produced 27,000 men, but, instead of that number, had yielded only 3000, bearing to the expected amount exactly the same proportion that a tailor was said to bear to a man.

The question was carried by a Majority of 148 to 50; and the Bill was read a second time.

March 27.

Mr. *Foster* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act restraining the issue of Small Notes to Ireland. His particular object, he said, was to introduce some alterations respecting the issue of Silver Notes, for which there would now be less occasion, as a quantity of money had already begun to be coined. He stated that a dollar was divided into six legal pieces, of 10 d. each. Ordered.

March 28.

Lord *Castlereagh* made a motion on an Act of 1793, relative to the Council of Bengal; the object of which was, to obtain leave for a Bill to enable the Commander in Chief in India to be one of the Supreme Council of Bengal, notwithstanding the office of Commander of Fort William and the office of Commander in Chief are invested in the same person. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

March 29.

Lord *Darnley* made a variety of motions relative to Papers for contrasting the measures of the late and present Board of Admiralty. In the course of his comments, he stated, that if the plans of the late Admiralty had been completed, a 74-gun ship could be built in one of the King's Dock-yards in one year by 48 shipwrights, at the expence of only 5,888 l.

Lord *Melville* hoped that the mover would make good half his statements: he should consider that the happiest day of his life, in which he could witness such a discovery.

The Duke of *Clarence* supported the motions; but, on being put, they were all rejected.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Pitt* brought forward his motion for reducing the Irish Militia, by a draft from it of two-fifths of its number, which, as it consisted of about 12,000, would give from 4 to 5000 men for the Regular Army.

Sir *J. Newport* opposed the Bill; and Lord *De Blaquiere* approved it, when, after some conversation, leave was given to bring it in.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, April 6. Letter from Capt. Bettesworth, to Sir S. Hood.

Curieux, at Sea, Feb. 8.

Sir, I have to inform you, that this morning, at break of day, Barbadoes bearing West about 20 leagues, I perceived a large brig on our lee bow, who immediately bore up and made all sail away; and, after a chace of 12 hours, during which time she tried every point of sailing to escape us, we arrived within point-blank shot of her, when she took in her stud-

ding-sails, and brought-to on the starboard-tack, hoisted French colours, and commenced a very brisk and heavy fire of great guns and small arms; on our arriving within pistol shot, and ranging upon her weather quarter, we discharged our guns, and the action continued with great obstinacy on both sides for about 40 minutes, when, the enemy getting on our weather quarter, I conceived, from their having in great measure left their guns, and giving three chears, that they intended to board us; she was then steering for our leeward quarter, when we put our helm to starboard, and caught his jib-boom between our after fore-shroud and fore-mast. In this situation she remained until her decks were completely cleared, when, at the moment we were going to take possession, the vessels parted, and her fore top-mast went overboard; she continued a short time firing with musketry, and then hauled down her colours, and proved to be La Dame Ernouf, of 16 long French sixes, and 120 men, out 20 days from Guadaloupe, and had taken one merchant ship (since re-taken by his Majesty's sloop Nimrod); sails very fast, coppered, and remarkably well found; but although she carries the same number of guns, and of the same calibre as the Curieux, she is not near so large. I can attribute her fighting so long and obstinately to nothing but the captain being part owner, her having run, since the commencement of the war, with so much success, and her being so well manned. His Majesty's brig had five killed, and three wounded, besides myself; of the former I have to regret the loss of a valuable officer, Mr. Maddocks, the purser, who (on account of Mr. Boss, first lieutenant, having been left behind, on leave, from the hurry of our sailing) volunteered his services, and was killed gallantly fighting at the head of the small-arm men. I cannot help stating as a tribute to the memory of so worthy a young man, that to the service he is the loss of a very good officer, and to every body that knew him a very valuable friend and companion. Lieut. Boss having been left behind, deprived me of the services of an able and gallant officer; but Lieut. Donaldson so well supplied his place, not only by exertions at the guns, but putting the orders that were given in execution, although the only officer I had on-board, but Mr. Caddy, master's mate, and Mr. Templeton, boatswain, that I did not, by their great assistance, feel the want of an individual. The enemy had 30 killed, and 41 wounded; and in justice to his gallantry, I must say, he never struck whilst there was a man on his decks.

I am, &c. G. E. B. Bettesworth.

[This Gazette also contains the following dispatches:—a letter from Capt. Selby, of the Cerberus, dated April 2, announces the capture, after a chace of six hours, of La Bonheur, private brig of war, of 15 guns and 40 men, 13 days from Cherbourg, and had made one capture.—Another from Capt. Owen, of L'Immortalité, to Capt. Oliver, who had proceeded in chace of a large ship, which proved to be a Dane from Dartmouth, states the capture of the Spanish privateer brig El Intripide Corune, alias La Maria, out 22 days from Corunna, without making any capture, carrying 14 guns and 66 men.

A dispatch from Adm. Duckworth incloses a letter from Capt. Lamborn, of the Peterell, stating the destruction, on the 23d January, off Cape Cerientes, of a a French felucca, which ran ashore to avoid being taken, and was burnt by the Peterell's boats. She mounted one 4-pounder, and one swivel, and had 24 men, who escaped on shore.

A letter from Capt. Cribble, of the King's Fisher, to Sir S. Hood, announces the Capture of Les Deux Amis, French schooner privateer, pierced for 8 guns, but only two on-board, and 39 men; ten days from Guadaloupe.

A letter from Sir S. Hood to W. Marsden, esq. dated February 6, also announces the capture of 23 French and Spanish vessels of different kinds, and the re-capture of 15 others, the names and destination of which are specified.]

Whitehall, April 15. The following Dispatch was this day received, by an overland conveyance, at the East India House, from the Governor and Council at Bombay:

To the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

Honoured Sirs,

1. In addition to the information communicated in our last overland dispatch, on the subject of the events of the war with Jeswunt Row Holkar, we take this occasion to report, that we have since been advised of an attack made by a division of Holkar's infantry and artillery on the city of Delhi, on the 8th ult. Lieut.-col. Burn, the officer in command of the British troops at that station, reporting that, during the whole of that day, the enemy continued a very heavy cannonade; and that on the 9th they advanced and erected a 4-gun battery, very near to the South-east bastion of the city wall, where their shot had great effect. To check their progress in that quarter, a sortie was determined on; the party employed consisting

sisting of above 350 men, under the command of Lieut. Rose, of which number 50, with a 6-pounder, composed the reserve, under Lieut. Dickson. The whole are stated to have been speedily and well conducted to the enemy's battery, and to have soon got possession of their guns, and spiked them; the party then returning under a heavy discharge of shot and grape. Lieut. Rose, who led the detachment, and the whole of the officers, are reported to have executed that duty to the entire satisfaction of Lieut.-col. Burn, who also mentions, in favourable terms, Capt. Carnegie and Lieut. Woodville, of Capt. Harriott's battalion, and Lieuts. Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d battalion 14th regiment, besides some others, whose names they advert to as having been reported to the Commander in Chief in a former dispatch, which has not reached us.

2. On the 14th the enemy attempted an assault on the town of Delhi, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The details of the assault had not been received up to the date of our latest advices from Calcutta; but in a dispatch from the Commander in Chief to his Excellency the Governor-General, he thus adverts to the spirit and gallantry of the troops at Delhi:—"The meritorious conduct of our troops, on both of the above-mentioned occasions, reflects on their courage and perseverance the highest credit. My letter from Lieut.-col. Auchterlony, the acting president, speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of the troops under his orders. I beg to assure your Excellency, that the arrangements made by that Officer merit my warmest praise and approbation; on which I shall have the honour more fully to report hereafter."

3. Official advices had been received at Fort William, in a letter from the Commander in Chief, dated Sacrie, the 16th of October, stating, that the troops of Jeswunt Row Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the morning of the 15th, from their position near the town of Delhi.

4. Since taking possession of Chandore, Dhoorp, and Galna, the force employed in the Deckan, under the command of Lieut.-col. Wallace, has been advancing towards the river Taptie. According to the latest accounts from that officer, a party of the Peshwa's troops, detached from Galna, had taken possession of the town of Nun le.bar, and of the greater part of that district, without meeting with any opposition. As soon as the Peshwa's officers should be in possession of the tract West of his position on the river Panja, and South of the Taptie, Lieut.-col. Wallace intended to remove to Borenair. Holkar's retainers in Candeish appear now to be reduced to two or three inconsiderable chiefs, with but few followers.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN DUNCAN.
O. NICHOLLS.
Bombay Castle, L. COCKRAN.
Nov. 26, 1804. T LECHMERE.

[This Gazette also contains an account of the capture of two gun-boats, off the Penmarks, by the Growler gun-brig, Lieut. Rose;—of a Dutch schooner, having 1000 stand of arms on-board, cloathing for as many men, and a considerable quantity of warlike stores, by the Scorpion, Capt. Carteret;—and likewise of the L'Alert French lugger privateer, by the boats of the Inflexible, Capt. Bayley.]

Admiralty-office, April 23. A Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell, K. B. on the Halifax station, introduces the following:

Leander, off St. David's Head, Bermuda, March 6.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that I proceeded to sea, and cruized in his Majesty's ship under my command, according to your orders, dated the 13th of last month. On Saturday the 23d February, at 12 o'clock at noon, a sail was seen from the mast-head, bearing South of us; the weather at this time was hazy, with squalls of wind and rain from the Northward. All sail was immediately made in chace; the weather becoming still more hazy, in a few moments we lost sight of the chace; at half-past two it cleared away a little to the Southward, and we again got sight of her. I found we had considerably neared the chace, and that it was a large ship under jury-masts, standing to the South-east. At three o'clock we saw another ship a short distance from the chace, steering the same course, also under jury-masts, in appearance a much larger vessel. As we closed them very fast, we soon clearly saw they were both frigates; on their making us out to be a man of war, they closed to support each other, firing a gun to leeward, and hoisting French ensigns from their main-stays; at 4 o'clock we were within gun-shot of them, they separated, the frigate nearest to us put before the wind, the other steered with it on her larboard qurater. By half-past four we got within musket-shot of the smallest frigate, gave her one of the main-deck guns, when after a few minutes hesitation, she hauled down her colours and hove to. On my hailing this frigate, I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that I was informed by them, she was his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, of 32 guns, lately commanded by Sir Robert Lawrie, bart. She was taken on Sunday the 17th Feb. after having brought to and sustained a most severe and gallant action

for

for the space of three hours and a quarter, by a French frigate nearly double her force, in size, complement of men, and weight of metal. Observing that the part of the crew left on-board her, belonging to his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, had come on-deck, and taken possession of her on the ship striking to us; I hailed, ordered them to make sail, and steer after his Majesty's ship Leander; again made sail in chace, and in about an hour's time got alongside the French frigate; she hauled down her colours, and struck to us without a gun being fired on either side. On hailing the French frigate, you, Sir, may easily judge how happy I must have felt, on hearing I was answered by my friend Sir Robert Lawrie, who told me he was well, and that the ship was La Ville de Milan, 10 days from the island of Martinique, bound to France. La Ville de Milan is a remarkably fine and handsome frigate, about one year old, 1200 tons burthen, mounting 14 long 2-pounders on her quarter-deck, six long 9-pounders on the forecastle, 15 ports on a side on the main-deck; when she sailed from France, had 28 18-pounders mounted on it—now 26; two were landed from her at Martinique.

When the action commenced between La Ville de Milan and his Majesty's ship Cleopatra, she was commanded by Mons. Reynaud, capitaine de vaisseau, had on-board three hundred and sixty men, as her complement, besides a number of officers and soldiers of the French army, going passengers to Europe. The officers of La Ville de Milan agree in saying that, having dispatches on-board for France, with orders not to speak any thing during her passage, every thing in their power was done to avoid being brought to action by the Cleopatra. Mons. Renaud was killed by the last shot fired from the Cleopatra; he was esteemed an experienced and active officer; and had served in the late King of France's service as an auxiliary officer. He sailed in La Ville de Milan from L'Orient the first of last August, as Commodore of six of their largest frigates, with troops embarked on-board them, to be landed on the island of Martinique; after having performed this service, he was ordered, as the French officers express it, to make a sweep through the islands. It is not possible for officers to speak in stronger terms than the French officers do in praise of Sir Robert Lawrie's perseverance in so long a chace, except it is in the praise they bestow on him, his officers, seamen, and marines, for their gallant conduct during so long and severe an action. The French officers, whom I have prisoners on-board this ship, cannot themselves avoid to acknowledge, that had not the Cleopatra unfortunately forged a-head of La Ville de Milan, the latter part of the action, La Ville de Milan must have surrendered to the Cleopatra. It is a very painful part of my duty to be obliged to inform you, Sir, that your eldest son, who was doing duty as an acting lieutenant, is included among the number of badly wounded on-board the Cleopatra.—Sir Robert Lawrie speaks in the highest terms of his conduct, and, indeed, of that of all the officers, seamen, and marines, of his Majesty's ship Cleopatra.—Sir Robert has, at my request, been so kind as to take charge of the Cleopatra till she arrives in port. I have given Mr. Nairne, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Leander, charge of La Ville de Milan, and nothing can exceed the exertions he has made in putting her in a sea-worthy state. The alacrity of the officers, seamen, and marines, of his Majesty's ship under my command during the chace, and their steadiness on going down to attack the two frigates, who had closed, in appearance with a determination to make a formidable resistance, convinced me, Sir, that had they waited to make the resistance they seemed disposed to do, the Leander would not have sullied her good name.

I am, &c. John Talbot, Post-Capt.

[Here a letter from Capt. Talbot introduces the following narrative of the action between the Cleopatra and La Ville de Milan.]

Cleopatra, at Sea, Feb. 25.

Sir, I have to request that you will be pleased to acquaint the Commander in Chief, that, on Saturday the 16th inst. in lat. 28 deg. N. lon. 67 deg. W. at ten A. M. saw a ship in the S. E. standing to the E. N. E. the wind at N. W. made sail towards her; at 11 perceived the chace to be a large frigate, with 15 ports of a side on the main deck; cleared ship for action, and hoisted American colours to induce him to bring to for us; but, instead of which, he made more sail; the weather squally; made and shortened sail occasionally; carried away several studding-sail yards, and the fore-top-mast studding-sail boom shifted over the starboard one, and set the reefed lower studding-sail; a good deal of swell; the chace apparently steering so as to keep the studding-sails drawing full; and that at day-light on the 17th was about four miles a-head; fresh breezes and swell as before. At half-past 10 he took in his studding sails, and hauled more up; when we got within about three quarters of a mile, took in ours also. At half-past 11 he hauled his main-sail up, and kept more to the wind; uopn our steering so close with him upon

his

his quarter, he again set it and stay-sails, trying to gain the wind of us (upon which point of sailing he had the advantage); we made all sail, the chace having some time before hoisted French colours, and we ours. On his seeming to draw a-head from us, at the distance of about half gun-shot, fired our bow-chacers, which he returned occasionally from his stern.—His guns appearing so well directed, and of heavy metal, and to prevent being raked by them, I was obliged to steer so as to keep on his quarter, though prolonging the chace. Latitude, at noon, 29 deg. 24 min. N. long. 64 deg. 20 min. W. At half-past two P. M. having got within about a cable's length from the enemy, he luffed closed to the wind, and gave us two broadsides, which, when at less than a half cable's distance, we returned, and a warm action commenced, both ships trimming sails, steering sometimes close to the wind, and at others about three points free, during which we had considerably the advantage. About five, having shot away his main-topsail-yard, we forged a-head, although the mizen-topsail was squared, and both jib, stay, and haulyards, gone, finding neither fore nor main clue-garnets left to haul the courses up, our running rigging cut to pieces, so as to render it impossible to either shorten or back a sail, and both main and spring stays were shot away, the mainmast only supported by the storm staysail-stay, I was induced to cross his bow, and, by hauling up, to have raked him, in preference to exposing our stern to the fire of 25 pieces of cannon from his broadside; but in the act of which an unfortunate shot struck the wheel, the broken spokes were jammed against the deck, so as to render it immoveable, as well as the rudder, which, at the same time, was choaked in the end by splinters, pistols, &c. placed near it. Our opponent, availing himself of our ungovernable situation, with the wind upon his quarter, gave us the stern, running his head and bowsprit over our quarter-deck, just abaft the main rigging, and, under the cover of a very heavy fire of muskets and musketoons, attempted to board us, but was drove back; we exchanged a few musketry with them; but their great advantage in height, and superiority of numbers, as well as by their musketoons from their tops, cleared our decks, and in at our ports. The only two guns we could bring to bear, being fired from within-board, did them little injury, the shot passing their lower deck. Most of our sails laying a-shiver, or partly a-back, and bore down by so heavy a ship (having been intended for a 74), going almost before the wind, and much sea running, appearing to cut us asunder at every send, I saw no prospects of saving the ship, or the lives of the numerous wounded that were then below. On the suggestions of the first lieutenant, we attempted to hoist the fore-topmast staysail; and I directed the spritsail-topsail to be set also; but, in the execution of which orders, every man was knocked down by their musketry and other small shot as they made their appearance. At a quarter past five they succeeded in boarding, and I was compelled to surrender to the French frigate La Ville de Milan, of 46 guns, French 18-pounders, on the main-deck, and eights on the quarter-deck and forecastle; 350 men besides several officers and passengers; commanded by Mons. Renaud, capitaine de vaisseau, and Mons. Gillet, capitaine de fregate; the former was killed, and the latter badly wounded in the action; and immediately afterwards the Cleopatra became a perfect wreck, not a spar standing but the mizen-mast, the bowsprit and other masts gone by the board, and I fully expected she would have foundered before both ships could get clear of each other. I trust it will be found that every exertion was made to bring a ship of so superior a force into action, and in maintaining of it. La Ville de Milan is nearly double our size and force, being a new ship of about 1200 tons burthen, and having almost twice our number of men on-board, as we only mustered at quarters 199, being 10 short of complement, and that from the strength of the ship's company in able seamen, there were several on the sick list.—More gallantry and bravery could not have been displayed than by both officers and men of so young a ship's company, many being under 20 years of age, and only three marines who had joined that corps more than two weeks before they embarked. I have no hesitation in saying, that had not the above unlucky accident occurred, she must have struck to us, as the next morning her foremast and bowsprit were the only masts standing, much cut in the hull, and I counted 11 shot in the wreck of her main-mast; that our 12-pounders could not do that justice too from it's size, nor the thickness of her sides, that was so well intended.

I am, &c. ROB. LAWRIE.

To Capt. Talbot, of the Leander.

Return of Killed and Wounded on-board the Cleopatra.—Total 20 killed, 2 since dead of wounds, 18 dangerously wounded, and 18 slightly wounded.

[This Gazette likewise contains a letter from Capt. Langford, of his Majesty's sloop Lark, giving an account of the capture of the Spanish schooner Camerara, pierced for 16 guns, off the Bay of Senegal.]

En-

Admiralty-office, April 27. Enclofures from Lord Keith, dated on-board the Monarch, off Ramfgate, April 25.

Leda, off Boulogne, April 24.

Sir, About fix this morning, 26 of the enemy's veffels were difcovered coming round Cape Griznez; I immediately made the fignal for the detached fquadron to get under weigh, which confifted of the veffels named in the margin *, and have great pleafure in acquainting you, that after engaging them about two hours, we fucceeded in cutting off feven fchuyts. There was only one flightly wounded on board the Archer, and both officers and men performed this fervice to my fatisfaction.

I am, &c. Rob. Honyman.

Gazette Extraordinary, April 27.

India-Board, Whitehall, April 27.

The following accounts have this day been received from India:

Letter from Major of Brigade, J. Menzies, to Capt. Armftrong, Military Secretary to the Governor-General, dated Camp, 3 miles S. W. of Deeg, Nov. 13.

Sir, I am directed by Maj.-gen. Frazer, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Governor General, that the army under his command arrived within three cofs of the fort of Deeg yefterday, and found the enemy ftrongly encamped, with their left extending to Deeg, and a large Jeel of water extending to their right, and covering the whole of their front. From the late hour at which the army encamped, and not having correct information of the enemy's pofition, the General thought it advifable to delay the attack until morning. Having made his arrangements for the fecurity of his camp, he marched with the 1ft brigade of Infantry, under the Hon. Lieut.-col. Monfon; the 2d under Lieut.-col. G. S. Browne; and the two regiments of Native Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. T. Browne; and part of the Park, under Lieut.-col. Horsford, at 3 o'clock this morning. We made a circuit to our left round the Jeel, to enable us to come on their right flank: a little after day-break, we formed in two lines, attacked, and carried a large village which was on their right flank. The Major-General immediately purfued his fuccefs, and marched down on their lines, and took poffeffion of their guns and howitzers, which are now bringing into camp. I regret to fay, that Gen. Frazer has been feverely wounded while at the head of the troops, leading them into action, and in confequence was obliged to be carried off the field. The Hon. Col. Monfon then affumed the command, and atchieved what Gen. Frazer fo happily commenced. We drove the whole of the enemy under the fort of Deeg, when the people in the fort opened a very heavy fire upon us. The number of guns is not yet afcertained, nor that of the killed and wounded, but our lofs has been fevere. Regular returns of the number of guns, and the killed and wounded, will be fent by the Hon. Col. Monfon to-morrow, who will likewife give a detailed account of the action. Maj.-gen. Frazer feels it impoffible to exprefs his high fenfe of obligation to the whole of the troops under his command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to his Majefty's 76th regiment, who have, on this occafion, as on every former one, done honour to themfelves and their country.

(Signed) J. Menzies, Major of Brigade.

Letter from Brig.-gen. Monfon to Marquis Wellefley, dated Camp, near Deeg, Nov. 14.

My Lord, However proud and happy I may feel in communicating to your Excellency fome particulars refpecting the brilliant and decided victory, which, through the favour of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the Infantry and guns of Jufwunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his Chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada, at the fame time I cannot fufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in confequence of Maj.-gen. Frazer having received a fevere wound, which obliged him to quit the field. I attribute our decided and glorious victory over the enemy, entirely to the arrangements made for the attack by Maj.-gen. Frazer, and to the confidence and enthufiafm with which he infpired the whole army, heading his Majefty's 76th regiment with the moft undaunted gallantry. Your Excellency has already heard from Maj.-gen. Frazer, the particulars refpecting the commencement of the action. After we had carried the village, we defcended the hill, and charged the enemy's advanced party under a moft tremendous difcharge of round, grape, and chain, from their guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to fresh batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two miles, they flying before us in every direction, numbers of them perifhing in the fwamp which encompaffes that angle of the fort of Deeg, and even in the ditch of the fort itfelf, being purfued by us up to the walls. After having carried the different ranges of guns, which extended from the village on their right flank to the S. E. angle of the fort, we returned to attack a large body of the enemy, drawn up to the Eaftward of the lower end

* Leda, Fury, Harpy, Raillieur, Bruizer, Gallant, Archer, Locuft, Tickler, Watchful, Monkey, Firm.

end of the lake, and who kept annoying us with a most destructive fire, from 18 and 12 pounders, which, until now, we had no opportunity of dispersing. These, however, were kept up in check by Maj. Hammond, with the 1st battalion 2d regiment, and three 6-pounders, who maintained his position with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. I ordered some more 6-pounders to be brought up, and, under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the enemy's left flank, who, as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the lake, where numbers perished, among whom were, Mahummud Shah Khan, and Adill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-goles. After this the enemy quitted the field, flying in all directions. Lieut.-col. Browne, with the 2d regiment, and 3d regiment of Native Cavalry, and Gallopers, continued to watch the motions of a considerable body of horse during the action, and afterwards moved down to the field of engagement, to protect the removal of the captured guns, and our wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieut.-col. Ball at the same time moved down with the 3d brigade to support the cavalry. I find it impossible to express my gratitude and obligation for the support I received from every officer and soldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks to Lieut.-col. Horsford, commanding the artillery, and to Lieut.-col. Browne, commanding the 2d brigade of infantry, they are particularly due. From Brig.-maj. Menzies, Capts. Fraser and M'Night, the officers of Maj.-gen. Frazer's staff, I received the most active assistance, for which I feel myself highly indebted. My sincere thanks are also due to my Brigade Major Capt. Carr, and to Ensign Bowyer, of the 12th regiment Native Infantry, who acted as my aide-de-camp on this occasion. I should not be doing justice to my feelings were I not to mention, in the most pointed manner, the undaunted bravery and steadiness of his Majesty's 76th regiment, which was never more conspicuously displayed than on this day. I have equal satisfaction in mentioning the conduct of the 1st European regiment under the command of Lieut.-col. Burnet, who shewed themselves in every way worthy of the name of British troops. From the most accurate accounts I can obtain, the enemy's force consisted of 24 battalions, a considerable body of horse, and 160 pieces of cannon, the greater part of which is already brought to camp. The enemy's loss, as far as I can ascertain, has been very great, and it is supposed near 2000 have been killed and drowned in their efforts to escape. At the same time, glorious as has been the result of this day, I have to lament the death of many a gallant soldier. The remains of the enemy's army, which took shelter in the fort of Deeg, are in the greatest consternation, and are deserting in vast numbers. I have the honour to inclose a general return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the corps engaged, and a return of ordnance, &c. captured and brought into camp; more guns are hourly discovered. I have the satisfaction to add, that among the captured guns are 11 6-pounders, and two 12-pounders lost by the detachment under my command. W. MONSON, Brigad.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Europeans.—1 General Officer, 3 Captains, 17 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 Serjeants, 22 Corporals, 1 Gunner, 3 Drummers, 218 Privates, 2 Staff-officers' horses, and 57 Bullocks.

Natives.—Five Soubidars, 6 Jemidars, 22 Havildars, 11 Naicks, 1 Drummer, 265 Privates, 1 Serang, 1 Tindal, 20 Lascars, 4 Bheesties, 6 Bildars, and 31 Bullock-drivers.

Officers Killed.—His Majesty's 76th Regiment, Capt. Henry Narford. 1st bat. 2d Reg. N. I. Lieut. John Forbes. 1st bat. 4th Reg. N. I. Lieut. C. C. Faithful; Lieut. —— Burgess. 2d bat. 1st Reg. N. I. Assist. Surg. J. Lyons.

Officers Wounded.—Maj.-gen. Frazer, severely. His Majesty's 88th Reg. Capt. Chisholm, doing duty with his Majesty's 76th Reg. His Majesty's 78th Reg. Lieut. Mansel, doing duty with recovered Europeans. His Majesty's 76th Reg. Ensign W. Bampton. 1st batt. 4th N. I. Capt. Lieut. Nicholl, doing duty. European Regiment, Lieuts. A. Maxton, severely; T. Chatfield, ditto; T. Bryant, ditto; T. Brown, ditto; and T. Merryman, slightly. 1st batt. 2d. Reg. N. I. James Murray, slightly. 1st batt. 14th Reg. N. I. —— Hunter, doing duty. 1st batt. 15th Reg. N. I. James Turner, H. Sibley, C. Schnel, —— Penny, slightly. 2d batt. 15th Reg. N. I. —— Hales, since dead; —— Boyd.—Grand Total: of Europeans, 64 killed, 195 wounded, 12 missing.—Of Natives, 84 killed, 274 wounded, 15 missing. Missing supposed to be killed.—The total of ordnance captured is 88 pieces.

(Signed) J. MENZIES, Maj. of Brig.

[Since the receipt of the above letters, a dispatch had been received from Maj.-gen. Dowdeswell, dated Cawnpoor, Nov. 17, 1804, by which it appears that Gen. Frazer's leg had been amputated near the ankle, and that this gallant and distinguished officer was doing well.]

Letter from Lieutenant-general Lake to Marquis Wellesley.

Head-quarters, Futtyghur, Nov. 18, 1804.

My Lord, My report * of yesterday conveyed

* This dispatch alluded to, owing to some accident, has not been received.

veyed to your Lordship an account of my attack on the enemy's cavalry. I now think it my duty to point out the very meritorious conduct of the troops engaged on this occasion. Since I left Delhi, on the 31st ult. the troops have daily marched a distance of 23 or 21 miles. During the day and night previous to the action, they marched 58 miles, and from the distance to which they pursued the enemy, the space passed over before they had taken up their ground must have exceeded 70 miles. The patience, perseverance, and discipline, which they displayed under such uncommon fatigue, and the activity, zeal, and resolution, with which they at last attacked the enemy, are circumstances which entitle them to my highest praise and approbation. I feel myself particularly indebted on this occasion to Col. Macan, the commander of cavalry. The merits of this officer are so fully known to your Lordship, that I feel it unnecessary to say more than that he manifested the same judgment, spirit, and zeal, which have so often distinguished him. Lieut.-col. Vandeleur, who commanded the 1st brigade of cavalry, brought his corps into action with the utmost rapidity, and displayed the greatest judgment and gallantry in his repeated and vigorous charges of the enemy.—His Majesty's 8th regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Capt. Abercrombie, and the 1st and 6th regiments of Native Cavalry, the former commanded by Capt. Welsh, and the latter by Capt. Swinton, charged through different bodies of the enemy's horse, with the greatest resolution and effect. A small party of the 8th Dragoons totally destroyed a considerable party of Ally-gole Infantry, which formed part of the enemy's force. Lieut.-col. Need, who commanded the second brigade, is likewise entitled to my highest praise and approbation. His Majesty's 27th and 29th regiments of Light Dragoons the former commanded by Capt. Philpot, and the latter by Major Wade, and the 4th regiment of Native Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Elliot, attacked, with the utmost energy and effect, the different bodies of the enemy to which they were opposed. Lieut.-col. Toone commanded the advanced guard, and deserves my gratitude and approbation for the spirit and activity which he displayed in that situation. I have great satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship the very meritorious conduct of Capt. Browne, and the corps of Horse Artillery under his command, who, by the rapidity of their movements, were enabled to do great execution. Capt. Browne's great attention to the management of his corps, and his zeal and activity when called into action, have, on every occasion, merited my best acknowledgements. I cannot conclude this dispatch without expressing to your Lordship the satisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of the infantry, commanded by Lieut.-col. Don. Though not present in the affair of yesterday, the zeal and patience with which they have supported the fatigues of so arduous a march, deserve my warmest thanks. Their eagerness in the pursuit would, there is no doubt, have been equalled by their gallantry in the attack of the enemy, had they come up with them. I have not yet ascertained completely where the enemy have fled to, but all accounts lead me to believe, that they are scattered over the country, and no where collected in any considerable numbers. G. Lake.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

1 Havildar, 19 rank and file, 1 Bildar, 5 Lascars, 2 Syces, 75 horses.

PETITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

The humble Petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whose names are thereunto subscribed, in behalf of themselves and others his Majesty's subjects, professing the Roman Catholic Religion,

Sheweth,—that your Petitioners are stedfastly attached to the person, family, and government of their most gracious Sovereign; that they are impressed with sentiments of affectionate gratitude for the benignant laws which have been enacted for meliorating their condition during his paternal reign; and that they contemplate with rational and decided predilection, the admirable principles of the British Constitution. Your Petitioners most humbly state, that they have, solemnly and publicly, taken the oaths by law prescribed to his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, as tests of political and moral principles; and they confidently appeal to the sufferings which they have long endured, and the sacrifices which they still make, rather than violate their consciences (by taking oaths of a religious or spiritual import contrary to their belief) as decisive proofs of their profound and scrupulous reverence for the sacred obligation of an oath. Your Petitioners beg leave to represent—that by these awful tests they bind themselves, in the presence of the all-seeing Deity, whom all classes of Christians adore, "to be faithful and bear true allegiance to their most gracious Sovereign Lord King George the Third, and

and him to defend to the utmost of their power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever that shall be made against his person, crown, or dignity; to do their utmost endeavours to disclose and make known to his Majesty and his heirs, all treasons and traitorous conspiracies which may be formed against him or them; and faithfully to maintain, to support and defend, to the utmost of their power, the succession to the Crown in his Majesty's family against any person or persons whatsoever;" that, by those oaths, they renounce and abjure obedience and allegiance unto any other person claiming or pretending a right to the Crown of this realm; that they reject and detest, as unchristian and impious to believe, that it is lawful in any way to injure any person or persons whatsoever under pretence of their being Heretics; and also that unchristian and impious principle, that no faith is to be kept with Heretics: that it is no article of their faith, and that they renounce, reject, and abjure the opinion, that princes excommunicated by the Pope and Council, or by any authority whatsoever, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or by any person whatsoever; that they do not believe that the Pope of Rome, or any other foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any temporal or civil jurisdiction, power, superiority, or pre-eminence within this realm; that they firmly believe, that no act, in itself unjust, immoral, or wicked, can ever be justified or excused, by or under pretence or colour that it was done for the good of the Church, or in obedience to any ecclesiastical power whatsoever; and that it is not an article of the Catholic Faith, neither are they thereby required to believe or profess, that the Pope is infallible, or that they are bound to any order, in its own nature immoral, though the Pope or any ecclesiastical power should issue or direct any such order; but that, on the contrary, they hold that it would be sinful in them to pay any respect or obedience thereto; that they do not believe that any sin whatsoever, committed by them, can be forgiven at the mere will of any Pope, or of any priest, or of any person or persons whatsoever, but that any person who receives absolution for the same, without a sincere sorrow for them, and a firm and sincere resolution to avoid future guilt, and to atone to God, so far from obtaining thereby any remission of his sins, incurs the additional guilt of violating a sacrament; and, by the same solemn obligation, they are bound and firmly pledged to defend, to the utmost of their power, the settlement and arrangement of property in their country, as established by the laws now in being; that they have disclaimed, disavowed, and solemnly abjured, any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment for the purpose of substituting a Catholic Establishment in its stead; and that they have also solemnly sworn, that they will not exercise any privilege, to which they are or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion or Protestant Government of Ireland.—Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to shew, that however painful it is to their feelings, that it should still be thought necessary to exact such tests from them (and from them alone of all his Majesty's subjects) they can with perfect truth affirm, that the political and moral principles, which are thereby asserted, are not only conformable to their opinions and habits, but are expressly inculcated by the religion which they profess; and your Petitioners most humbly trust, that the religious doctrines, which permit such tests to be taken, will be pronounced by this Honourable House to be entitled to a toleration, not merely partial but complete, under the happy Constitution and Government of this realm; and that his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, holding those principles, will be considered as subjects upon whose fidelity the State may repose the firmest reliance.—Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that 26 years have now elapsed since their most gracious Sovereign, and the Honourable Houses of Parliament in Ireland, by their public and deliberate act, declared, that, from the uniform peaceable behaviour of the Roman Catholics of Ireland for a long series of years, it appeared reasonable and expedient to relax the disabilities and incapacities under which they laboured; and that it must tend not only to the cultivation and improvement of this kingdom, but to the prosperity and strength of all his Majesty's dominions, that his Majesty's subjects of all denominations should enjoy the blessings of a free Constitution, and should be bound to each other by mutual interest and mutual affection; a declaration founded upon unerring principles of justice and sound policy, which still remains to be carried into full effect (although your Petitioners are impressed with a belief that the apprhensions which retard its beneficial operation previous to the Union cannot exist in the Parliament of the United Kingdom.)—For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that, by virtue of divers Statutes now in force, his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, who form so great a proportion of the population of Ireland, and contribute so largely to the resources of the State, do yet labour under many incapacities, restraints, and privations, which

which affect them with peculiar severity in almost every station of life; that, more especially they are denied the capacity of sitting or voting in either of the Honourable Houses of Parliament; the manifold evils consequent upon which incapacity they trust it is unnecessary to unfold or enumerate to this Honourable House.—They are disabled from holding or exercising (unless by a special dispensation) any corporate office whatsoever in the cities and towns in which they reside; they are incapacitated and disqualified from holding or exercising the offices of sheriffs and sub-sheriffs, and various offices of trust, honour, and emolument in the State, in his Majesty's military and naval service, and in the administration of laws, in this their native land.—Your Petitioners, declining to enter into the painful detail of the many incapacities and inconveniences avowedly inflicted by those statutes upon his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, beg leave, however, most earnestly to solicit the attention of this Honourable House, to the humiliating and ignominious system of exclusion, reproach, and suspicion, which those statutes generate and keep alive.—For your Petitioners most humbly shew, that in consequence of the hostile spirit thereby sanctioned, their hopes of enjoying the privileges, which, through the benignity of their most gracious Sovereign, they have been capacitated to enjoy, are nearly altogether frustrated, insomuch that they are, in effect, shut out from almost all the honours, dignities, and offices of trust and emolument in the State, from rank and distinction in his Majesty's Army and Navy, and even from the lowest situations and franchises in the several cities and corporate towns throughout his Majesty's dominions.—And your Petitioners severely feel, that this unqualified interdiction of those of their communion from all municipal stations, from the franchises of all guilds and corporations, and from the patronage and benefits annexed to those situations, is not an evil terminating in itself; for they beg leave to state, that, by giving an advantage over those of their communion to others by whom such situations are exclusively possessed, it establishes a species of qualified monopoly, universally operating in their disfavour, contrary to the spirit, and highly detrimental to the freedom, of trade.—Your Petitioners likewise severely feel, that his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, in consequence of their exclusions from the offices of sheriffs and sub-sheriffs, and of the hostile spirit of those Statutes, do not fully enjoy certain other inestimable privileges of the British Constitution, which the Law has most jealously maintained and secured to their fellow subjects.—Your Petitioners most humbly beg leave to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the distinction which has conceded the elective, and denies the representative franchise to one and the same class of his Majesty's subjects; which detaches from property its proportion of political power under a Constitution, whose vital principle is the union of the one with the other; which closes every avenue of legalized ambition against those who must be presumed to have great credit and influence among the mass of the population of the country; which refuses to Peers of the realm all share in the legislative representation, either actual or virtual, and renders the liberal profession of the Law to Roman Catholics a mere object of pecuniary traffick, despoiled of its hopes and its honours. Your Petitioners further most humbly shew, that the exclusion of so numerous and efficient a portion of his Majesty's subjects as the Roman Catholics of this realm, from civil honours and offices, and from advancement in his Majesty's Army and Navy, actually impairs, in a very material degree, the most valuable resources of the British Empire, by impeding his Majesty's general service, stifling the most honourable and powerful incentives to civil and military merit, and unnecessarily restricting the exercise of that bright prerogative of the Crown, which encourages good subjects to promote the public welfare, and excites them to meritorious actions, by a well-regulated distribution of public honours and rewards.—Your Petitioners beg leave most humbly to submit, that those manifold incapacities, restraints, and privations, are absolutely repugnant to the liberal and comprehensive principles recognized by their most gracious Sovereign and the Parliament of Ireland; that they are impolitic restraints upon his Majesty's prerogative; that they are hurtful aud vexatious to the feelings of a loyal and generous people; and that the total abolition of them will be found not only compatible with, but highly conducive to, the perfect security of every establishment, religious or political, now existing in this realm. For your Petitioners most explicitly declare, that they do not seek or wish, in the remotest degree, to injure or encroach upon "the rights, privileges, immunities, possessions, or revenues, appertaining to the bishops and clergy of the Protestant Religion as by law established, or to the churches committed to their charge, or to any of them;" the sole object of your petitioners being an equal participation, upon equal terms with their fellow subjects, of the full benefits of the British Laws and Constitution.—Your Petitioners beg

beg leave most humbly to observe, that, although they might well and justly insist upon the firm and unabated loyalty of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects to their most gracious Sovereign, their profound respect for the Legislature, and their dutiful submission to the Laws; yet they most especially rest their humble claims and expectations of relief upon the clear and manifest conduciveness of the measure which they solicit, to the general and permanent tranquillity, strength, and happiness, of the British Empire. And your Petitioners, entertaining no doubt of its final accomplishment, from its evident justice and utility, do most solemnly assure this Honourable House, that their earnest solicitude for it, at this peculiar crisis, arises principally from their anxious desire to extinguish all motives to disunion, and all means of exciting discontent.—For your Petitioners humbly state it as their decided opinion, that the enemies of the British Empire, who meditate the subjugation of Ireland, have no hopes of success, save in the disunion of its inhabitants; and therefore it is, that your Petitioners are deeply anxious, at this moment, that a measure should be accomplished, which will annihilate the principle of religious animosity, and animate all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects in an enthusiastic defence of the best Constitution that has ever yet been established.—Your Petitioners therefore most humbly presume to express their earnest but respectful hope, that this Honourable House will, in its wisdom and liberality, deem the several Statutes now in force against them, no longer necessary to be retained, and that his Majesty's lawful and dutiful subjects, professing the Roman Catholic religion, may be effectually relieved from the operation of those Statutes, and that so they may be restored to the full enjoyment of the benefits of the British Constitution, equally and in common with their fellow subjects throughout the British Empire.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Shrewsbury, Waterford, and Wexford; Fingall, Kinmare, Gormanstown, Southwell, Trimlestown, Robert Plunkett, Thomas Barnwall, Thomas French, bart. Edward Bellew, bart. Francis Goold, bt. and 79 other gentlemen.

CEREMONY OF THE INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, *at* WINDSOR CASTLE, *on St.* GEORGE'S DAY; *concluded from p.* 376.

THE SOVEREIGN coming under his State, Garter King of Arms called over the Knights; and a procession was made from the Royal apartment, through the Presence and Guard-chambers; the end of St. George's hall; the late private chapel; the passage leading to the great stairs; descending which, through the hall to the Great court; and, from thence, to the South door of St. George's chapel, in the following order:

Two Fife Majors.

Four Drum-majors of the Household.

—— Lamb, esq. Drum-major of England, uncovered.

Fourteen Trumpets.

Two Tombrones.

Two Sidedrums.

All in their state dresses; the trumpets playing the Jubilee and Installation marches, alternately relieved by the drums and fifes.

Six Naval Officers of Travers College, in their uniform.

Eighteen Poor Knights of Windsor.

Ten Prebendaries.

Nine Pursuivants.

The Six Knights Elect, without their mantles and caps; viz. Dukes of Rutland and Beaufort; Marquis of Abercorn; Earls Chesterfield, Pembroke, and Winchelsea.

Fifteen of the old Knights, in the following order; viz. Earl Camden, Earl Spencer, Earl of Westmoreland, Marquis of Salisbury, Earl of Chatham, Duke of Devonshire, Prince William of Gloucester, Duke of Gloucester, Duke of Cambridge, Duke of Sussex, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Kent, Duke of Clarence, Duke of York, and the Prince of Wales.

Norroy King of Arms.

Clarenceux King of Arms.

Two Serjeants at Arms a little in advance of the Sword of State. { The Register having Garter King of Arms on his right; and Deputy Black Rod on his left hand; bearing the Rods of their respective Offices. The Chancellor, with the Purse, having on his right hand the Prelate. } Two Serjeants at Arms a little in advance of the Sword of State.

Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. { The Duke of Montrose, carrying the Sword of State. Lord Chamberlain. The SOVEREIGN, in the full habit of the Order; His train borne by the eldest sons of two Dukes; viz. the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the Duke of Bedford; and the Marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the Duke of Beaufort; the former 17 years of age, and the latter 13; and by the Hon. Mr. Villiers. } Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

The

The Officers of State; viz.
The Earl of Harrington, Gold Stick.
Marquis of Hertford, Master of the Horse.
Earl Macclesfield, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards.
Lords St. Helen's, Lord in Waiting.
Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.
Ten of his Majesty's pages, in a new uniform.

Moving to the Chapel, the procession entered at the South door; passed down the South aile; and up the North aile to the Chapter-house; the Poor Knights dividing on either side, at some distance from the Chapter-house; then the Prebendaries, next above; and the Officers of Arms nearest to the Chapter-house; none entering with the Sovereign into the Chapter-house but the Knights Companions and the sworn Officers of the Order. The Knights Elect retired to their chairs in the aile behind the Altar. The Sovereign's train was carried into the Chapter-house by Garter, and borne out of the Chapter-house by Deputy Black Rod, and then again carried by the train-bearers. Deputy Black Rod, and the Register, not having been sworn, remained in the aile, opposite to the Knights Elect. The Sovereign and the Knights Companions being seated, the latter according to their seniority, and their stalls in the Chapel; Garter acquainted his Majesty, that Robert Quarme, esq. Deputy Black Rod, waited at the door, and humbly prayed admittance to take the oath of office; and he being thereupon introduced by Garter, kneeled near the Sovereign, on the left hand; when Garter, holding the Gospels, administered the oath. Deputy Black Rod, having kissed the Sovereign's hand, retired to his place at the bottom of the table. Then the Chancellor acquainted his Majesty, that the Dean of Windsor, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge, attended at the door, and prayed admittance to take the oath, as Register of the Order. He was thereupon introduced by Garter and Deputy Black Rod; the latter carrying the Ensigns of the Register's office: the Chancellor administered the oath; and the Register being invested, and having kissed the Sovereign's hand, withdrew to his place at the bottom of the table. Then, by the Sovereign's command, the Chancellor, standing on the left hand of his Majesty, read the new Statute. Which done, the Register returned to his place. Garter then, by the Sovereign's command, introduced the Duke of Rutland between two Knights, the Dukes of York and Clarence, who was received at the door by the two junior Knights, and conducted to the table, where the surcoat, girdle, and sword had been placed; and Garter presenting the surcoat to the two senior Knights, they invested his Grace therewith, the Register reading the admonition. Then Garter presented the girdle in like manner, and afterwards the sword, which they put on his Grace, who then took his place near the table. Garter then introduced the Hon. Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke, Knight Elect of the Order, who stood at his Excellency's place near the table, between the Dukes of Cumberland and Kent. Garter then introduced the Duke of Beaufort, between the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge; the Marquis of Abercorn, between the Duke of Gloucester and Prince William of Gloucester; the Earl of Pembroke, between the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Chatham; the Earl of Winchelsea, between the Marquis of Salisbury and the Earl of Westmoreland; the Earl of Chesterfield, between Earls Spencer and Camden; who were severally invested with the surcoat, girdle, and sword, with the like ceremony as in the case of the Duke of Rutland and the Proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke. The Knights Elect and the Proxy continued in the Chapter-house while the procession to the Chapel was made down to the bottom of the North aile, and up the Nave, into the Choir in the following order:

First, the Poor Knights; who, coming into the Choir, made their reverences, first to the Altar, than to the Sovereign's stall, and placed themselves, on each side, near the Altar.

The Prebendaries made their reverences in like manner, and went to their places under the stall.

The Officers of Arms, making their reverences, stood next the Poor Knights.

Then the Knights Companions, each in the order which he had walked, made their reverences, and retired unto their banners; where they remained standing.

The Register, Garter, and Deputy Black Rod, making their reverences together, stood before their form.

The Prelate and Chancellor did the same.

The Sword of State, with the Lord Chamberlain on his left hand (the Sovereign being seated), stood on the steps before, or under, the Sovereign's stall.

The Sovereign made one reverence to the Altar; and, being seated in his stall, repeated the same; the Train-bearers standing upon the steps leading to the Sovereign's stall.

All the other Knights continued standing under their banners.

The Prelate was conducted to the Altar by the Verger of Saint George's Chapel; and two Prebendaries by the same Verger.

Then

Then Garter, with the usual reverences, took up the banner of the late Duke of Saxe Gotha; and, holding it up, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined, and, making their reverences, repaired to the two senior Knights; who thereupon joined, making their reverences together, and received the banner from Garter, which they carried, the point foremost, a little declining; and, being preceded by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, advanced to the first step of the Altar, where they repeated their reverences, and, coming to the rails, made one reverence to the Altar; then, kneeling, they delivered the banner to the Prelate; who, assisted by the Prebendaries, placed it upright at the South end of the Altar. The two Knights then returned with like reverences, and stood under their banners. The Sword was then delivered by Garter to the two next senior Knights; who, attended by the said Provincial Kings of Arms, offered the same (the hilt upwards) with like ceremonies. The Helm and Crest were offered by the two next senior Knights, with the same ceremony, attended by the said Provincial Kings of Arms. The atchievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, of the late Duke of Beaufort, and the late Duke of Roxburgh, were offered with the same ceremonies, by the six senior Knights not of the Royal blood, attended each time by two Heralds in rotation. Then Garter, bowing to each Knight (the senior first), summoned him to ascend into his stall; when he made his reverences; and the same were repeated when in the stalls. All the Knights being in their stalls, Garter summoned the two senior Knights under their banners, in order to instal the Duke of Rutland: and a procession was made to the Chapter-house, all making the usual reverences on going out of the Choir, in the following order:

Poor Knights.

Officers of Arms.

Deputy Black Rod. The Register. Garter.

The two Knigths went into the Chapter-house; whence they returned to the Choir in the following order:

Poor Knights.

Officers of Arms.

Deputy Black Rod.

Garter, carrying on a cushion, the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, and Book of Statutes.

The Register, carrying in his hand, the New Testament, and the Forms of the Oath and Admonitions.

The two Knights, having the Duke of Rutland between them; his Grace was habited in his surcoat, and girt with his sword, and carried his cap and feather in his hand. The procession, passing to the West end of the Choir only, entered the Choir, all making the usual reverences: Garter, with the Register and Deputy Black Rod, went under the stall appointed for his Grace; Garter placing the cushion upon the desk of the lower stall. The two Knights, with the Duke, entered into the lower stall, where the Register administered the oath, Deputy Black Rod holding the Gospels. The two Knights then conducted his Grace into the upper stall; the Register and Garter entering into the lower stall; and Deputy Black Rod remaining in the area. Garter then presented the Mantle to the Knights, who invested his Grace therewith, the Register reading the admonition. Next Garter presented the Hood, which was put on over his Grace's right shoulder, the ends of the tippets being brought in front, and passed under the girdle. Then Garter presented the Great Collar and George, with which the Knights invested the Duke, whilst the Register read the admonition. Garter then presented the Statute book, which the Knights delivered to his Grace; and then, placing the cap and feather on his head, they seated him in his stall; and his Grace, rising up, made his double reverence, first to the Altar, then to the Sovereign. The Knights, after embracing and congratulating him, descended him into the middle of the choir; and, making their reverences, went up into their stalls; and, repeating the same, sat down; the Officers returning to their places. Then Garter summoned the two Knights next in seniority, in order to instal Capt. Yorke, Proxy for the Earl of Hardwicke; who was thereupon conducted with the same ceremony, into the stall under that appointed for his Principal, where the Register administered to him the oath. He was then conducted into the upper stall; and the Mantle being presented by Garter, the Knights put the same over his left arm, so that the Cross, embroidered within the Garter, might be seen. They then seated the said Proxy in the stall, with the ceremony as before-mentioned; and returned to their stalls; the Proxy, immediately rising, made his reverences, and remained standing during the rest of the ceremony, with the Mantle on his arm. The Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Pembroke, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Earl of Chesterfield, were severally introduced and installed, in the same manner as the Duke of Rutland. The Knights thus installed, Divine Service began. At the words of the Offertory, "*Let your Light so shine,*" &c.—the organ playing—the Officers of the Wardrobe spread a carpet on the steps of the Altar; and Deputy Black Rod, making his obeisances, went up to the rails

rails of the Altar, on the right side; where he received, from the Yeoman of the Wardrobe, a rich carpet and cushion, which, with the assistance of the Yeomen, he laid down for the Sovereign to kneel upon. In the mean time, Garter summoned the Knights from their stalls, beginning with the junior; each Knight making his reverence in his stall, and repeating the same, with his companion, in the Choir, retired under his banner. All the Knights standing thus under their banners, and the Prelate at the Altar to receive the offerings, the Sovereign, making his reverence to the Altar, descended from his stall; and then, making another reverence in the middle of the Choir, proceeded to the offering in the following order:

Garter. The Register.
The Chancellor.
The Lord Chamberlain. Sword of State.
The Sovereign; his Majesty's train borne as before.

The Senior Knight, being the Knight appointed to deliver the offering to the Sovereign, made his reverence as the procession passed; and thereupon placed himself a little behind his Majesty, on the right side. The Sovereign, coming to the rails of the Altar, made a reverence; when Deputy Black Rod, on his knee, delivered the offering to the Knight, who delivered it to the Sovereign; and his Majesty, taking off his cap and feathers, put the offering into the bason, held by the Prelate, assisted by the Prebendaries. The Sovereign, rising, made his reverence to the Altar; and, retiring, another in the middle of the Choir; all the attendants turning as his Majesty did, and making their reverences at the same time; and, being in his stall, another. The Knight who delivered the offering retired under his banner, when the procession came opposite the same. During the Sovereign's return, the Officers of the Wardrobe removed the carpet and cushion whereon his Majesty had kneeled; leaving the first carpet, and placing two cushions for the Knights; and Deputy Black Rod, with the usual reverences, returned to his place. All the Knights standing under their banners, the Provincial Kings of Arms joined with usual reverences, and went to the Prince of Wales; who, in the middle of the Choir, made his double reverence, first to the Altar, then to the Sovereign, and was conducted to the Altar; where, taking off his cap, and making another reverence, he kneeled, and offered gold and silver in the bason; and, returning in the same order, went into his stall, where, making his reverence, he sat down. Then two Officers of Arms attended the next Knight or Knights in seniority being companions; who offered in like manner, and so on till all the Knights and the Proxy offered, and ascended into their stalls. Divine Service ended, the Prelate was conducted to his seat by the Verger of St. George's chapel. Garter then summoned the Knights under their banners, juniors first, which done, the poor Knights joined, made their reverences, and went out of the Choir; as did the Prebendaries, the Officers of Arms, the Knights, and the Officers of the Order. The Lord Chamberlain and the Sword of State preceded the Sovereign as before. The procession moved to the great West Door of the chapel, up the South aile, and out at the South door, to the upper Castle; but the Proxy went in procession no farther than the South door; where the mantle of his Principal was delivered to the Sexton. The poor Knights and Prebendaries filed off on either side in the Guard-chamber; the Officers of Arms, and the four Serjeants at Arms, in the Presence-chamber; the Knights Companions divided on either side in the Royal Apartment. The Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order before him, went under the State, where he saluted the Knights by pulling off his cap; and then retired till dinner time. It was past five o'clock before the ceremony had finished, when the procession returned in the same order as it entered the Chapel, with the band playing the march in Hercules.

DINNER.

The Dinner was laid out in St. George's hall. When the first service was placed on the tables of the Sovereign and Knights, the Knights and Officers being in their Order in the Presence-chamber as before, and his Majesty under the State; a procession was made to the hall, in the following order, about half past five o'clock:

The Officers of Arms.
The Knights, in their order, according to their stalls.
The Officers of the Order.
Lord Chamberlain. The Sword of State
The SOVEREIGN.

The Officers of Arms divided at the lower end of the Hall; the Knights above them in a line, according to their seniority (the senior nearest to the State), who took off their caps and feathers as the Sovereign passed. The Officers of the Order proceeded before the Sovereign to the *Haut-pas*, and then retired behind the Knights. The Sovereign being under his State, saluted the Knights; and the Princes of the Blood Royal ascended the *Haut-pas*, and stood at the ends of the table. Grace being said by the Prelate, the Sovereign

sat down. Then the Knights put on their caps, and were conducted by the Officers of Arms to the table, the seniors first, passing up from the lower end, and taking their places according to their seniority. The proxy of the Earl of Hardwicke took his place below the junior Knight. Towards the latter end of the first course, a large gilt cup being brought to the Sovereign by the Cup-bearer, his Majesty drank to the Knights; who being, at his Majesty's command, informed of the same by Garter, stood up uncovered, pledged the Sovereign, then sat down, and put on their caps. The second course was then brought as follows: Four Serjeants at Arms, with their maces, two and two; Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household, together, with their white staves; the Sewer; Gentlemen Pensioners bearing the dishes; two Clerks of the Green Cloth; the Clerk Comptroller; a Clerk of the Kitchen. Immediately after, Garter, attended by all the Officers of Arms, advanced from the lower end of the hall, with the usual reverences, to the *Haut-pas*; and he ascending the lowest step, and crying "*Largesse*" thrice, proclaimed the Sovereign's style in Latin, French, and English. The Officers of Arms then retired, with the usual reverences. Garter, and the Officer of Arms, then cried "*Largesse*" thrice. Then Garter bowed to the Duke of Rutland, who standing up uncovered, Garter, with one "*Largesse*," proclaimed his Grace's style in English. Garter, and the Officers of Arms, then cried "*Largesse*" once. In like manner, Garter proclaimed the styles of the Earl of Hardwicke; the Duke of Beaufort; the Marquis of Abercorn; the Earl of Pembroke; the Earl of Winchelsea; and the Earl of Chesterfield. The banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's table with the same ceremony as the second course. Dinner being ended, the Knights placed themselves in a line as before dinner, and Grace being said by the Prelate, and the Sovereign having washed, the Knights altogether made their reverences to his Majesty, who put off his cap and saluted them. Then the Knights and Officers returned to the Presence chamber before the Sovereign, in the same order in which they came. The preparations for this splendid ceremony were upon the grandest scale, and executed with extraordinary elegance and rapidity. In the chapel of St. George, where alone seats could be obtained by the purchase of tickets, places were assigned for spectators in the three ailes, and within the screen: visitors had seats allowed them in the Organ-loft, in the body of the Choir, in the Queen's closet, and in the Lord Chamberlain's gallery. A gallery was erected on the North side by the Altar for the Queen and Princesses; it was surmounted by a canopy of crimson velvet, with gold fringe. On the opposite side, there was a gallery for the Lord Chamberlain, the Officers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, and Ladies of Distinction, to the number of about fifty, including the German, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Prussian, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, Hanoverian, Neapolitan, Sardinian, Portuguese, and American Ministers, and their Ladies. The banners of the Knights were all suspended over the stalls, and above them their respective helmets and crests, and armorial bearings. They were all either new, or recently painted, and gilt for the occasion, and made a very grand and chivalrous appearance. Purple velvet-cushions were placed before the Knight's stalls. The entertainments were also given in the Castle to the Nobility and Gentry, and Military Officers, exclusive of the Knights' banquet in St. George's hall. The chief of them was in the Audience-chamber of her Majesty, where the Concert was given ... the late grand Fête. It contained three tables set out in the most beautiful variety and taste for the Ladies. The Dowager Marchioness of Bath, Ladies Cardigan and Harcourt, did the honours to the Queen's guests. The Queen dined with the female branches of the Royal Family in another apartment.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The French Navy now consists of 53 ships of the line, 21 of which are at Brest, viz. one of 120 guns, two of 110, two of 80, and eighteen of 74.

A French Gentleman is said to have received a letter from France, stating, that positive terms, that the most formidable preparations for an expedition to Ireland have been making for some time.

Accounts from Paris state, that Arthur O'Connor still remained at Brest, as a General of Division, and was principally employed in disciplining the corps of Irish Guides. He is said, however, to be upon ill terms with Generals Augereau and Gantheaume, who have the command of the French troops.

The French Charge d'Affaires at Dresden lately insisted upon the prohibition of the *Courier de Londres*; which request has been complied with. The British Resident, in consequence, requested the suppression of the *Moniteur*, which was refused.

The

The French army in Hanover is to be reinforced by 19 regiments of Infantry; an event which, considering the exhausted state of that Electorate, is regarded as an indication of war with the Northern Powers.

Private Letters state, that Buonaparte has indirectly signified his readiness to make peace upon the following conditions:—1. That he should be recognized without reserve as Emperor of the French, and King of Italy.—2. That Britain and Russia shall guarantee to himself and his family the hereditary possession of their dignity and dominions.—3. That, in return for these concessions, England shall be left in possession of Malta; and Russia shall be allowed to retain the Republic of the Seven Islands.

The *Moniteur* of the 1st inst. contains another publication of Letters from India, said to have been found in the ships taken by Linois.—They imply that great disunion subsists among the English residents, particularly among the Chiefs; that the finances of the English in India are in a deplorable state; that the war in which they are engaged turns out very unfortunate, and rages with fury; that the British European Army consists of no more than 12,000 men; and that their losses have been very great, &c. &c.

SPAIN.

A Letter from a great mercantile house at Cadiz attributes the dreadful famine which occurred last year in most parts of Spain, principally to the consequences of a general system of monopoly; and asserts, that, from the 23d of April to the 23d of December, 1804, there were imported into that port 1,789,232 bushels of wheat, and 55,854 bushels of flour. But the rapacity of the importers, and their eagerness to obtain a greater price than could be raised for its purchase, induced them to keep it in private storehouses till it heated and became useless. At length, however, the Government interfered, and compelled the dealers to dispose of all their stock at a fair price, which was collected by the Corporation, and sold in regular quantities to the bakers. From this measure it was ascertained that there was grain and flour enough in Cadiz to last till the 1st of May; and, there is now every prospect of an abundant harvest. But, notwithstanding this supply, the price continued considerable, in consequence of the scarcity which still prevailed in the adjacent cities; and no importations were expected from the Mediterranean or the Baltic.

The Inquisition of Spain has recently renewed its operation against the sale or circulation of 102 different literary works: among these are, Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding; which is condemned, because its doctrines are pronounced to be destructive of moral ideas! and Pope's Works; which are censured as obscene, heretical, and blasphemous against the Pope!

An article from Madrid of the 12th ult. says—"Our Government has combined, in concert with France, a vast plan of military operations, the execution of which will give a deadly blow to the power of England. The secret is perfectly preserved; and the extent of these plans will only be known when it will be out of the power of the enemy to oppose them."

From the Camp of St. Roch it is mentioned, that the troops which form the blockade of Gibraltar on the land side continued still to keep the English Garrison in motion. The Commandant General of the Camp constantly keeps his troops on the alert. Alarms are frequently given at night; the corps fly to their posts, and the enemy to arms: but nothing new has been atchieved.—It is thought that the operations will not commence with vigour before the preparations making at Algeliras are complete. A large flotilla is assembling there, consisting of bombadier-galliots, gun-sloops, and flat-bottomed vessels, completely armed. It is asserted, that a considerable body of French troops is on the road to join the Spaniards in the attack; so that there is scarcely a doubt that the siege of that fortress will soon be commenced.

ITALY.

Humbolt, the traveller, is about to make a scientific tour of Italy; after which he proceeds to the Northern extremity of Norway.

M. Piazza, the celebrated astronomer of Palermo, has ascertained a change on the fixed stars of one, two, and three seconds, on account of the situation of the earth in its orbit. This effect of the annual parallax, concerning which disputes have existed for more than a century, is considered as of great interest to men of science.

The Queen of Etruria was expected to be present at the Coronation at Milan, for the purpose of being introduced and united to Prince Beauharnois.

Some important changes are expected to take place in the Constitution of the Dutchies of Parma and Piacenza. The city of Genoa, and the rest of the Ligurian Republic, are to be occupied by strong detachments of the French army.

A letter from a respectable mercantile house at Genoa states, that the fate of that capital is decided, it being generally understood that it is to form a part of the New Kingdom of Italy. The French military force in that country is now estimated at upwards of 100,000 men; which is

is intended partly to frustrate any possibility of hostile enterprizes, and partly to determine the frontiers of the New Empire. It is certain that, on the 15th of February, orders had been sent from Paris to act offensively on the Adige, if any extraordinary movement should be be perceived among the Austrian troops in that vicinity.

The vast force which the French have concentrated in Italy is become a constant subject of speculation among the politicians of the Continent; for troops are still marching thither from every direction. It is rumoured, that the people of that country have, in several districts, openly expressed their disgust at Buonaparte's late assumption of the kingly dignity, and that this immense corps had been accumulated to check a predisposition to revolt. At all events, the French seem determined to conceal their military as well as naval operations in profound mystery.—The Councils of Louis XIV. were not half so ambiguous as those of Napoleon.

PRUSSIA.

By the mediation of his Prussian Majesty, the differences which lately subsisted between the French and the city of Lubec have been terminated in favour of that city.

A Society has lately been established at Berlin, for the purpose of sending out missionaries to Africa to propagate Christian knowledge among the Negroes.

A letter from Hamburgh, dated May 14, says, "The King of Prussia, a few weeks ago, transmitted the Insignia of the French order of the Legion of Honour to the reigning Duke of Brunswick. His Serene Highness, however, instantly returned them, with a letter to his Prussian Majesty, expressing his obligations for this intended additional mark of his Majesty's favour; but begging leave to decline accepting it, because, in his quality of Knight of the most noble and ancient Order of the Garter, he was prevented from receiving any badge of chivalry instituted by a Power at war with the Sovereign of that Order. This spirited conduct of the Duke is highly praised in every part of Germany, and is contrasted with that of the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who, though also a Knight of the Garter, has not disdained to become a member of the Legion of Honour.—The Emperor of Germany, the moment he was apprized that the French Ambassador at Vienna had orders to present the Insignia of the Legion of Honour to his brothers, the Archdukes Charles and Ferdinand, created them Knights of the Golden Fleece; by which they are prevented from accepting any Order of a more recent origin."

The veteran Prussian General MOELLENDORF has indignantly refused to accept the cordon of BUONAPARTE's Legion of Honour; as appears by the following letter addressed by him to the King of PRUSSIA:

"SIRE—The rank I occupy, and the royal orders with which I have been decorated by your Majesty's Grand Uncle and Father, of glorious memory, evince, that my services as an officer, and fidelity as a subject, were approved by those Sovereigns. Since your Majesty's reign, I have done nothing to forfeit such an honourable opinion. What could, therefore, have induced the person at the head of the French Government to insult me with his offer of having my name registered among the guilty ones of French rebels and regicides who supported that foreigner's usurpation—all members of his pretended Legion of Honour? My conscience, Sire, is clear; honour, loyalty, and duty, command me, therefore, to repulse with indignation such an outrage—such an attempt to disgrace the grey hairs of one of, Sire, your Majesty's most faithful subjects.

"MOELLENDORF, Field-marshal."

"*Berlin, April* 28, 1805.

SWEDEN.

We are told, that his Swedish Majesty has returned to the King of Prussia the Order of the Black Eagle, with which he had been invested; alleging as a motive, his chagrin at the circumstance of the Prussian Monarch having accepted the new Order of the Legion of Honour from Buonaparte. The returned decorations, it is said, were accompanied by a very spirited letter, commenting on the passive manner in which his Majesty continues to view the innovations of France.

RUSSIA.

An Ukase, it appears, has been issued by the Emperor Alexander, to facilitate the introduction of Calimancoes and other Norwich goods into his Empire.

It is mentioned, that the Russian Embassy to China will last three years. It will travel to the frontiers of China at the expence of his Russian Majesty; and afterwards it will be furnished with every necessary by the Court of Pekin. A Russian Embassy is also to proceed to Thibet; but it will be less numerous and splendid than the one destined for China.

ASIA.

Some accounts have been received from Candy, stating, that, through the treachery of the natives, the troops in that neighbourhood have had frequent skirmishes in the woods with various success. One of the principal Adigars was assassinated in his tent by a Malay desperado, who had intoxicated himself, and was running *a muck*

muck in the beginning of November last. The poor wretch was apprehended rushing from the tent with the bloody creese, or dagger, in his hand, and was instantly cut in pieces by the guards.

A letter from Wegambo, in Ceylon, dated at the beginning of November, states, that Capt. Blackhall having, by an extraordinary march through a country nearly impassable, come up with the army of the Second Adigar, composed of Caffrees and Malays, attacked and totally defeated it. Capt. B. had been obliged to leave his artillery behind him; he relied on his bayonet, and was not disappointed. The Adigar and about 250 of his followers were killed, and the rest so compleatly dispersed, that our troops had retired to their former quarters.

The disturbances on the borders of the Desert of Arabia had become so violent and general that, we are informed, the last caravan had been obliged to wait upwards of two months before it could proceed with a prospect of safety.

An article from Alexandretta of the 1st March, says—"When the truce between the Russians and Persians is expired, Feth Ali Khan, who has collected the finest army ever seen in that country, will march in person against the enemy. Some Russian agents in the ports of the Levant made no hesitation to advance, that Russia proposed seizing the finest provinces of Persia, in consequence of a plan conceived in 1790 by Catharine II.

The last East India Papers contain the official account of the siege of Delhi. The fortifications were in the most ruinous state, and the native troops deserted in great numbers; but British valour prevailed, after a siege of nine days; in the course of which the enemy made an effort to storm the place. The city of Delhi is 10 miles in circumference, and never before sustained a siege.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22d November, contains the General Orders of Lord Lake, in which he thanks the officers and men who conducted themselves so gallantly in the action of the 17th of that month, with the cavalry of Holkar. He particularly notices the services of Col. Macan, Lieut.-col. Vandeleur, and Major Need, of the 1st and 2d Brigades Cavalry, Lieut.-col. Toone, who commanded the advanced guard; Capt. Abercrombie, Officers and Men of the 8th Dragoons; Capt. Philpot, Officers and Men of the 27th Dragoons; Major Wade, Officers and Men of the 29th Dragoons; Capt. Welsh, Officers and Men of the 1st Native Cavalry; Capt. Elliott, Officers and Men of the 4th Native Cavalry; Capt. Swinton, Officers and Men of the 6th Native Cavalry; and to Capt. Brown, Officers and Men of the Horse Artillery.—He adds, that he cannot avoid to embrace this opportunity of noticing the uncommon perseverance and praiseworthy conduct of the Reserve, which effected a march of upwards of 300 miles in 17 days, and which bore the unusual fatigues, to which it has been so long exposed, with the utmost chearfulness. He begs Lieut.-col. Don, commanding the Reserve, to accept his best thanks, and to signify to the Officers and Men of the detachment of Artillery, to the Officers and Men of the flank companies of his Majesty's 22d regiment, and second battalion of the 21st, the great satisfaction he has derived from the zeal, alacrity, and patience, which they have uniformly manifested.

The *Calcutta Gazette* of Dec. 4, contains the following dispatch from Lord Lake, to the Marquis Wellesley:—"My Lord, I have much satisfaction in informing you, that, since my arrival on this ground, I have received intelligence of Holkar, with the remains of his cavalry, having crossed the Jumna at a ford in the vicinity of Mohabun. The flight of Holkar out of the Douab has been most rapid; and by every account the number that suffered on the 17th inst. almost exceeds belief. Numbers of wounded are still with him, and many others have been left in the villages. The enemy is said to be proceeding to Deeg: I shall lose no time in joining the army before that place.

I have the honour to be, &c. G. Lake.

Head Quarters, Eetah, Nov. 14, 1804.

Letters dated the 27th December state, that General Lord Lake has lost no time in following up the advantages he had gained over Holkar, whom he pursued to the borders of the Jumna. The enemy experienced the greatest difficulty in their retreat across that river, owing to the rapidity of the pursuit; and the roads through which they had fled were strewed with the bodies of their slain. A great number of prisoners, and a vast quantity of baggage, had fallen into our possession.

A dreadful mortality has lately broken out among the Molungies, or Saltmakers, in Bengal; it is a kind of malignant dysentery, which carries off the patient in a short time, and against which all medicines are ineffectual. Great numbers have been expelled by their companions from the salteries, and left to perish in those unwholesome deserts, or have been exposed to tigers and alligators, with which the rivers and jungles abound.

Nuwar Ghumnee Behauder, brother to the late Nawab, a man of extraordinary talents and courage, has been assassinated by a Mahratta, who obtained admission into his tent before Kalingar, under pretence of delivering a letter to him.

The

The late accounts from India announce, that several of the Native Powers, who declared for Holkar, or who were wavering in their attachment to the British, have, in consequence of the recent victories of our arms, sent Agents to Gen. Lake, to express their devotion, and solicit his protection. He has likewise been deserted by many of his followers, particularly Amrut Rao, between whom and Holkar there previously existed some differences respecting the division of the treasure of which the Baees were plundered.

The Rohilla subsidiary force is in motion on the Northern frontiers; and Col. Murray, who marched from Ogien early in November to cover the Eastern frontier of Guzzerat, is stated to have defeated a strong corps of Holkar's cavalry, which intended to penetrate the Guicawar's dominions.

Col. Martindale has obtained the most decisive successes over the Bundella Chief, on the borders of Bundlecund. The enemy experienced great mortality from want, all their camels and horses had either been eaten or had perished from hunger. Col. Martindale, however, being uninformed as to the extent of their distress, which in a short time must have given him an easy victory, attacked them in their fastnesses, and put nearly the whole of them to the sword.

So decisive has been the recent victories in India, and so confident is our Government of the security of our dominion there, that at the date of the last dispatches an expedition of some magnitude was in preparation, for the purpose of attacking some of the enemy's possessions in the Eastern seas.

AFRICA.

A letter from Algiers, dated the 27th of March, informs us, that on the 18th an attempt was made on the life of the Dey, by some refractory Turks, who had obtained admission to his palace under a religious subterfuge. They wounded him in the head with their sabres in ten different places. The Dey, with a hope of escaping death, threw himself from the window of his apartment into his garden, a very considerable depth; but, not being injured by the fall, he alarmed his people; and the assassins, being secured, were instantly executed." The Dey was considered as out of danger at the date of this letter.

AMERICA AND THE WEST-INDIES.

Judge Chase has been acquitted of all the charges brought against him. This event appears to have greatly enraged the party who accused him; and much warm discussion took place in Congress upon a question of remuneration for their trouble and loss of time. Neither party prevailed, and the business was postponed *sine die*.

A schoolmaster, named Arnold, at Burlington, New-York, lately flogged a girl, six years of age, to death, because she did not pronounce the word *gig* as he required. He fled to Pittsburgh, 230 miles distant, but was there apprehended, after an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide.

Mr. Fowler, of Hawkin's Point, near Baltimore, was lately waylaid in the woods by three of his Negroes, who held his head in a pond of water until he was suffocated; after which they placed the body on one of his horses and conveyed it to the Chesapeak, into which they threw it. They shortly after confessed the crime, and are in custody for it.

An article in the New-York Papers states, that Dessalines had sent one of his naval captains and commandant of an armed schooner, with 25 negroes, to summon Porto Plata to surrender. The Spaniards, pretending to be much overjoyed at their visit, invited the captain and crew to an entertainment. They accepted the invitation, and were surrounded by the Spaniards, who cut all their throats, except the captain, whom they sent to Gen. Farrand in the same vessel in which he arrived.

The Maria, Shephard, of Charleston, was struck by a water-spout on her passage to the Caribbee islands, and immediately sunk. The master and 25 men who were below perished; the mate and 12 men floated on the sweeps, &c. and continued in the water for two days, when they were picked up by the Anne of New York, and landed at Martinique.

COUNTRY NEWS.

April 12. Lieut. J. E. Baker, who had lately been appointed to the Winchelsea at the *Nore*, endeavouring to join his ship, from New South End, Essex, this morning about two A. M. was unfortunately upset in a jolly-boat belonging to the Terror (repeating signal-ship), when himself, Mr. Day, gunner, E. Hughes, R. Oakley, R. M. Mr. Grikand, T. Ralph, seamen, all belonging to the Terror, and a person supposed to be Lieut. Baker's servant, were drowned.

April 13. This night a fire broke out at Brampton, two miles from *Huntingdon*; and it could not be got under until the Chequer public-house, with 10 or 12 other tenements, were entirely consumed. It commenced at the house of a baker named Emery.

April 22. This day, while the men were at work at the Hurlet coal-work, near *Paisley*, the inflammable air took fire. Four men were blown from the bottom of the pit into the air; their bodies were

were torn in pieces, and the mangled parts scattered about in all directions. One of them was found at the distance of 300 yards from the mouth of the pit. There is every reason to fear that 18 others, who were below, have all been killed. The father of one of the sufferers went down in the hope of saving them, but was instantly killed by the foul air. A horse at the mouth of the pit was killed, and the whole of the machinery blown to atoms.

April 28. This day one of the deepest falls of snow ever remembered at this time of the year fell in the vicinity of *Sheffield*; where, as well as in some parts of Lancashire, it was 6 inches thick.

May 1. A poor man walked over the Cliff near *Seaford*. He was dashed to-pieces, having fallen from a perpendicular height of 300 feet.

May 10. The lightning this day was very vivid at *Fritton*, where a man was struck dead whilst driving some pigs, and a tree shivered to pieces. At *Morton*, a shepherd was also killed by the lightning, whilst in the field with his sheep.

May 11. This day a violent thunder-storm was felt in the neighbourhood of *Norwich*.—At *Honingham*, the seat of Lord Bayning, a house on the Brakes, called the Shepherd's Lodge, was nearly demolished. The shepherd (who had gone in at the approach of the storm) was struck blind; a child was burnt, and it is thought will not recover; the door and windows were shivered to-pieces, and many of the bricks forced out of the wall, and carried with surprising velocity to a very great distance.

May 12. Three persons in the neighbourhood of *Evesham* were struck blind with a flash of lightning. One has since recovered his sight.

May 16. A young girl, about 11 years of age, died this day at *Selby* in Yorkshire, of hydrophobia, in consequence of being bitten by a dog which took off from Strensall about two months ago.

The antient mansion at *Lanherne*, near St. Columb, has excited considerable interest on account of the asylum it has afforded to some Carmelite nuns, driven from France by the philosophical savages of the Revolution. These venerable ladies (for none of them are young) have resided about 10 years at Lanherne, in which period two have died, and 18 now remain.

A very large otter, measuring from the nose to the end of the tail upwards of six feet, was lately found by a fisherman of *Bath* entangled in his next. The animal was dead when drawn out.

Domestic Occurrences.

Tuesday, April 9.

This morning a young woman was killed in Little Britain. She was serving milk; and a cart having drawn up close to the pavement, to make way for a loaded waggon, the wheel of the latter came in contact with the off-wheel of the cart, and threw it on the pavement, by which means she was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house. The moment the cart righted, she fell, and her death was instantaneous. The deceased was a fine young woman, about 19, and had been from the country but three weeks.

April 11. Mahommedan Jubilee.

Last Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and this day, the Lascars of the Mahommedan persuasion at the East end of the town had a grand religious festival. The first day they went in slow procession along the New Road, St. George's in the East, Cannon-street, Ratcliff-highway, Shadwell, and other streets, with drums and tambourines. Part of them were selected, performing pantomimical dances, with drawn swords, cutting the air in various directions; then followed four blacks in long white robes, holding emblematical figures in their hands. Another held a vase, in which was a fire; and a man in a white vestment, treading backwards, threw incense into it; another, with a handkerchief, fanning their faces; when, at every turn of the streets, a groupe of the same people lifted up their hands and heads to the canopy of Heaven, hymning some passages out of the Koran. They conducted themselves with great propriety, although a multitude of people followed them. On Monday and Tuesday they made a visit in solemn procession the same way; and on Thursday another succeeded, which closed their religious revelry, back to their place in Ratcliff-highway. We understand this was a kind of jubilee in honour of the commencement of their new year, and of the translation of Mahommed into Paradise, and imploring him to give peace to the suffering world, and them a safe return to their own country.

Tuesday, April 30.

At a Court of Common Council this day held, to consider the propriety of an Address to the Legislature, on the subject of the application by the Catholics of Ireland; Mr. Deputy Birch observed, that if a Petition had been presented by any body of men against the privileges or charters of the City, it would immediately be resisted by a counter application; but that the present application of the Catholics was of a more serious nature, and was no less than the repeal of the Bill of Rights, the bulwark of the Constitution. He quoted many passages from the writings of Roman Catholics, to prove that their sentiments were as intolerant at the present,

sent, as at former periods; and observed, that we knew we could exercise the power vested in us with moderation and propriety, but were ignorant how it would be exercised if granted to the Catholics, which he considered would be the effect of complying with their application. He concluded a very able Speech (which will be hereafter noticed in our *Review*) by moving a resolution, praying that the present restrictions on that body be not removed. A Petition was in consequence prepared; which has since been presented to both Houses of Parliament.

Wednesday, May 1.

The Lord Mayor of London, attended by several of the Aldermen and Common Council, with the City Officers, proceeded this day, in state, from Guildhall to St. James's, with the following Address:

"TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"The humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, beg leave, with every sentiment of duty and devotion to your Majesty's Person and Government, to approach your Majesty with our sincere congratulations on the discoveries which have been made by the Reports of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry, laid before your Majesty and the other branches of the Legislature; from which your Majesty must have seen, with astonishment and indignation, that an eminent Member of your Majesty's Government, the Lord Viscount Melville, had been guilty of practices, which the Representatives of the People, in Parliament assembled, have declared to be a gross violation of the law, and a high breach of duty.

"We are persuaded that your Majesty's Royal mind feels it to be a great aggravation of Lord Melville's palpable, conscious, and deliberate breach of a statute, which he, beyond all others, was bound to observe with strict fidelity, that he had filled so many and such high offices in the Executive Government, and was honoured with so large a portion of your Majesty's confidence.

"The virtues which adorn your Majesty, and which excite in the highest degree the love of your people, are a pledge to the Nation, that, in removing Lord Melville from your Majesty's Councils and presence for ever, the punishment of a delinquent, however just, is far less a motive with your Majesty than the example held out, that no Minister, however favoured, shall presume upon your Majesty's countenance, who shall be found to have trampled upon the law, and to have disgraced the functions with which he had been invested.

"The investigations of the Commissioners of Naval Enquiry have excited the interest and inspired the Country with gratitude towards those Commissioners; and we are persuaded that your Majesty participates in the general anxiety which pervades all ranks for the prolongation, and, if necessary, for the enlargement, of their authority.

"Confiding in your Majesty's paternal solicitude, that what is cheerfully contributed by a loyal people shall be faithfully administered, we entertain the fullest assurance that to your Majesty it will be a source of the profoundest satisfaction, that all necessary measures shall be adopted and persevered in towards the correction and punishment of proved malversation; and that nothing will be omitted which shall have a tendency to promote the public confidence in Government, and to invigorate and confirm the spirit, energy, and union, of your Majesty's empire at this important crisis.

(Signed by order of the Court)

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Majesty returned the following gracious Answer:

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my person and government. You may rely on my concurrence in every measure which is calculated to maintain the credit of the country, and to remedy any abuses which may be found to exist in the public expenditure."

The first annual meeting of the *British and Foreign Bible Society* was this day held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside. Lord Teignmouth, the President, read a Report of the Proceedings; by which, and extracts of correspondence, read by one of the secretaries, it appeared that the Society had made in the course of this their first year a very considerable progress. A Society upon a similar principle has, under their auspices, been established in the free and imperial city of Nurenburg; and a great degree of zeal has been excited in many other parts of the Continent, both among Protestants and Catholics, for procuring and distributing the Holy Scriptures. It also appeared that, in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, the views of the Society had been cordially embraced, and that in the two latter, collections had been made which already amounted to more than 2000 l. The report and revised plan of the Society were unanimously adopted; and, on a motion of the Bishop of Durham, seconded by Mr. Wilberforce, the warmest thanks of the meeting were voted to the Noble President,

fident, Vice-prefidents, Treafurer, and Secretaries, for their gratuitous fervices; to Granville Sharpe, efq. for a valuable donation of. Verfions of the Scriptures in various modern languages; to the Prefbytery and Synod of Glafgow for their refpective refolutions to promote collections for the Society; and to the feveral Congregations throughout the United Kingdom from which collections have been received.

Thurfday, May 2.

A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlefex was held at the Mermaid at Hackney, purfuant to the requifition of the Dukes of Norfolk, Bedford, Devonfhire, Northumberland, Lord Dundas, and others, for the purpofe of taking into confideration the grofs violation of the law, and the flagrant abufes in the management and expenditure of public money, which have been lately detected by the Commiffioners of Naval Enquiry; and the inveftigation and reform in which the reprefentatives of the people have already made a progrefs. The Duke of Bedford, Mr. Byng, Mr. Scott, Major Cartwright, Mr. Tuffnel, and from 800 to 1000 of the firft freeholders of the county, affembled about half-paft 12. Mr. Tuffnel fummitted to the meeting 16 refolutions, the purport of which was fimilar to thofe moved in the City. Mr. T. Scott feconded the refolutions, which were paffed unanimoufly.

Friday, May 3.

A meeting of the electors of the city and liberties of Weftminfter was held in Palace-yard, for a fimilar purpofe with the above meeting, Charles Browning, efq. high bailiff, in the chair. The refofutions were carried unanimoufly. The Middlefex and Weftminfter petitions pray, that a criminal as well as civil profecution againft Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter may be inftituted, in order that "exemplary vengeance may be inflicted on the delinquent."

Thurfday, May 9.

This day his Majefty in Council, having ordered the Council Book to be laid before him, the name of Henry Vifcount Melville was erafed from the lift of Privy Counfellors. Gazette.

Monday, May 13.

This night a fire broke out in the premifes of Mr. Price, bedftead-maker, Crown-court, Finfbury-fquare, which were totally confumed, as were feveral houfes adjoining backwards in Chriftopher's-alley.

Friday, May 17.

Being the Birth-day of Dr. Jenner, the Society which bears his refpected name held their Third Anniverfary Feftival at the London Tavern. The refult of the meeting was too interefting to be comprefled within the narrow limits we have now to fpare; but a particular account of it fhall be given our next.

Monday, May 27.

This night, between 8 and 9, a fire broke out in the warehoufes in the centre of Grofvenor Mews, belonging to Meffrs. Smith and Turner, cabinet-makers, in Bond-ftreet, filled with a quantity of cabinet-work and valuable timber. The warehoufes being furrounded by ftables, and only feparated from them by a narrow lane, great apprehenfion was entertained that they muft become the prey of the flames. Between fixty and feventy horfes were taken out of the feveral ftables. Several Volunteer Corps muftered very ftrong, and by their exertions every kind of pillage and diforder was prevented. In two hours the roof of the building fell-in; and the engines being well fupplied with water, began to gain upon the flames. About 12 o'clock the fire was fo far fubdued, as not to threaten any farther mifchief. Scarcely an article of value was faved from the warehoufes.

Harrow. The mafterfhip of this great public fchool has been poffeffed by Dr. Drury, we believe, for about 20 years. That gentleman retires from his poft, with honour and independence. Three candidates offered themfelves, as his fucceffors. The Governors [Lord Clarendon, Lord Grimftone, Lord Northwick, the Rev. Mr. Williams, Mr. Page, and Mr. Moody,] felected two, for the option of the Archbifhop of Canterbury. It might appear invidious to name the unfuccefsful candidate. His Grace's deliberate choice fell upon the Rev. George Butler, B.D. fellow, lecturer, and claffical tutor of Sidney Suffex College, in the Univerfity of Cambridge. Mr. Butler was the *Senior Wrangler* in the year 1794. On Friday, May 3, 1805, the Senate created and admitted the new mafter of Harrow, D.D. in compliance with the King's fpecial mandate. Dr. Butler's mathematical, claffical, and theological attainments are great. He was one of the eight honorary Univerfity preachers. To all the advantages of a very learned education, Dr. B. has united moft of the elegant accomplifhments; together with that polifh, which perhaps can alone be enfured by travelling in foreign countries. Germany, Italy, Sicily, and France, have feverally been the objects of Dr. Butler's diligent refearch.

Friday, May 31.

His Majefty has fignified his intention of vifiting Oxford, and examining all the public buildings in the Univerfity there, in the beginning of June.

The Bifhop of St. David's has munificently appropriated one-tenth of his income to the inftitution of public fchools within his diocefe.

Vol. LXXIV. p. 979. In a Sermon preached at Paris by an English clergyman, soon after the death of the Rev. John Dring, M. A. the Preacher observes, "To probationers for a future state of retribution, to those whose hearts are duly impressed with the aweful truths of Religion, meditation on the shortness and uncertainty of human life, and on the trouble to which man is born, must ever be interesting and important. To these points then let me endeavour to gain your attention; and, in the course of my reflections, advert to a late melancholy event, the death of the Rev. John Dring; which may assist your meditation, and offer the tribute of respect to a character so truly amiable and worthy. In the various occurrences of life, sincerity, integrity, and benevolence, shone forth with undiminished lustre. In the filial character, he was dutiful and affectionate; in the conjugal, he merited and enjoyed the felicity of mutual esteem, confidence, and tenderness; in friendship—but here I must, through incapacity, decline any description; besides, heartfelt sorrow finds its best refuge in silence and resignation. I hasten, therefore, to his conspicuous character,—a minister of the Gospel of Christ. Here his light shone before men in purest rays: when he entered into the ministry he engaged in an extensive, laborious cure [Brighthelmstone], was indefatigable in the exercise of the duties of his sacred function, and performed divine service in the spirit of fervency, humility, and meekness, the unaffected grace of piety and devotion.—Let us now behold him at the hour of death; here we may truly apply the observation of the Psalmist, —Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace: his spirit returned to God, who gave it, with that composure and resignation which are not only the tokens of a pure heart, a good conscience, and faith unfeigned, but also of the unspeakable support and consolation of Christian hope, an anchor of the soul sure and stedfast, without which we should be of all men the most miserable. The emotions which, on sorrowful occasions, agitate the human heart are difficult to be repressed; nor does Religion forbid them; on the contrary, it destroys not the affections, it regulates and moderates them; and to mourn for the dead has been the practice of the most righteous men, who, we are told in Holy Scripture, often mourned with a very great and sore lamentation. The sources of consolation opened in the Holy Scripture to mourners are most assuasive. We are there told that when the righteous perisheth he is taken away from the evil to come, from the trouble, anxiety, and disappointment of this world; and we are comforted by the heavenly assurance, that all good and faithful servants shall, at the great day of retribution, enter into the joy of their Lord, and rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory, as it is written, eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the things which the Lord hath prepared for them that love him. On mournful occasions, then, such as the present, we find other objects of lamentation, the sorrow that pierces the hearts of those to whom he was most dear,—to feel, and, if in our power, to comfort, such affliction, peculiarly belongs to the followers of our blessed Lord, who sympathized with the mourners, and mixed his tears with a weeping family lamenting a brother dead."

P. 1076. On the 4th of May, the sale of a very choice and numerous collection of the late Mr. Morland's pictures took place at Robins's sale-rooms in Covent-garden. At a very early hour the rooms were crowded with rank and fashion, and all were anxious to be foremost in bidding and purchasing. The collection consisted of the variety of subjects for which this artist was so celebrated: Cattle, Rural Life, Landscapes, Sea-pieces, &c. The smallest pictures brought from 10, 15, to 20 guineas each; the middle size from 30, 40, to 50; and the largest went for 70, 80, 100, and 150 each. The successive bidding was quick, each person endeavouring to make sure of his picture as fast as possible.

Vol. LXXV. p. 293. Sir Walter Rawlinson, knt. of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, was a partner in the firm of Ladbroke, Rawlinson, and Co. bankers, Bank-buildings. In 1773 he was elected alderman of Dowgate ward, London; but resigned his gown in 1777.

P. 387. Mr. Eginton's first work of any consequence was, the arms of the knights of the Garter, for two Gothic windows over the stalls in St. George's chapel at Windsor.

In the East window of the new church at Wanstead, Christ bearing his cross, and the arms of his Majesty and Sir James Tilney Long, bart.

In the archiepiscopal chapel at Armagh, a large window with the parable of the Good Samaritan, figures as large as life.

In the Bishop of Derry's palace, a figure of St. James the Great.

In the East window of St. Paul's chapel, Birmingham, the history of St. Paul, in three compartments—persecuting the Christians—converted—restored to sight.

In the East window of Salisbury cathedral, the Resurrection of Christ, a single figure, with ten windows of rich Mosaic to accompany it, and also the West window.

The

The East window of Lichfield cathedral.

In Babworth church, co. Nottingham, a monumental window to the memory of a lady; subject, the Resurrection.

In Dr. Parr's church at Hatton, the Crucifixion, St. Peter and St. Paul, Archbishops Cranmer and Tillotson, &c.

In Aston church, two monumental windows; in one, the resurrection of the lady to whose memory it was erected.

In Shuckburgh church, St. John in the Wilderness, and coats of arms.

In the ante-chapel of Magdalen college, Oxford, eight ornamental windows in chiaro oscuro, with whole-length figures, large as life, of John the Baptist, Mary Magdalen, Henry III. and VI. Bishops Wykeham, Wainflet, and Fox, and Cardinal Wolsey. The great West window, representing the Day of Judgment, by Schwartz; restored 1794, after the damage by high wind in 1703.

Coats of arms in the hall at Merton college.

In the chapel of Pains-hill, seven historical windows of the Good Samaritan, the Agony in the Garden, Christ bearing the Cross, the Virgin Mary, Mary Magdalen weeping over the dead Body, the Appearance to Mary Magdalen in the Garden, and the Ascension.

In the mausoleum of the Yarborough family at Brocklesby, co. Lincoln, a dome 18 feet diameter, with cherubs and glory.

In Wardour castle chapel, a window representing the Trinity, with cherubs and glory.

In the banqueting-room at Arundel castle, in a window 20 feet by 10, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, the full size, and several portraits in different characters. In the gallery, the portrait of J. C. Brooke, esq. Somerset herald. In the library, Apollo and the Nine Muses.

At Sundorn castle, co. Salop, the seat of John Corbett, esq. three windows of Abraham's Sacrifice, Peter delivered from Prison, and Angels weeping over a dead Christ.

In Pepplewick church, co. Nottingham, over the altar, Faith and Hope, for the Hon. Frederick Montague.

In the chapel at Barr, the seat of Joseph Scott, esq. over the altar, an angel and child, full size.

At Fonthill, 32 figures of kings, knights, &c. William the Conqueror, Rufus, Henry I. Stephen, Henry II. Richard I. John, Henry III. Edward I. II. III. Richard II. Robert Earl of Gloucester; Sir Hugh Bardolph, John Lord Montacute, Sir Hugh Hastings, Robert F. Hamon, Laurence Hastings Earl of Pembroke, Sir Reginald Bray, Arthur Prince of Wales, Sir Hugh Marville, Sir William Tracy, Gilbert de Clare Earl of Gloucester, Thomas Despencer Earl of Gloucester, Sir Brian Stapleton, Sir John Harsick, father of Bishop Gardner; a figure from an antient tomb at Malvern; Alban de Vere, second Earl of Oxford; two figures from the tomb of Crouchback; and a knight in armour. For the great bow-window in the library, Saints Ambrose, Athanasius, Augustine, Etheldrida, Columba, Bede, and Roger Bacon. In the gallery, coats of arms, &c. In the hall, six large windows of rich Mosaic ornaments and arms, &c. In the chapel, four windows, each 25 feet high.

Whole-length figure of Christ, large as life, over the altar at Stanor, Berks.

The Agony in the Garden, in Llangollen church.

Various arms and ornaments in the churches of Earthing, Upper Arley, Mangwell, St. Martin Outwich, and Tewksbury; and four tops of windows for the hall at Penrhyn. Eight windows for Sir Robert Lawley's staircase at Canwell, near Lichfield. Four for Mr. Williams's corridore at Temple-mills.

For Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, an ornamental window of his own design, and other small pieces.

For the Princess Czartarisca, an infant Samuel, the size of Nature, and an emblematic window, representing Faith and Hope.

Several other lesser works in different parts of the kingdom.

Shaw's Staffordshire, II. 122; where is a view of his house.

P. 390. The late John Scudamore, esq. of Kentchurch, co. Hereford, died at his house in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in consequence of an attack of the spasmodic gout in his stomach. He was one of the representatives of the city of Hereford in the present and preceding Parliaments, having been elected in the year 1796 in the place of his father, who died in a few weeks after he had been returned a sixth time. Descended from a long line of ancestors, who have successively fulfilled the most important provincial offices with integrity and honour, this gentleman did credit to his birth and connexions. In public life he was invariably distinguished by a steady attachment to those principles on which the admired constitution of this country was founded at the glorious Revolution. He supported no measure which added to the burthens, or diminished the liberties, of the people; nor was he deterred by severe indisposition from adding his last vote in favour of that great and triumphant national cause—the detection and exposure of the most flagrant abuses in one of the highest departments of the state. In private life he conciliated the esteem and respect of every party. His education was

classical,

classical, correct, and elegant; his opinions were liberal, and free from prejudice; his manners polished, and highly insinuating. The regrets which will follow the loss of such a character cannot be confined to the immediate circle of his own acquaintance; they must extend to all who are competent to appreciate worth, and willing to acknowledge it. He married, May 3, 1797, Lucy, only daughter of the late James Walwyn, esq. M. P. for Hereford, and has left by her a son and heir, now in the eighth year of his age. His lady died in child-bed, February 24, 1798. Mr. Scudamore's mother was the Miss Westcomb, whose interesting letters form part of the Correspondence of Richardson, lately published by Mrs. Barbauld.

P. 391. Mr. *Henry* Cawston was *not* a member of the Corporation. His brother *Richard* is, and has been more than 20 years.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Saintfield-house, near Belfast, Ireland, the wife of Jas. Blackwood, esq. a son and heir.

At St. Bride's-hill, in Pembrokeshire, the wife of C. A. Phillips, esq. a daughter.

At Kingston-upon-Hull, the wife of W. Ravenscroft, esq. a son.

At Clifton, the wife of Richard Blake Deverell, esq. a son and heir.

At Winchester, the lady of Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. M. P. a son.

Near Southampton, the lady of Capt. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, R. N. a son.

The wife of Benjamin Burrell, esq. of Grainsby-house, Lincoln, a daughter.

At Beckenham, in Kent, the wife of G. Grote, esq. a son.

At Woodley-lodge, Berks, the wife of J. Wheeble, esq. a son.

At Loseley mansion, in Surrey, the wife of J. M. Molyneux, esq. a son.

At Newington, the wife of A. Haly, esq. a daughter.

At Tooting, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Currie, R. N. a daughter.

At Crouch-End, Middlesex, the wife of Lieut.-col. Symes, a daughter.

At Chelsea, the wife of J. Hose, esq. a daughter.

At Frognall, Hampstead, the wife of Capt. Bayliff, a daughter.

In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, the wife of A. Angelo, esq. a daughter.

In Somerset-place, the wife of Capt. Towry, a son.

In Nottingham-place, the wife of Lieut.-col. Davis, a daughter.

In Gloucester-place, the wife of J. P. Lyon, esq. a daughter.

In Manchester-square, the wife of W. Dawson, esq. a son, since dead.

In Gloucester-street, the wife of D. Walker, esq. a son.

The wife of Lieut.-col. Wheatley, of the 1st Foot-guards, a daughter.

In Upper Fitzroy-street, the wife of Major-gen. Burr, a daughter.

In Orchard-street, Lady Anna Beresford, a daughter.

The wife of Edward Busk, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, a son.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of S. Long, esq. a daughter.

April . . . In Charles-street, St. James's, the wife of Robert Ward, esq. M. P. a son.

In Russell-place, the wife of F. de Medina, esq. a son.

At Seven-Oaks, Kent, the wife of Col. Frederick, a son.

7. At Rome, Lady Cloncurry, a son and heir.

27. The wife of Joseph Halsey, esq. of GreatGaddesden-place, Herts, 2 daughters.

28. In Blake-street, York, the wife of Brigadier-gen. Hodgson, a son.

30. The wife of the Rev. M. P. Evans, of Harrow, Middlesex, a son.

May 1. The wife of J. Elliott, printer, Bennet's-court, Drury-lane, two sons and a daughter; one of the former is since dead.

At Stanwell priory, co. Middlesex, the wife of Major Miller, a son.

4. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, a daughter.

8. At Beaudesert, near Lichfield, Lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

10. In Park-street, the wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, esq. M.P. a daughter.

12. At the house of Samuel Turner, esq. in Upper Wimpole-street, the wife of Jas. Lake, esq. a son.

13. The lady of Lieut.-col. Sir Robert Wilson, a son.

At Clare priory, co. Suffolk, Mrs. Barker, a daughter.

At Mystole, in Kent, the lady of the Rev. Sir John Fagg, bart. a daughter.

14. Lady Jane Long, a daughter.

The wife of Mr. Bellamy, jun. of Abingdon-street, Westminster, two children.

At Sunderland, the wife of Major-gen. Leighton, a son.

20. The wife of Capt. Cumberland, of the Royal Navy, a daughter.

23. At Bradby-hall, co. Derby, the Countess of Chesterfield, a son and heir.

25. In Upper Norton-street, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Dale, a daughter.

27. In Quebec-street, the Hon. Mrs. Thomas, a daughter.

28. Mrs. Murray, of Bedford-row, a son.

MARRIAGES.

April . . . . AT Wallingford, Berks, H. Bradford, jun. esq. to Miss Schoolt, daughter of the Rev. J. S.

H. W. Hobbs, esq. of Samson's-gardens, Tower-hill, to the widow of Mr. Rickaby, printer, of Peterborough-court, Fleet-str.

R. Pier-

R. Pierson, esq. of London, to Miss Carr, daughter of the late Rev. G. C. rector of Swannington, co. Norfolk.

Lieut. R. Taylor, of the E. London Militia, to Miss Farquhar, of Tavistock-place.

E. Stride, esq. of Carey-street, to Miss E. Bant, of Charlton-house.

W. F. Stevenson, esq. to Miss Maddock, both of Lincoln's-inn.

Rev. Charles Dismocke, rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, to Miss Elizabeth Honeywood, of Sibton, in the said county.

April 17. Alexander Oswald, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, to Miss Grey, of Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

18. Mr. Kewney, of Nottingham, to Miss Charlotte Stanley, daugh. of the Rev. Dr. S. rector of Hareston, co. Leicester.

20. William Plunkett, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Newman, both of Dublin.

22. Rev. R. C. Taunton, rector of Ashley, co. Hants, to Miss Lucy Eckersall, of Claverton-house, co. Somerset.

23. At Wingeworth, near Chesterfield, the Rev. George Hutton, B. D. vicar of Sutterton, co. Lincoln, to Miss Charlotte Gladwin, daughter of the late Gen. G. of Stubbing, co. Derby.

24. Rev. Montague Rush, fellow of St. John's coll. Oxford, to Miss Walker, dau. of late Wm W. esq. of Kingston-house, Berks.

25. Sir Thomas Tancred, bart. of Sidney-lodge, Southampton, to Harriet, second daughter of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford.

At Wandsworth, Surrey, Daniel-Henry Rucker, esq. of West-hill, to Caroline, third daughter of Henry Gardiner, esq. of Downe-lodge.

27. At Pancras, Major Macdonald, assistant-quarter-master-general, to the only daughter of the late Charles Graham, esq. of Williams-field, Jamaica.

29. At Kemnay, James Bannerman, M. D. physician at Aberdeen, to Miss Helen Burnett, daughter of the late Alexander B. esq. of Kemnay.

At Edinburgh, Alexander Maconochie, esq. advocate, to Anne, eldest daughter of Robert Blair, esq. of Avontoun, solicitor-general of Scotland.

30. At Gretna-green, Stephen Phillips, esq. to the Hon. Julia-Maria Petre, daughter of Lord P.

Lately, at Rempstone, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Robert Acklom Ingram, B. D. rector of Segrave, co. Leicester, to Miss Matilda Springthorpe.

May 2. At St. Margaret's, Lothbury, by the Bishop of Chichester, James Barlow, esq. of Token-house-yard, to Miss Helen-Sophia Whitfield, daughter of the Rev. Dr. W. rector of the said parish.

At Hemel-Hempstead, Herts, the Rev. Charles Swann, rector of Ridlington, co. Rutland, to Miss Sarah Willan.

4. Mr. Edward Cole Galloway, to the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Burnaby, of Wanlip, co. Leicester.

6. At Haughley park, Suffolk, Mr. George Gardiner, of Boteidale, to the only daughter of the late Mr. W. Cole, of Woolpit.

7. Rev. Mr. Pollard, of Parson-Drove, in the Isle of Ely, to the only daughter of Wm. Pollard, esq. of Leyland, co. Lancast.

Rev. John Rose Holden, rector of Upminster, Essex, to Margaret, young. dau. of the late Wm. Wheeler, esq. of Clifton.

Thomas Dawson, esq. of Jeffries-square, to Miss Maria Larkins, daughter of the late Wm. L. esq. of Blackheath, Kent.

At Bath, the Rev. Thomas Garnier, fellow of All Souls college, Oxford, to the eldest daughter of Dr. Parry.

9. Mr. Nicholas Phené, jun. of London-wall, to Miss Butler, of Cannon-str.

10. At Edinburgh, James Buchanan, esq. to Lady Janet Sinclair, eldest daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

11. At Hanwell, Middlesex, Thomas Hume, esq. M. D. of University college, Oxford, and of Grosvenor-street, to Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. George-Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge.

The Rev. George-Henry Glasse, rector of Hanwell, Middlesex, and chaplain to the Duke of Cambridge, to Harriet, only daughter of the late Thomas Wheeler, esq. of the Chatham division of Royal Marines.

12. Mr. George Brown, to Miss Anne Bagnel, both of Hatton-street.

13. Thomas-Charles Morgan, M. B. of Charlotte-str. Bloomsbury, to Miss Hammond, dau. of Wm. H. esq. of Queen-squa.

14. At Bocking, Essex, Mr. J. P. Napier, to Miss Lydia Baynes.

The Earl of Dalhousie, to Miss Brown.

At Gatton church, in Scotland, Capt. Ker, of the 1st Foot-guards, to the eldest daughter of Col. Hay, of Upper Gatton.

15. At Walthamstow, Samuel Turner, jun. esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to the eldest daughter of the late Gilbert Slater, esq. of Knot's-green, Essex.

At Heytesbury, Wilts, Richard Beadon, esq. son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to Annabella, second daughter of Sir William A'Court, bart. of Heytesbury-house.

Mr. Tho. Taylor, of Millman-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Parkinson, of Hatton-str.

16. Mr. Samuel Gale, eldest son of William G. esq. of Bedford-street, to Miss Rippon, daugh. of Rev. Dr. R. of Bermondsey.

At Barking, Essex, Geo. Doughty Lynn, esq. of Woodbridge, to Miss Abbott, dau. of Mr. A. surgeon, of Needham.

18. At St. Anne's, Westminster, three brothers, named William, Edward, and George Warner, of Tottenham-court-road, to three sisters, daughters of Mr. Stanard, of Ryder's-court, Leicester-fields.

At

At Doncaster, Rev. Henry Prowse Jones, to Miss Sarah-Hussey Shafto, you. dau. of Sir Cuthb. S. of Barington-hill, Northumb.

20. Re-married, by special licence, John-Henry Marquis of Lansdown, to Lady Giffard, relict of Sir Luke G. bart. of Castle-john, co. Meath.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major-gen. the Hon. Edward Paget, third son of the Earl of Uxbridge, to the Hon. Miss Bagot, sister to the present Lord B.

23. At Bath, Daniel M'Kinner, esq. of Binfield, Berks, barrister at law, to Miss Yeamans Elliot, daughter of Thomas E. esq. of Kirkcudbright.

25. Mr. George Laing, of Trinity-squa. to Miss Brooke, daughter of Mr. B. of Bell-yard, Temple-bar.

Benjamin Bathurst, esq. secretary of legation to the Court of Stockholm, to Miss Call, daughter of the late Sir John C. bart.

DEATHS.

1804. *Sept.* 27. IN the Fort of Agra, after severe and lingering illness, Colonel William Scott, lately appointed resident at the Court of Delhi; in which he is succeeded by Lieut.-col. Ochterlony.

Nov. 9. At Hessingabad, on the banks of the Nerbridda river, after a long and severe illness, Josiah Webbe, esq. late resident at the Court of Scindeah. His remains were interred with the respect and honour due to his superior character, talents, and knowledge, to his eminent integrity and public virtue, and to his distinguished merits in the service of his country in India.

13. In the East Indies, aged 21, Lieut. Benjamin Burgess, of the 4th regiment of Bengal Native Infantry, and eldest son of Mr. Francis B. of Leicester. He fell at the battle of Deeg, in the engagement with the main army of Holkar. This promising young officer had seen much service, and was severely wounded at the storming of the Fort of Ally Ghur, on the 3d of November, 1803. He possessed much true courage and humanity; was greatly esteemed in the army; and his death is lamented by all who knew him.

24. In consequence of the wounds he received at the battle of Deeg, on the 13th, in gallantly executing the plans he had himself so judiciously formed for the late successful attack upon the infantry and artillery of Holkar,* Major-general Fraser, of the 88th Foot, a most valuable officer, leaving a large family, consisting, it is believed, of seven sons, one of whom was with him when he received the fatal wound. The funeral ceremony evinced, by its pomp and the number of mourners, the high estimation in which he was held.

1805. *March* 8. Mr. John Hughes, of Blandford, co. Dorset.

10. At Widbrook, near Blandford, in his 83d year, Mr. Samuel Bethell, a truly honest man.

After a very short illness, Mrs. Melhuish, wife of Mr. H. M. of Wincaston, co. Somerset; a woman of the most amiable character and exemplary manners.

15. After a long illness, Mr. John Use, of the Three Choughs inn at Blandford; a man of good character, much respected.

1?. In his 15th year, George, third son of the Rev. E. M. West, rector of Bradford-Abbas, co. Dorset.

Thrown from his horse, returning from Bristol to Bedminster, and surviving the fall a few hours, Mr. John Gommer, sen.

20. Mr. C. Goldstone, apothecary, of Lansdown-road, Bath.

At the Priory, Wareham, co. Dorset, Mrs. Garland, wife of Thomas G. esq.

26. The Right Rev. Father Gabriel Gruber, General of the Society of Jesuits. He was born at Vienna, and entered that Society at an early age. He distinguished himself by his abilities in the sciences and liberal arts; practised and taught, successively, rhetorick, history, mathematicks, hydraulicks, chemistry, architecture, and medicine, in which he obtained the degree of Doctor. His recreations were, physical and chemical experiments, drawing and painting. On the suppression of the Society, the Empress Maria-Theresa took him into her service, and entrusted to him the superintendance of ship-building at Trieste, as well as the draining of the Sclavonian and Hungarian morasses. As soon as he learned that the Society continued to exist in the Russian Empire under the protection of the Government, he joined the Society at Polocz, where he applied himself to his favourite studies for several years. Being sent to St. Petersburg several times on the business of the Society, he gained the esteem of their Imperial Majesties. In 1802, he was elected General of the Society, and shewed much tranquillity and perseverance in very arduous and trying circumstances. By his exertions, the order increased in Russia, and was restored in the kingdom of Naples. His amiable and philanthropic behaviour, and the variety and extent of his knowledge, procured him many friends, as well as the confidence and good will of men of the highest rank. With those abilities and information which form a great mind, he united the piety and virtue of a true member of a religious order. On his decease a writing was found, in which he nominates, pursuant to the statutes of the order, the Right Rev. Father Anthony Lustig, assistant and provincial, to govern the Society as vicar-general, until the election of a successor.

April

April .... In Dampgate-ftreet, Lynn, Norfolk, aged 74, Mrs. Storey, a maiden lady, fifter to the late Rev. Mr. S. formerly of that town.

Aged 30, the Rev. Henry Moon, vicar of Chippenham, co. Cambridge.

Mr. Watfon, mafter of the Saracen's Head inn at Horncaftle, co. Lincoln.

At Brighthelmftone, the fecond daughter of J. M. Lloyd, efq. M. P.

At Salifbury, in his 77th year, J. Wyche, efq. alderman.

At Edithwefton, aged 87, Mrs. W. Cooke.

At Harriotfham, aged 74, Mr. W. Weeks.

At Ipfwich, aged 85, Mrs. Everett.

At Bridge, co. Kent, in her 76th year, Mrs. M. Falkener.

At St. Kew, co. Cornwall, from the pernicious effects of an ointment with which a quack-doctor rubbed fome ulcers in his legs, Henry Lollard, lately a ftrong hale man. It is fufpected that it contained arfenick, he being feized, foon after it was applied, with violent vomiting, which fpeedily put a period to his life.

In confequence, as is fuppofed, of fwallowing a halfpenny fome time ago, it being found, on opening his body, in a black and rufty ftate, a young man, fon of Mr. Read, of Canterbury.

Found drowned in a fmall pond, with water only three or four inches deep, near Wakefield, a man named Pearfon. He had fet off with a neighbour the day before, who was alfo found drowned the fame day at Middleton and Thorpe, Leeds.

In the 81ft year of her age, Mrs. Dally, relict of St. George D. efq. She has bequeathed 1000 l. to the charitable inftitutions of Leeds, in the following proportions: 500 l. to the infirmary; 200 l. to the Sunday-fchools; 200 l. to Mr. Jenkinfon's alms-houfes at Mill-hill; and 100 l. to a fchool at Woodhoufe for the education of poor children.

Aged 72, Mrs. Anna Parker, relict of the late Mr. Thomas P. of Swinefleet, near Howden, whom fhe furvived only ten months. A little time previous to her death, fhe defired that black gowns fhould be given to 20 of the pooreft widows in Swinefleet, which has been done.

At his brother's houfe at Gomerfall, Mr. James Knowles, of London, merchant, having furvived his marriage little more than a fortnight.

At Halifax, Mr. Jofeph Farrer, who ferved under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt, and behaved in a moft gallant manner in the engagement before Alexandria, where he loft his arm, from which injury he never perfectly recovered.

At Rufton, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Hall, agent to Richard Langley, efq. of Wykeham-abbey. He had confulted feveral of the moft eminent of the faculty in the kingdom, and vifited Lifbon in the latter end of the year 1803, in hopes that a change of climate might have been the means of renovating his conftitution, but in vain. A confumption, originally caufed by damp linen, put a period to his life at the early age of 29 years.

At Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, having furvived his wife only one month.

At Chefter, Mr. Samuel Richardfon, fome time a fchoolmafter in that city, and paftor of a fmall fociety of profeffed Chriftians, of the Particular Baptift denomination. He was a perfon of confiderable fhrewdnefs of intellect, and much application of mind; and had he, in his younger years, enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education, he had, unqueftionably, ranked high among the literary characters of the age. This defect was, however, in fome degree, compenfated in his riper years, by an intenfe application to ftudy and reflection. A few years ago, his attention being attracted to fhort-hand writing, he projected an improvement in that ufeful and ingenious art, and publifhed a new Syftem, by which he demonftrated that more might be written in an hour than could be done in an hour and a half by any other fyftem extant. This work evinces a confiderable degree of ingenuity, and was much and defervedly commended by the critics. He alfo contributed occafionally to Magazines and other periodical works, without affixing his name to his pieces; but moft of them evince a clearnefs of conception, and an application of thought, which are very creditable to his memory.

In St. Nicholas workhoufe, Nottingham, K. Mahon. Few have experienced greater viciffitudes in life than this man. He was a native of Ireland, and at an early period of his life an eminent watchmaker in Dublin; he afterwards became a grocer in Wexford, and then a greengrocer at Canterbury. During the time he held the latter fituation, he was fuppofed to be connected with Binns and others, who were tried at Maidftone; he was therefore arrefted by order of Government, and examined by the Privy Council; after which he appeared as evidence for the Crown at the Maidftone trials. He has fince been in the fervice of feveral theatrical companies, and was engaged with Meffrs. Taylor and Robertfon when he came to Nottingham; but was difmiffed at the end of the feafon. Since that time he has fubfifted partly by employment and partly by charity, which, in this inftance, has been unufually extended, till death clofed the laft fcene of a life of which he had long been weary.

At Datchet, near Windfor, the widow of J. Damells, efq. of Wimpole-ftreet.

At

At Greenwich, aged 75, the relict of T. Dunnage, esq.

In Conduit-street, Hanover-street, the wife of T. Ferrers, esq.

In Judd-place East, Somers-town, the relict of H. J. Eaton, esq.

In his 6th year, the youngest son of Stephen Rolleston, esq. of Arlington-street.

At his house in Crown-street, Bishopsgate-street, aged 33, Mr. Joseph Badman, cheesemonger. His loss, so severely felt by his widow, was increased by the loss of her elder child on the day of her husband's funeral; and, on the funeral of her eldest, she lost her only remaining child.

April 1. Mrs. Dickins, relict of the late Mr. D. of Leicester.

At Gainsborough, aged 62, the wife of Mr. Edward Ridge.

2. At Lydden, near Margate, in Kent, aged 85, Mr. Hughes.

4. Aged 26, the wife of Mr. Wm. Jackson, master of the Vine trader, of Hull.

5. Aged 67, Capt. R. Gibbon, near 50 years in the service, and upwards of 30 years commander of the Unity and other vessels, belonging to the Cheesemongers Company, in the Hull and London trade.

Mrs. Markland, wife of Edward M. esq. one of the aldermen of Leeds.

Aged 77, Mr. Wright, farmer, of Irnham, co. Lincoln.

6. At Frome, co. Somerset, Mr. Geo. Clement, of Lothbury, London, cloth-factor, son of Mr. C. of Frome.

G. M. Flower, esq. late of the Custom-house, London.

9. At Stroud, co. Somerset, F. Franklin, a respectable young man. Returning home from Bisley on the evening of the 7th, he slipped down with velocity, and, having a walking-stick in his hand, the pointed end of it struck the orbit of one of his eyes with great force, and occasioned so much injury to the brain, that he lingered till this day, when he expired in the most excruciating agony.

10. At Hampton Court palace, aged 98, Lady Hester Edwards, grandmother to the present Earl Cholmondeley. She was daughter and heir of Sir Francis E. bart. of Grete, and of the college in Shrewsbury, and married to George second Earl Jan. 19, 1746-7.

At Miss Jury's, in Maidstone, Ann Hollis, nearly 12 years of age. This little girl had from her infancy been deaf and dumb. Her friends are in necessitous circumstances; but Miss J. about four years ago took her into her own house, and treated her with the kindness of a parent. By her indefatigable exertions, assisted by many benevolent and respectable friends, the child was taken into the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb rather more than a year and a half ago. Had she lived, she would doubtless have done great credit to her instructors. She had already learned to articulate several words with sufficient distinctness to be understood, though totally incapable of hearing. She could write a decent hand, spell many words accurately, and appeared sensible of their import. She returned to Miss Jury's about Christmas last, apparently in a decline, and became gradually worse till her death. We mention these circumstances, because they may be interesting to those generous individuals who exerted themselves in her behalf; and because we conceive that her improvement at the Asylum is a striking instance of the utility of that institution.

11. At Thurso, in Scotland, Donald Macleod, esq. of Lynegar.

13 Mr. Nathaniel Green, of Thorpe. Returning home from Croft, he fell from his horse, and dislocated his neck.

Aged 21, Mr. John Wright, of Worksop. Returning home, the preceding night, from visiting a friend in that neighbourhood, he was thrown from his horse, and one of his feet remaining entangled in the stirrup, he was dragged, at full speed, the distance of a mile before his release could be effected. He was conveyed speechless to the nearest house, where he expired at five o'clock this morning.

At Kettering, in the prime of life, Mr. John Keep, jun. His death was occasioned by lifting from the ground, and carrying to a certain distance, a sack of turnip-seed, weighing upwards of three cwt. for a trifling wager, which he resolutely performed, though not without fatally injuring himself. Being a member of the Kettering troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and deservedly respected by his brethren in arms, his remains were interred with military honours.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, suddenly, aged 53, Mr. William Sutton.

At Morton, near Gainsborough, aged 92, Mr. Raby.

At Shepley Bridge, near Leeds, aged 83, Mr. Richard Hill, many years landing-surveyor at the port of Hull.

At his lodgings at Weston, near Bath, aged 25, Thomas-William Birchall, esq. of the Royal Navy.

15. At Hull, in her 95th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Empson, widow of the late Mr. Samuel E. of Hollingthorpe.

At Hailsham, Sussex, in her 91st year, Jane, relict of Mr. Abraham Laugham.

Deeply regretted by his friends, Mr. George Penney, of Poole, merchant. An apoplectic seizure is supposed to have been the cause of his death, as he was found dead in the road soon after he had left his farm, in the neighbourhood of Poole, on his return to the town.

Mr.

Mr. Cobb, messenger to the Society of Antiquaries, to which place he was recommended by the late Hon. Daines Barrington, whose travelling servant he had been. He fell from his chair, and almost instantly expired, at the age of 73. His wife died some years before.

16. Of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Richardson, relict of Mr. R. conveyancer, of Rolls-buildings, Fetter-lane, who died Sept. 25, 1802, and was buried at Edmonton, where she was also deposited.

Of the gout in his stomach, Mr. Samuel Vowles, surgeon, of Abingdon, Berks.

At Edinburgh, Lady Catharine Forbes, widow of the late James Lord Forbes, and mother of the Duchess of Athol.

At St. Petersburg, aged 47, George Tatter, esq. charge d'affaires of his Majesty for the Electorate of Hanover at the Court of St. Petersburg.

17. Aged 76, the Rev. Isaac Whyley, upwards of 40 years rector of Witherley, co. Leicester, and formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1752.

At Bradford, Wilts, aged 15, the Rev. William Dunn.

At Tiverton castle, Devon, Sir Thomas Carew, bart.; whose loss, as a father and friend, as it is at present severely felt, will be long and lastingly lamented.

18. At Valenciennes, Robert Rissowe, esq. formerly collector of the customs at Woodbridge, Suffolk.

At Weirbank-house, near Melrose, the Rev. John Kemp, D. D. one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and many years secretary to the Society in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge.

At Newport, in the Isle of Wight, on his way to embark for Bombay, in the E. Indies, Capt. Thomas Iliffe, of the 7th regiment of Bombay Infantry, and son of the late Rev. Tho. I. of Kilby, co. Leicester. The sudden departure of the East India fleet put it out of his power, by any offers to boatmen, to overtake them; and the disappointment of his prospects had such an effect on his mind that he terminated his life with a pistol.

19. At Exeter manor-house, Mrs. Perkins, relict of Milner P. esq. late of Milner-hall, co. York.

Rev. Wm. Cole, rector of Long Marston, co. Gloucester; [illegible]. of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781.

At Bath, aged 70, Mrs. Catharine Chapman, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard C. formerly an eminent wholesale linen-draper in Cornhill, sister and heiress of Mr. Anthony Walburge, formerly treasurer of St. Thomas's hospital.

At Wolverton, deservedly regretted, Miss Sarah Hancock, daughter of the late Rev. B. H. of Wiveliscomb, co. Somerset.

20. At Paris, the son of Lord Elgin, late his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople.

21. At his mansion, Thornes-house, near Wakefield, co. York, James Milnes, esq. M. P. for Bletchingley; whose urbanity of manners and inflexible integrity in public and private life endeared him to a very extensive circle of acquaintance.

At Bathford, aged 68, John Halliday, esq. in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset, and many years M. P. for the borough of Taunton.

At Ballyshannon, in Ireland, Ensign John Williamson, esq. of the 45th regiment of Foot, second son of Joseph W. esq. principal clerk of Tiends. Being in a boat which struck with great force against a vessel in the mouth of the Shannon, he was thrown over, and drowned.

22. At Reigate, co. Surrey, in his 65th year, John Bedford, esq. formerly of Acton-green, Middlesex.

At Streatham, of a very gradual decay, without a sigh, and in his 82d year, Mr. John Findlay, sen.

Mr. John Johnson, many years sexton of St. Mary's, Nottingham; in which he is succeeded by his son, after a contested election of six days.

At Midgham, Elizabeth, wife of William Poyntz, esq. of Midgham, Berks, only surviving sister of the late Earl of Sandwich. Her eldest son is M. P. for St. Alban's, and married the only sister and heiress of Lord Viscount Montagu. She had another son, who is in the army, and three daughters, married to Lord Jn. Townshend, the Earl of Cork, and the Hon. Courtenay Boyle.

23. At Sutton-Courtenay, Berks, aged 80, William Allnutt, esq.

Aged 77, the Rev. Joseph Sharpe, rector of Shadingfield, in the gift of the Earl of Bristol, and also of Market-Weston, both co. Suffolk.

Aged 78, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late Mr. J. of Nottingham.

At Edinburgh, Sir James Colquhoun, bart. sheriff-depute of Dumbartonshire.

24. At his house in the country, John Clementson, esq. late deputy serjeant at arms to the House of Commons. He had been in perfect health the day before, spent the evening chearfully with his friends, and retired to bed about eleven o'clock. Soon after, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died in a few hours.

At Dean, near Bolton-in-the-Moors, in Lancashire, much respected, Miss Latham, sister to the Rev. Robert Latham, M. A. late of Brazenose college, Oxford. Well educated, pious, and virtuous, and steadily attached to the Government, both in Church and State, she was not only

the much-valued relative, but also the intelligent friend, and faithful and agreeable companion, of the venerable Pastor and worthy Vicar of Dean, who now mourns her loss.

At Chester, Capt. S. C. Lee, of the 21st Foot, brigade-major of that district.

At her house in Bartholomew-yard, Mrs. Susannah Towgood, daughter of the late truly Rev. Michael T. of Exeter.

At Clifton, after a most lingering illness, Mrs. Meynell, wife of Godfrey M. esq. eldest son of Hugo M. esq. of the county of Leicester.

At Enfield Chace-side, of a dropsy, Mrs. Gowar, relict of Mr. G. late purse-bearer to Lord Chancellor Thurlow, who died May 21, 1797, aged 48.

25. Rev. Erasmus Middleton, a Methodist clergyman, rector of Turvey, co. Bedford, editor of "Biographia Evangelica," 4 vols. 8vo, the style of which is particularly disagreeable; a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, an indifferent compilation; funeral sermons for Thomas Jackson and William Binns. The living was in the gift of the E. of Peterborough, 1764. He was one of the six young men expelled the University of Oxford many years ago; which circumstance gave rise to Macgowan's satire of *The Shaver*.

At Orton, co. Murray, the Hon. Arthur Duff, youngest brother to the E. of Fife.

26. At Putney, Surrey, Peter Bowers, esq. secretary to the Pelican Life Insurance-office, Lombard-street.

At Walpole, near Wisbech, Mr. Robert Collins, late of Denver.

27. Mrs. Mary Dutton, wife of Mr. John D. of Brewer's and Chester's quay, Thames-street.

In Oxford-street, Mrs. Eaton, late of Enfield, where she and the subject of the preceding article were both buried in their family-vaults.

At Guisborough, in his 81st year, the Rev. William Leigh Williamson, M. A. rector of Kildale, &c. and in the commission of the peace for the North Riding of the county of York.

At Dublin, Sir William Lighton, bart. of the banking-house of Lighton, Needham, and Shaw.

28. Mrs. Southby, of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square.

In the neighbourhood of London, of a fever, after a few days illness, aged 22, Miss Emma Dicey, daugh. of Thomas D. esq. of Cleybrook-hall, co. Leicester. Her remains were deposited in the family-vault at Cleybrook, amidst the tears of the spectators; and a sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. A. Macaulay, before a crowded auditory, whose looks testified the most heartfelt sorrow and regret.

. Aged 70, Mr. W. Beaumont, grocer and chandler, of Barrow-upon-Soar, co. Leic.

29. At Crewkerne, co. Somerset, in his 29th year, R. N. Palmer, esq. an eminent solicitor, of Axminster, and captain-commandant of the United Companies of Axminster and Shute Volunteer Infantry. He left home on the 23d, in high health and spirits, for Sherborne, where, on the 24th, he was seized with a violent fever, attended with an inflammatory sore throat. On the morning of the 26th, conceiving the malignancy of his disorder to be somewhat abated, and feeling extremely anxious to return to his friends, he made an effort to reach home. On his arrival, however, at Crewkerne, he found himself in too debilitated a state to proceed farther; was taken from his chaise, conveyed to bed, and in two days after expired.

Rev. John Rice, rector of Walden, Kent.

At her lodgings in Bath, Mrs. Rowles, sister of R. B. Robson, esq.

At Milton, near Pewsey, Wilts, in her 92d year, Mrs. Butcher.

Very suddenly, aged 62, Mr. Jn. Hare, chandler, of Hull.

30. Thomas Harding, esq. of Tring, co. Herts.

Aged 38, Mr. George Hotham Motherby, of Hull, mariner, son of the late Dr. M. of Highgate, author of the Medical Dictionary.

May . . . . . At her house in Henrietta-street, Dublin, Mrs. Catharine Stock, wife of the Bishop of Killala, and sister to Mrs. Newcome, relict of the late worthy Prelate, the Lord Primate of Ireland.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Lieut. Parkin Harle, of the Royal North Lincoln Militia.

At Welbourn, co. Lincoln, in her 94th year, Mrs. Herring.

At Manby, near Louth, aged 33, much respected, Mrs. Scrimshaw.

At Bingham, co. Nottingham, aged 67, Mr. Strong, high constable of the North division of the wapentake.

Aged 89, Mr. Edward Mason, an opulent farmer at Wisbech, co. Cambridge.

Aged 75, the Rev. Joseph Wells, many years rector of Boxford and Letcombe-Basset, Berks; the former in the gift of the Crown; the latter, of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he was M. A. 1753, B. D. 1761.

At his chambers in the Temple, John Holt, esq. barrister at law.

May 1. At his seat at Penehale, Cornwall, in his 68th year, John Bidlake Herring Clobery, esq.

At Winchester, aged 70, John Jenkinson, esq. brother to the Earl of Liverpool.

At Rock, co. Worcester, universally beloved and lamented, the Rev. Richard Watkins, B. A. rector of Rock, or Aka, to which he was presented 1770, lord of the manor of Clifton Campville and Haunton,

Hounton, co. Stafford, of which his brother is rector, and of Houn, co. Derby; in all which estates he is succeeded by his only son, Charles Severne W. esq. lieutenant in the 3d or Prince of Wales's regiment of Dragoon-guards, named after Gen. Severne, who died at Clifton Campville in 1787, aged 89. The living is in the gift of the family, and was antiently called *Alwinton.* See Nash's Worcestershire, I. 10. Mr. W. was second son of Richard, rector of Clifton Campville 38 years, who died 1776; married Anne, daughter of John Meysey, of Shakenhurst, co. Worcester, by whom he had an elder son, Charles, who succeeded to his maternal estate, and died in 1774. His son Richard was born in 1744, and married Anne Malpas, only daughter of his mother's sister, Elizabeth, by whom he had one son and two daughters. See Shaw's Staffordshire, I. 398.

2. Suddenly, at Lord Auckland's apartments in Greenwich hospital, Tho. Eden, esq. brother to his Lordship, leaving a widow and eight children.

At Stistead, Essex, Rev. John Shepherd, rector of Pattiswick, in that county, and many years curate of Paddington.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, in his 74th year, Mr. Timothy Caldwell, agent to the company of proprietors of the Chesterfield canal; which situation he had filled, with satisfaction to his employers, upwards of 28 years.

Daniel Dalrymple, esq. banker, of Burton-upon-Trent, co. Stafford.

Burnt to death, by a spark setting fire to her cloaths, Mrs. Esther Tanner, of Paddington, an infirm old lady, who had been confined to her room several years, and, having been placed in an arm-chair, as usual, the people of the house were alarmed by a cry of fire from the street, and, on entering the room, found the furniture on fire, and Mrs. T. dead.

3. Aged 67, Mr. Osborne, shoe-maker, of Uffington, near Stamford.

At Hull, aged 50, Jeremiah Hill, esq. captain and adjutant in the Royal Cumberland Militia.

At his house at East Sheen, co. Surrey, Fabrot Geering, esq.

Mr. Lewis Gilles, of Long Acre, laceman.

4. Mr. Mills, of Knight-Thorpe, near Loughborough, co. Leicester.

Near Wakefield, aged 65, Mr. John Banks, the celebrated lecturer on natural and experimental philosophy.

In his 24th year, after a severe illness, Mr. Christopher Bassano, eldest son of Mr. B. of Derby, grocer.

After a lingering illness, Mr. James Lavender, surgeon, of Nottingham.

At Saltfleetby All Saints, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Richardson, formerly a respectable grazier.

Aged 76, the Rev. John Hoskyns Abraham, 34 years rector of Compton-Martin cum Nempnett, co. Somerset, in the patronage of the Chandos family. He was of Jesus college, Oxford; M. A. 1753. His wife died in January, 1805.

At Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, the Rev. Richard Walker, D. D. rector of Shorwell and Motteston, in the Isle of Wight, and of Worthy, Hants. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford; M. A. 1758, D. C. L. 1763.

5. At his house in Charter-house-square, John Campbell, esq.

In the Circus, Bath, George Redhead, esq. late of Hutton-hall, co. Cumberland, and a deputy-lieutenant of that county.

At Lyme, co. Dorset, Miss Frances Allen, late of Blackheath, Kent.

At her father's, in Arlington-street, of a decline, aged 4 years, the youngest daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, bart.

6. This morning, about 11, Mr. Green, a respectable potatoe-merchant in Covent-garden market, who has been in a declining state for some time past, threw himself out of a two-pair-of-stairs window at his lodgings in Maiden-lane, and was killed on the spot. He was a lusty man, and between 50 and 60 years of age.

In Harley-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Bishop of Kildare.

At the Prince of Wales's coffee-house in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, Francis-William Barlow, esq. M.P. for the city of Coventry, and captain in the 1st regiment of Dragoon-guards.

At his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, of a mortification by a hurt in the ball of one of his great toes, William Dinwoody, esq. of Juy Dee, near Abergavenny, co. Monmouth, F. A. S. He married the relict of Mr. Cobb, cabinet-maker, St. Martin's-lane.

7. Dropped down suddenly, in the church-yard, the wife of Mr. Blatch, butcher, at Enfield.

At her house in Bruton-street, aged 78, Lady Walpole, wife of Baron W. of Wolterton, Norfolk, and only surviving daughter of William third Duke of Devonshire.

At his house in Berkeley-square, in his 69th year, the Most Noble William Petty, Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe, Viscount Calne, Baron Wycombe in England, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, Baron Dunkerron in Ireland, K. G. 1782, and a General in the Army. Born May 2, 1737; M. P. for Chipping-Wycombe 1761; succeeded his father, John, the late Earl, May 10, 1761; created Marquis of Lansdown, co. Somerset, Nov. 30, 1804; married, Feb. 3, 1765, Lady Sophia Carteret, daughter of John Earl Granville, by Lady Sophia Fermor, daughter of Thomas Earl of Pomfret, and by

by her, who died Jan. 5, 1771, had issue John-Henry Earl of Wycombe, born Dec. 6, 1765; and William, who died Jan. 27, 1778. He married, secondly, July 19, 1779, Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, daughter of John Earl of Upper Offory, who died Aug. 7, 1789, by whom he had Henry, born July 2, 1780; and Louisa, born Dec. 8, 1781, died young. His Lordship was of the Privy Council, and commissioner of Trade and Plantations 1763; took his feat in the Irish Parliament 1764; appointed aide-du-camp to the King 1760, with the rank of Colonel of Foot, and Major-general of his Majesty's Forces in 1765. He was secretary of state under Lord Chatham's second administration, but resigned in consequence of the affairs of Corsica. In the administration of the Marquis of Rockingham he was secretary of state with Mr. Fox. On the death of the Marquis, 1782, he succeeded to the premiership, as first lord of the Treasury, and introduced Mr. Pitt, then only 22 years of age, to the office of chancellor of the Exchequer; but this administration, which brought about the peace of 1782, was not of long duration, having been obliged to give way to the coalition ministry of Lord North and Mr. Fox. His speeches against the American war, 1775, may be seen in our vol. XLV. pp. 110, 512; on Lord Chatham's motion for an address, XLVII. 77. 200, 515, 553, 559, 560; on his Majesty's message, informing Parliament of France joining America, XLVIII. 103, 105; on his motion against the Ministry, XLIX. 610; for an account of the expenditure of the public money, L. 96; to enquire into the dismission of the Marquis of Caermarthen and the Earl of Pembroke for voting against this enquiry, ibid. 149; on motion respecting the Dutch, ibid. 293; on Lord George Gordon's mob, ibid. 267; on affairs in America, LI. 541, 606; on peace with America, LII. 92; on the change of Ministry, ibid. 164, 165; on the King's speech, 1783, LIII. 7, 8, 105, 106, 107; debate on his letter proposing to arm the people, ibid. 67; speech in justification of the preliminaries of peace, ibid. 298; motions concerning the loans rejected, ibid. 443; origin and dissolution of his connexion with the Dissenters, from a new weekly paper, called the Abstract, charging him with a design to make the Dissenting ministers instrumental in conveying all kind of information to their brethren stationed near him, ibid. 22; answered by Mr. Toulmin, ibid. 102. It is notorious how he courted both Dr. Price and Dr. Priestley; and how soon he broke with the latter, while he completely instructed the former in the revolutionary principles which the Doctor professed. His Lordship's share in the administration of this country was not of long duration; and he retired from it to his valuable library, in which the MSS. of several collectors were deposited, under the care of the late scientific Samuel Paterson. He fought a duel with Col. Fullerton, March 22, 1780, in consequence of words spoken by him in the House of Lords, as stated by the Colonel in the House of Commons, and was wounded in the thigh (see vol. L. p. 151). His Lordship filled a large space in society, as a statesman, an orator, an accomplished gentleman, an excellent landlord, a liberal patron of the arts, and a most amiable man in private life. He was considered a deep politician; but his state of health has not, for a considerable time, permitted him to take an active part in the business of politicks. He possessed more political information than, perhaps, any other man of his time. To a most accurate knowledge of the history and constitution of his own country he added very considerable knowledge of the state of other countries. There was scarcely a principal city on the Continent of Europe, or in the United States of America, in which he had not one or more political correspondents, from whom he learnt every event of importance transacting there, and often received information which Government had not the means of procuring. He was also a finished scholar, as well as a profound politician. In point of judgment and discrimination he ranked with the first statesmen of his day; and, as an orator, if not in the first, he certainly stood in the second rank. It is to be lamented that the country, under such circumstances of unprecedented difficulty as those in which it has been involved for the last 13 years, did not, during any part of that time, derive benefit from his talents. The noble Marquis strenuously opposed the war with Revolutionary France. He afterwards supported the Union with Ireland, a country with whose character and conduct he appeared thoroughly acquainted; but at the same time he recommended it as an indispensable condition of that Union, that Ireland should be dealt with honourably, that her complaints might be heard, and her grievances redressed. The house and gardens in Berkeley-square were purchased, in 1765, by the late Marquis from the Earl of Bute, for 23,000l in an unfinished state. His extensive entailed estates, both in England and Ireland, amounting to more than 35,000l. per annum, devolve on his eldest son, who succeeds to the titles of Marquis of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe, and Earl of Shelburne; but 10,000l. per annum, and nearly

nearly 100,000l. in specie, are willed to his other son, Lord Henry Petty. His remains were deposited in the family-vault at High Wycombe, Bucks. The coffin was covered with black velvet, ornamented with a silver-gilt inscription-plate, handles, and nails. The funeral procession was extremely plain, agreeably to the wish of his Lordship, and consisted of the hearse, covered with escocheons, and drawn by six horses; three mourning-coaches and six; mutes on horse-back; the Marquis's private carriage with four horses, followed by Sir Francis Baring's chariot, also drawn by four horses.

At Goldston, in the parish of Ash, co. Kent, aged 21, deservedly lamented, Miss Curling, only daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Goldston, and late of St. Nicholas, in the Isle of Thanet.

Mr. Mitchell, sen. of the High-street, Leicester.

At his lodgings in Bath, John Llewellin, esq. of Welsh St. Donats, co. Glamorgan, in the commission of the peace for that county, for which he served the office of sheriff in 1789.

At his house at Grantham, co. Lincoln, in his 91st year, the Rev. Richard* Palmer, of Jesus college, Cambridge, B. A. 1735, M.A. 1768, D.D. [from Lambeth] chaplain to the House of Commons, and prebendary of Canterbury, which he exchanged with his predecessor, Dr. Head, for the rectory of Adisham, which was conferred on his son; also, rector of St. Swithin's, London Stone, Cannon-street, and of Scott-Willoughby, near Grantham. His goodness to the distressed in his neighbourhood, and his universal philanthropy, will cause his name and memory to be long revered.

8. Aged 33, Mrs. Catharine Burwell, wife of Mr. John B. farmer, of Cowbit, co. Lincoln, and daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Mills, minister of that place.

At Cowbit, very far advanced in years, Mrs. Stiles.

Aged 55, Mr. Yates, an eminent farmer and grazier, at Swineshead, co. Linc.

At his son's house in Leicester, of apoplexy, after eating a hearty supper, aged 73, Mr. William Simpson.

Aged 89, Rich. Smallbroke, esq. LL.D. chancellor of the diocese of Lichfield. He was the second son of the Bishop of that name (who filled this church with his family and their relations); admitted at All Souls college, Oxford, where he proceeded M.A. 1740, B. and D.C.L. 1745; an advocate in Doctors Commons; joint-chancellor, with his elder brother Thomas, 1742, till the death of the latter, 1778.

* He is called *John* in both editions of Hasted's Canterbury.

At Hampstead, Middlesex, in her 65th year, Mrs. Mary-Magdalen Blaquiere, widow of John-Peter B. esq.—Also, on the evening of the same day, and in the same house, in her 60th year, Mrs. Anne-Rebecca Grant, widow of Capt. Ludovick G. of Knockando, in Scotland, and sister to the aforesaid lady.

At his apartments in Pall Mall, James Gage, esq.

9. At Weimar, of a nervous fever, the celebrated German poet, Frederick Schiller, born at Ludwigsburg, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, Nov. 10, 1759.

Mr. Calcraft, wharfinger, of Newark, co. Nottingham.

In his 74th year, James Clitherow, esq. of Bordeston or Boston-house, co. Middlesex, father of Col. C. of the Royal Westminster Militia. He was great-great-grandson of Sir Christ. C. lord mayor of London 1634, president of Christ's hospital, and governor of the Eastland Company. "Such," says Mr. Lysons, "has been the fluctuating state of property in the county of Middlesex, that this family is to be mentioned as one of a very few who have been resident upon the same estate for more than a century." Environs of London, II. 46.

In Somers-town, near Pancras, suddenly, Count de Bottrieul, a French emigrant. He was taken ill with a bowel-complaint while eating his supper, and immediately retired to bed, attended to his chamber by a man-servant, who also retired to his bed when he supposed his master to have fallen asleep. Returning to the chamber very early in the morning, he found his master dead, with his feet on the floor, and the upper part of his body leaning on the bed. He was an aged man; had been a distinguished favourite at the Court of the late King of France; and had suffered long imprisonment in that country under the tyranny of Robespierre, whence he at last escaped in an open boat from Dieppe.

10. In Green-street, Enfield, aged 78, of apoplexy, Mrs. Burnet. She was buried at Stoke Newington, with her husband, who was a purser in his Majesty's service; "in which station," as his epitaph expresses, "his faithfulness to the Crown, and amiableness of disposition to all with whom he was connected, gained him that approbation which is the wish of every good man. As he lived much esteemed, so he died much lamented, exchanging this life for a better, 29th October, 1768, in the 48th year of his age."

At Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester, in his 69th year, Edward Stokes, gent. He was an eminent attorney, and had practised with ability, success, and integrity, more than 40 years; was also one of the coroners for that county, which import-

ant office he resigned some time ago, on the appointment of Mr. Thomas Clarke, his son-in-law.

11. At Southampton, Miss Letitia-Anne Shadwell, a younger daughter of Launcelot S. esq. of Upper Gower-street.

At Kenfield, the Rev. Henry Thomson, rector of Lower Hardres, 1771; of Baddlesmere with Leveland, 1784; the former in the Crown, the two last in Lewis Lord Sondes.

12. Mrs. Todd, wife of Mr. T. linen-draper, in the Strand.

Aged 55, Mrs. Gooddy, wife of Mr. Richard G. merchant, of Hull. She was in perfect health a few hours before.

13. On Barnes terrace, Surrey, in her 86th year, Mrs. Anne Moody, relict of Mr. John M. late of Drury-lane theatre.

14. Aged 26, Charles Hunt Waring, esq. of Barnes, Surrey, only son of the late Mr. John W. surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.

In her 20th year, Mrs. Anne Boughton, wife of Mr. Tho. B. of the Stock Exchange.

At his house on Sloane terrace, Chelsea, aged 46, Robert Bisset, LL.D. well known as a literary character. Chagrin, under embarrassed circumstances, is thought to have broken his heart. He was master of an academy in Sloane-street, Chelsea, and published "Sketch of Democracy, 1796," 8vo; "Life of Edmund Burke, comprehending an impartial Account of his literary and political Efforts, and a Sketch of the Conduct and Character of his most eminent Associates, Coadjutors, and Opponents, 1798," 8vo. "The former of these, a work of considerable literary merit, contains a review of all the democratical states of antiquity; and asserts, from the testimony of experience, that Democracy is a pernicious government. As the biographer of Mr. Burke, Dr. B. is respectable and unrivaled. He has taken extraordinary pains to prove the *consistency* of that great character; and, where success is probably beyond the reach of human powers, who shall wonder at his failure? To Dr. B. the publick is also indebted for an edition of the Spectator, with illustrative notes and very ingenious lives of the authors, in 8 vols. 8vo, 1796." New Memoirs of living Authors.

Mrs. Susannah Ives, relict of the late Jeremiah I. esq. of the Town close, Norwich. She bore with pious resignation the successive deaths of all her children; and, having nearly attained her 85th year, the last blow was reserved for her in the loss of an affectionate husband, with whom she had lived 54 years, and who died Feb. 25 (see p. 280).

At Leicester, in her 81st year, Mrs. Forrester, wife of Mr. Alex. F. brewer.

15. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, aged 80, Thomas Lockwood, esq.

The wife of Mr. Mattyear, an eminent market-gardener, residing at Fulham, co. Middlesex. Mr. M. went to London early in the morning on business, and parted from his wife on affectionate terms, and she afterwards breakfasted with her children without shewing any symptoms of a distressed or deranged mind. Immediately after breakfast the unhappy woman retired to one of the outhouses, and cut her throat in so shocking a manner as to occasion almost instant death. About a minute or two after leaving the house she was discovered in this dreadful situation by a servant, who immediately gave an alarm, and caused medical aid to be procured, but in vain. No cause whatever can be assigned for this horrid act. She was an amiable woman, much respected by her neighbours and friends, and beloved by her husband and children.

Mr. Crompton, formerly post-master at Bourn, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, in the prime of life, Mr. Hill Petch, of London, some time ago a respectable draper at the former place.

Aged 75, Mr. John Burrell, a reputable linen-draper, of Cambridge.

16. At his lodgings at Stockwell, Surrey, Mr. Timothy Folgham, upholder, cabinet-maker, &c. of Fleet-street.

At Loughborough, aged 80, after little illness, Mrs. Bishop, widow of the late Mr. William B. of Grimstone, co. Leicester, and mother of Mr. Alderman B. of the Three Crowns inn at Leicester.

At Melton-Mowbray, after a very short illness, in his 26th year, Mr. Richard Draycott, assistant clerk to Mr. C. Latham, attorney. He was a young man much respected; and, being one of the Volunteer Infantry of that place, was buried with military honours on the 19th.

17. Savill Green, esq. a partner in the house of Messieurs Hartley, Green, and Co. at the Pottery, near Leeds, co. York.

At York, after a long and tedious illness, Thomas Oldfield, esq. one of the partners in the banking-house of Messieurs Wilson, Smith, Hartley, Tweedy, and Co.; a captain in the York Volunteer Corps, and post-master of that city.

18. At Fletcher-gate, Nottingham, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. William Hague, formerly a baker.

At Blymhill, co. Stafford, in his 27th year, the Rev. H. Dickenson, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, and curate of Church Eaton.

Aged 27, Mrs. Green, of Blackwall.

19. Aged 34, Mr. Joseph Blundell, of St. John's lane, Clerkenwell.

In York-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the only son of Lord Lovaine.

20. At Bridgenorth, co. Salop, aged 70, the wife of Thomas Haslewood, esq.

In Saffron-ftreet, Saffron-hill, Martha Winter, who cut her throat with her hufband's razor. Thofe who appeared to give their evidence before the Coroner's Jury could fay no more than that the deceafed and her hufband lived in the utmoft harmony. She had borne him two children, one of whom was about two years of age, and the other only feven weeks. It appeared, that the man in whofe houfe they lived owed fome rent; and the deceafed dreaded that their effects would be feized upon, as fhe appeared to be very uneafy about it the preceding day. On the morning of the melancholy cataftrophe, before her hufband went out, at half paft fix, fhe got up, and put on her petticoat, tied her neck-kerchief, then kiffed him, and faid "God blefs you! God blefs you! I know we'll not be left a bed to fleep on." The hufband anfwered, "Make yourfelf eafy; we fhall fare as well as the other lodgers." He then went to work, and, at his return to breakfaft, about half paft eight, found her ftretched on the floor, quite dead.

21. At Hopwell-hall, co. Derby, in a very advanced age, univerfally refpected, Thomas Pares, efq.; of whom we hope to furnifh fome memoirs in our next.

22. In London, after a fhort illnefs, Benjamin Outram, efq. of Butterley, in Derbyfhire.

25. At his houfe in Montpelier-row, Twickenham, co. Middlefex, in his 65th year, John Smith Budgen, efq. He had been for fome years afflicted with a variety of diforders, gout, dropfy, afthma; in the intervals of which he was chearful and entertaining to his friends. A few months ago he had an apoplectic fit, and it was for fome time doubtful whether he was alive; but he recovered, and was apparently better than he had been before. On the 23d he came to town; appeared in very good fpirits; and, on his return, faid he thought himfelf better for his journey. Early in the morning of the 25th a fecond fit carried him off. Unfortunately, his fervant was not in his room at the time; and the zeal of the parifh-officers induced them to fend for the coroner; a diftreffing ceremony for his family, which could never have been lefs neceffary than on this occafion. There was not, and could not be, the fmalleft hefitation in the verdict. Till very lately he took an active part at all public meetings in the county, where his good fenfe enfured him a ready attention. He has left one fon, a captain in the Surrey Militia, and three daughters, who are unmarried. His father poffeffed a good eftate in Surrey; and was invited to reprefent that county in 1751, on the death of Ld. Baltimore, and again at the general election 1754.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 30, to May 28, 1805.

Christened.			Buried.				Between		
Males	957	1810	Males	755	1525		2 and 5	184	50 and 60 136
Females	883		Females	770			5 and 10	70	60 and 70 104
							10 and 20	42	70 and 80 61
Whereof have died under 2 years old 446							20 and 30	126	80 and 90 32
Peck Loaf 1s. 11d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.							30 and 40	150	90 and 100 5
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bufhel; 4d.½ per pound.							40 and 50	155	100, 0

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 27:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s. 0d.—Bran 12s. to 11s.

Return of Flour, May 11 to May 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 16,093 Sacks. Average 79s. 2d. 0s. 0d.¾ lower than the laft Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, May 18, 43s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending May 22, 1805, is 51s. 4d.¼ per Cwt. exclufive of the Duty of Cuftoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, May 25:

Kent Bags	1l. 4s. to 5l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 0s. to 5l. 8s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Suffex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 16s.
Effex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 18s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 25:

St. James's	Hay	3l. 3s. 0s. to 4l. 16s. 0d.	Average 3l. 19s. 6d.
	Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 14s. 0d.
Whitechapel	Hay	3l. 15s. 0d. to 4l. 10s. 0d.	Average 4l. 2s. 6d.
	Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.
	Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 14s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 27. To fink the offal—per ftone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beafts, about 2000. Sheep 14,500.	

COALS, Beft, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 55s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ftone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 11d. Clare Market 3s. 11d. Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29		57¼	58½	74⅛	88⅞		16½	2⅜	180	1 a 2d	3p	62¼			3¼ a 3p		shut	18 19 0	Full Money
30	172½	57⅜	58¼	74⅛	89¼		16½	2⅜	179	2d	1p				3 a 2¾p	84⅞	shut	18 19 0	Full Money
1		57⅛	58⅛		89⅛					1 a 2d	Par 1p				3p		shut	19 0 0	Full Money
2	172¼	57¼	58¼	74⅛	89⅜	97⅜	16½			1 a 2d	1 a 2p	62⅛		57⅞	2¾p	84¾	shut	19 0 0	Full Money
3	172¼	57	58	74	89⅜	97⅜	16½		178¾	1 a 2d	Par 2p		56¾		2¼p	85	56¼	19 0 0	Full Money
4		57⅛	58	73⅞	89⅜	97¼	16⅜			1 a 2d	Par				2½p			19 0 0	Full Money
5	Sunday																		
6	172½	57¼	58⅛	74	89½	97¾	16½	2¼	181	1d	1p				2¾p		56⅝	19 0 0	Full Money
7		57⅜	58¼	73⅞	89¾		16½		182	1 a 2d	2p			57¾	3p	85	56⅞	19 0 0	Full Money
8	172¼	57⅛	58⅛	73⅞	89¾	97¾	16½	2⅜	182	1 a 2d	Par	62¾			2½p	85	56¼	19 0 0	Full Money
9	172	57⅛	57⅞	74	90	98	16½		181½	1 a 2d	1d				2½p			19 0 0	Full Money
10	171½	57¼	58⅛	73⅝	90	98	16½	2¾	180½	1 a 2d	1p 1d		57¼		2¾p		56½	19 0 0	Full Money
11	171¼	57⅛	59	73¾	89¾		16½	2¼		1 a 2d	Par				2½p		56⅝	19 0 0	Full Money
12	Sunday																		
13	171½	57¼	58⅛	73½	89⅞		16½	2¼	181¼	1 a 2d	1p				2½p			19 0 0	2 perCt.difc.
14	171¼	57¼	58	73⅝	90⅛	98⅛	16½	2¼	182	1 a 2d	1d	62½			2¾p	85½		19 0 0	2 perCt.difc.
15		57¼	58⅛	73½	89⅞	98⅛	16½	2¼	181¾	1 a 2d	Par				2½p		56⅜	19 0 0	2 perCt.difc.
16	172	57⅞	58¼	73⅝	90⅛	98⅛	16½		182	1 a 2d	1d				3¾p		56½	19 0 0	2 perCt.difc.
17		57½	58⅞	73⅞					183	1 a 2d	1d				3½p			19 0 0	2 perCt.difc.
18		57⅛	58⅛	73⅞	90⅛	98⅛	16½	2⅛		1 a 2d	1d Par				3p			19 0 0	2 perCt.difc.
19	Sunday																		
20	172¼	57½	58¼	73⅝	90¼	98	16⅝			1 a 2d	1d Par	62¼			3p			19 5 0	2 perCt.difc.
21	172½	57⅞	58⅜	74	90⅝	97¾	16⅝		182½	1 a 2d	1 a 2d				3¼p			19 5 0	2 perCt.difc.
22	173	57¾	58½	73⅞	90½		16⅝		183½	1 a 2d	1 a 2d				3¼p		56¼	19 5 0	2 perCt.difc.
23	171¾	57⅝	58⅜							2d	1 a 2d				3p			19 5 0	2 perCt.difc.
24	172	57⅞	58½	74	90½	97½	16⅝		182	1d	2d Par	63¼	57⅝	58⅜	3p		56⅞	19 5 0	2 perCt.difc.
25	171½	57⅞	58½	74⅞	90½		16⅝	2¼	183½	1 a 2d	1d				3p	85	57	19 10 0	2 perCt.difc.
26	Sunday																		
27	172⅛	57⅝	58⅜	74¼	90¼		16⅝			1d	2d				3¼p		56⅞	19 10 0	2 perCt.difc.
28	172	57¾	58½	74⅜	90⅝		16⅝	2⅛	182		1d	63			3¼p		57	19 10 0	2 perCt.difc.

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red Lion Paffage, Fleet Street.]

J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, Nº 11, Holborn.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St.James's Chron
Literary Journal
London Chron.
Brit.Press--Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
EnglishChron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M.Post—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai.Ad.&Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commer. Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackburn--Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Carlisle—Chester
Chelmsford



Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaster
Dorchest. Derby
Exeter, Gloucest.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipswich
Ireland 38
Leicester
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 3
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Portsmouth
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.--Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford 2
Winchester
Worcester 2
York 3

JUNE, 1805.

CONTAINING

Embellished with Perspective Views of Bellbroughton Church and School; with accurate Delineations of some Sections of Timber restored by Mr. Forsyth's Plan; and with Smart's Chimney-Cleanser.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1805.

Meteorological Table for June, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1805.	D. of Month	8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in June 1805.
	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.						*Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer.*				
May	°	°	°			*June*	°	°	°		
27	52	64	49	30,00	fair	12	55	59	52	29,96	ſhowery
28	50	60	45	,15	fair	13	54	68	54	30,12	ſhowery
29	51	64	52	,18	fair	14	52	54	51	29,80	rain
30	56	70	50	,10	fair	15	50	58	54	,88	cloudy
31	53	61	44	,23	fair	16	54	64	56	,96	cloudy
J. 1	46	56	44	,30	fair	17	58	68	54	,92	fair
2	47	57	46	,28	fair	18	56	63	55	,73	fair
3	53	60	55	,02	fair	19	54	61	51	,96	ſhowery
4	46	56	46	29,98	cloudy	20	50	51	56	,95	ſhowery
5	47	57	49	,92	cloudy	21	49	54	49	30,02	cloudy
6	51	68	50	,80	fair	22	50	58	50	,10	cloudy
7	52	68	55	30,01	fair	23	54	68	56	29,90	fair
8	56	70	56	,01	fair	24	60	73	60	,82	fair
9	66	75	60	29,82	fair	25	58	59	49	,60	ſhowery
10	61	66	55	,52	rain	26	51	66	50	,85	cloudy
11	56	64	54	,48	ſhowery						

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 15, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Middleſ.	82	9	53	0	38	3	30	2	45	1
Surrey	97	8	46	0	39	6	31	10	46	0
Hertford	85	10	40	6	42	0	26	10	41	6
Bedford	86	1	64	0	43	2	28	1	41	7
Huntingd.	85	6	00	0	40	6	28	8	38	3
Northam.	90	9	67	0	47	0	24	8	44	0
Rutland	92	6	00	0	51	0	26	0	48	0
Leiceſter	88	0	00	0	46	6	25	9	00	0
Nottingh.	94	4	69	0	49	0	28	4	46	4
Derby	89	4	00	0	[illegible]	0	32	4	49	4
Stafford	93	10	00	0	44	7	30	8	51	5
Salop	90	10	00	0	50	6	28	7	00	0
Hereford	91	1	51	2	42	3	29	2	48	9
Worceſter	90	1	00	0	45	3	30	1	49	1
Warwick	99	4	00	0	47	6	30	10	53	4
Wilts	83	8	00	0	40	8	30	2	54	4
Berks	88	6	00	0	39	2	29	1	49	6
Oxford	83	6	00	0	40	8	27	10	46	9
Bucks	83	4	00	0	43	6	31	1	46	2
Brecon	96	0	00	0	48	0	24	0	00	0
Montgom.	87	2	00	0	00	0	22	4	00	0
Radnor	86	11	00	0	47	2	26	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
England and Wales	89	11	59	4	48	8	27	7	46	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Scotland	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
Eſſex	91	4	51	6	39	0	31	4	13	4
Kent	96	0	00	0	39	6	32	3	14	9
Suſſex	100	4	00	0	41	0	32	8	00	0
Suffolk	89	5	00	0	38	0	33	5	39	8
Cambrid.	90	9	00	0	37	7	23	0	39	10
Norfolk	93	8	00	0	33	8	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	88	5	67	6	43	5	24	5	41	10
York	81	2	80	0	36	10	26	0	42	10
Durham	90	10	00	0	00	0	26	[illegible]	00	0
Northum.	86	1	60	0	46	4	25	11	00	0
Cumberl.	84	7	58	0	41	4	27	4	00	0
Weſtmor.	98	11	64	0	40	2	29	6	00	0
Lancaſter	92	0	00	0	37	0	26	0	47	0
Cheſter	88	4	00	0	00	0	30	4	00	0
Flint	00	0	00	0	00	0	27	8	00	0
Denbigh	96	1	00	0	53	4	29	7	00	0
Angleſea	80	0	00	0	42	0	21	6	00	0
Carnarvon	87	4	00	0	44	0	19	9	00	0
Merioneth	92	10	00	0	52	0	24	10	00	
Cardigan	82	0	00	0	00	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	75	2	00	0	40	2	20	0	00	0
Carmarth.	87	10	00	0	48	0	22	0	00	0
Glamorg.	92	0	00	0	58	8	26	10	00	0
Glouceſt.	89	0	00	0	45	7	26	4	51	3
Somerſet	91	10	00	0	44	3	30	0	50	0
Monmo.	102	1	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	97	7	00	0	43	8	19	2	00	0
Cornwall	97	11	00	0	45	3	46	4	00	0
Dorſet	90	8	00	0	38	6	33	11	00	0
Hants	95	0	00	0	40	3	44	6	50	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	d.	Rye s.	d.	Barley s.	d.	Oats s.	d.	Beans s.	d.
1	81	3	53	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	5	44	[illegible]
2	89	10	59	4	[illegible]	10	29	11	69	6
3	92	8	59	4	33	9	27	7	46	3
4	85	[illegible]	67	6	41	6	[illegible]	11	41	1
5	82	0	60	0	46	4	26	1	46	3
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	41	1	26	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
7	80	10	59	4	37	0	27	5	47	[illegible]
8	91	4	59	4	48	8	24	4	10	3
9	92	5	59	4	48	8	21	9	16	3
10	92	4	59	4	45	0	28	9	50	11
11	97	9	59	4	44	8	27	5	46	3
12	95	[illegible]	59	4	39	7	34	8	50	6

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1805.

LETTER XIX. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, June 28.*

"Is there a man, whom incorrupt we call,
"Who sits alike unprejudic'd to all?
"By him the city flourishes in peace,
"Her borders lengthen, and her sons increase." COOKE.

THUS reflected the contemporary * of Homer, whose sentiments might aptly apply to the Magistrates who superintend York-castle prison; the œconomy of which is so minutely detailed by Mr. Neild, that, whilst he leaves little to advert to, leads the mind to share in the satisfaction he feels in contemplating the humane and liberal system pursued by its managers, in preventing the communication of vice by example; by allotting distinct apartments to the different degrees of criminality, and proportioning punishment to the gradations of depravity.

Serious and numerous are the evils which must result from the practice of bringing together every species of character, and every stage of vice; where the unfortunate debtor, or the guilty of petty misdemeanors, are introduced to the company, and exposed to the example, of the perpetrators of the most criminal acts, and to the influence of hardened degeneracy.

These reflections could not have escaped that excellent citizen of London, sir John Barnard, whose active mind was early tutored and humanized in that religious Society which claimed a Fox as its Founder; a Penn, a Barclay, and a Fothergill, as its Members. As a Magistrate he was no less distinguished than as a Senator. In each situation he did his duty with the minutest scrupulosity, and avoided, as far as his obligations to the laws would allow, ever to commit individuals on slight grounds, as the following relation, founded on reality, fully evinces.

"A young woman, decently dressed, was late at night brought to him at the Mansion-house by a watchman as a prostitute, she having been found alone *late* in the streets at midnight. She requested to be heard in her defence. Circumstances were, however, so much against her, that sir John asked her, if she could produce any person to her character? She said, that her relations lived a great way off, as far as Whitechapel; and that it would be inconvenient to him to wait till they could be produced. He said, as a Magistrate, his time was that of the publick, and their convenience his; and that he would willingly sit up till her friends could come, and prevent her being sent to prison. The girl sent to Whitechapel for some of her friends, who gave her an exceedingly good character, and corroborated the reasons she gave for being out so late. This excellent Magistrate said, that he had never felt more sincere pleasure in his life; and, after advising her to be more cautious in future, dismissed her."

Magistrates, indeed, cannot be too vigilant against committing persons to prison on trivial occasions, nor in long confining them there by way of punishment for petty crimes; where, as the great Moralist

* ΗΣΙΟΔΟΣ Ἔργα κ̀ Ἡμέραι. 13. 1.

ralist, Johnson, well remarks, "the lewd inflame the lewd; the wicked encourage the wicked; and where a criminal is taught to do that with more cunning which he had been used to do with less."

By this separation of prisoners, so judiciously adopted in York Castle prison, the contamination of vice by intercourse, as has been observed, will effectually be prevented. This system, equally consistent with policy and humanity, is happily more and more extending, as the preceding letter illustrates, and will more and more extend, whilst the good sense and active conduct of the Magistrates, and of the publick, correspond with those practical precepts, which it has been my lot to preface; and I am thus enabled to conclude the present with a similar source of gratification, which the letter of a respectable Clergyman and Magistrate affords; of whom my friend Neild thus writes to me. "The Rev. Dr. Peploe Ward, whose letter * I inclose, is of the first families in Chester, of whom I have given my opinion in the Gentleman's Magazine, January 1804. His active zeal accompanies him wherever he goes: but, having introduced reform and order into the goals of Ely, it grieves me that he should be obliged to reside there nine months in the year, when Chester affords such an ample field for his talents as a Magistrate, and the exercise of his benevolence, in promoting morals and industry within the dreary walls of its prisons."

This pious and distinguished character thus emulates the revered Mr. De Belsunce, Bishop of Marseilles, who, in consideration of the eminent services he rendered that city during the plague that visited it in 1720, was offered by the Regent the richer and more honourable see of Laon in Picardy. He refused, however, that bishoprick, giving, as a reason, his unwillingness to leave a flock that had been endeared to him by their sufferings.

Father Vanniere, in his Prædium Rusticum, alludes to him in these lines:

—— Vitæ qui Præsul et auri
Prodigus, assiduis animos et corpora curis
Sustinuit, mortem visus calcare metumque
Intrepida vadens per strata cadavera passu †.

In recording instances of such distinguished virtue, the reflecting mind will trace with pleasure the humane and persevering exercise of kind offices by the medical profession, in circumstances of extreme hazard from contagion and other causes. When the yellow fever raged in Philadelphia, with a vio-

* "Dear Sir; Having the opportunity of expressing my regard for yourself, and continued praise-worthy benevolence to the unfortunate prisoners of this kingdom, I cannot avoid putting pen to paper. The last summer I was obliged to be at Ely in consequence of the Clerical Residence Bill, and to live in my prebendal house, to avoid residing in my parsonage at Cottenham, which is too near the Cambridgeshire Fens for my health. This enabled me to put the gaol at Ely under proper restrictions, &c. and I now can announce, for your satisfaction, that it is as clean, and as well regulated, as Chester Castle. The House of Correction is repairing, and will soon, I trust, be under similar regulations. The former abuses relative to the ironing of prisoners are rectified. The worthy and liberal Bishop of Ely, who repairs the gaol, hath spared no expence to make the place secure and comfortable.

"I need not assure you, that I found, on my return to Chester, every thing in strict order in the Castle. Mr. Hudson is now the Constable, and as attentive as ever, to his own credit, and the benefit of the publick in general. PEPLOE WARD."

† Profuse of life, and prodigal of gold,
The sacred pastor tends his sick'ning fold;
Repose of body and of mind disdains,
To calm their woes, and mitigate their pains;
Bravely despises death, and ev'ry fear,
With holy rites their drooping hearts to chear;
Vast heaps of dead without dismay he views,
And with firm step his gen'rous way pursues.

Supplement to Anecdotes, p. 237.

lence

lence and fatality never before known in that city, my learned friend Dr. Rush, with a fortitude and Christian sympathy not inferior to the Prelate of Marseilles, and even not exceeded by my amiable friend Des Genettes *, never quitted the city, or the duties of his profession.

Des Genettes, when a young physician, once walking in my garden, and pointing to the broom, said to me, "Whenever you see that shrub, remember Des Genettes †." Illustrious friend! Posterity, in recollecting the burning sands of Syria, will gratefully recall thy name, as exhibiting a glorious example of humanity triumphing over barbarous power.

Most honourable was the reply of my illustrious correspondent Zimmerman, after I had communicated to him the unexampled fatality in Philadelphia, occasioned by the yellow fever, the Transatlantic scourge of human existence, and the intrepidity of Dr. Rush, in remaining in the city to "stay the pestilence." "La conduite," he observes, "moralement très pétite du Dr. ——, pour le quel les habitans de Philadelphie avoient les plus de confiance, ressembloit parfaitement à celle du grand *Sydenham*, du temps de la Peste de Londres. La conduite du Dr. *Rush* a merité, que non seulement la ville de Philadelphie, mais l'Humanité entiere lui eléve une statue!".

I fear that I have too long trespassed on the patience of the reader by digressions; but, when the actions of a Belsunce, a Rush, a Des Genettes, and a Ward, are duly considered, and entwined with those of a Howard and a Neild, indulgence will throw a veil over the prolixity of J. C. Lettsom.

*** I have just received a letter, written with moderation and judgment, signed G. C. who disapproves of the expression in the preceding essay, p. 395. "Most abandoned, as Papal Rome has verified." I presume, however, to think that the writer will find that the best Historians assert, that, whilst the Church of Rome was rigidly enforcing its religious edicts and restraints in distant parts, the morals of the Capital were most relaxed and abandoned. The same reflection is applicable to Political States, that the statutes are more rigidly enforced in the provinces than in the seat of government.

York Castle. *Gaoler*, William Staveley; salary 450l. Felons and Crown prisoners pay no fees or garnish. Debtors pay fees. On coming into gaol 8s. 4d.; on discharge 8s. 8d.; a fee to the sheriff if discharged by the plaintiff 5s. 4d.; and a fee if discharged by superſedeas 7s. 8d. They also pay garnish, *viz.* a bag (containing a bushel) of coals; also a bag of turf to the room which each inhabits, and two shillings to be spent amongst the other debtors. The gaoler is allowed one shilling *per* mile for the conveyance of prisoners of every description. Every debtor, certificated as a pauper by the parish to which he belongs, is allowed a ninepenny loaf on every Tuesday and Friday *(weight, 23d August 1802, three pounds ten ounces)*. Mr. Staveley, the present humane keeper, is active in procuring employ for handicraft trades, such as taylors, shoemakers, sadlers, weavers, woolcombers, &c. and those who cannot follow their own profession soon learn to make laces, garters, purses, &c. which they expose to sale in the Castle-yard; and by which means many of them comfortably maintain themselves and assist their families. As there is no work-room, this manufacture (in rainy weather) is carried on in the passages, or lobbies,

* It is related by sir Robert Wilson, that Buonaparte, whilst in his expedition to Egypt, ordered a physician to poison the French invalid troops at Jaffa in Syria. This was Des Genettes, who refused to execute the orders with an intrepidity that enabled him to brave the danger of losing his own life rather than to take away that of another. The whole transaction, however, as described by sir Robert Wilson, is too horrid to claim implicit credibility.

† French for broom.

which

which are spacious and airy. The county furnishes neither bedding nor straw, for the debtor; and he that chooses to have a room to himself, pays for the furniture, bedding, &c. three-pence a day. If a single bed amongst other debtors, twopence a day. If two debtors sleep in one bed, one penny each. Their Court-yard is about one acre of ground. Number of debtors, 23d August 1802, sixty. - CHAPLAIN, Rev. Mr. *Brown*; salary 50l.; duty, Prayers on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday Mornings, and prayers on a Sunday afternoon the summer half year. Sacrament administered three times a year. Also attends twice a day persons who are left for execution. And the Rev. Mr. *Richardson*, salary 23l. 15s. Duty, sermon and prayers every Thursday morning. Mr. *Brown's* stipend is from the county, and that of Mr. *Richardson* from a legacy. Having, through the politeness of Mr. *Gray*, been favoured with a copy of the writing of endowment, the following is a full extract, *viz.* "16th January, 10 Charles I. Phineas Hodgson, D.D. Chancellor of the Cathedral Church of York, by his deed of that date, after expressing his desire, out of his commiseration and pity to the souls of such prisoners as then were, or should be, in the Castle of York, to provide that they, for ever afterwards, might be instructed in the knowledge of God, to their eternal bliss and happiness, which he hoped would be by providing some godly Minister, or preacher of God's word, to preach unto them in the said Castle, which, by reason of their imprisonment, they were hindered elsewhere to hear; and, in regard, Richard, then late Archbishop of York, did license, or allow that godly preachers, for ever thereafter, might be allowed to preach there to that purpose, although there was no Church or Chapel, GRANTS to John Scott, D.D. and Henry Wickham, D.D. Prebend Residentiaries of the Cathedral of York, A YEARLY RENT CHARGE of THIRTY POUNDS, issuing out of a messuage in Bempton, *alias* Benton upon the Woulds, in the county of York, and out of the Chapel and tithes of Bempton, *alias* Benton and Newsam, parcel of the possessions of the late Monastery of Bridlington, and all the lands and tenements of the grantor in Bempton, *alias* Benton and Newsam, payable half-yearly, at Whitsuntide and Martinmas, at Haxby's Tomb, in the Cathedral Church of York (with the usual clauses of *nomine pœnæ* and distress on default of payment) in TRUST, to pay twenty-five pounds *per annum*, parcel of the said 30l. to such Minister, or Preacher of God's word according to the true religion then established in the Church of England, as should be nominated and appointed by the Grantor, and after his death by the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of York, to preach weekly in the Castle of York to the prisoners there for the time being; such Minister preaching there once every week throughout the year, except only in the Assize week, and at such times by reason of any infection or otherwise, as he shall be dispensed with by the Grantor during his life, or the Dean and Chapter after his death. And, to the intent that the FIVE POUNDS, residue of the 30l. should be distributed weekly (by two shillings a week), in bread, amongst the poorer sort of the prisoners upon the sermon days, to such of them as should be present at the said sermons; hoping and desiring that some others would attend to this pious and charitable work, and, in time, increase the allowance and stipend, and that the work might be acceptable to God, and profitable and comfortable to many distressed and poor souls."

The instrument then goes on to make provision for continuing and perpetuating the trust on demise of the trustees.

The Rent Charge as within (now, 1802, paid by the representatives of the late Robert Burton, of Hotham, in Yorkshire, esq. as owners of the estate and tithes mentioned in the deed), is - -			£.30	0
Out of which is deducted and applied for the purposes directed by the deed - - -	£.5	0		
And for land-tax on the 25l. *per annum* -	1	5		
			6	5
Clear receipt			£.23	15

N.B. This writing mentions that a Mr. William Hart, Merchant at York, had formerly bequeathed 100l. to the like use; nothing certain can now be obtained concerning this legacy, which, like many others I have heard of in my different visits to prisons, is probably

bably lost, or diverted to some other purpose; and, from the lapse of time, it is not probable any thing can *now* be made out.

SURGEONS, Messrs. *Champney* and *Drake*; salary none. Make a bill.

In the spacious area, of about four acres, is a noble County-hall, in which are two Courts; one for the trial of criminals, and the other for *Nisi Prius* causes. The prison for debtors, is in the centre of the area, to which you ascend, by a fine flight of stone steps, to a floor, on which are eight rooms, 16 feet square, and 12 feet high. Above these are eleven rooms for common-side debtors, which are all free wards, airy and healthy, the passages or lobbies leading to them spacious and lofty. On the ground floor are the Gaoler's apartments, &c. The felons' court is down five steps: it is too small, being only 18 yards by 15, and has soft water now laid on; the pump is just on the outside of the iron pallisades, which supplies all the prison with excellent spring water. The day-room for men is 24 feet by 15, with a fire-place. From this room there are two passages, containing 19 sleeping cells, about two yards square, lofty and arched roofs, with boarded oak floors, well ventilated and dry. Out of the Court is a passage leading to the Chapel, in which are eight sleeping cells, 9 feet by 6, well ventilated and dry. Also another passage from the Court-yard, with five sleeping cells. The room for condemned prisoners, called POMPEY PARLOUR, is about six yards square, with a fire-place; it is sufficiently light to enable the unhappy persons to read.

On the West side of the prison is a Court-yard, of a semicircular shape, for young offenders, with a day-room, and accommodation for fifteen prisoners. To each cell the County supplies rugs for bedding, according to the season of the year, from two pair to six pair. Criminals for trial have a sixteen-ounce loaf of good wheaten bread, with two ounces of good cheese, every morning. Transports who are convicted at the *Castle* have the King's allowance of 2s. 6d. a week, eighteen-pence paid in money, and one shilling in bread. Transports from the *Quarter Sessions* have 2s. *per* week, *viz.* one shilling paid in money by that Riding from which they are sent, and one shilling in bread.

Women felons are kept quite separate in the new building on the East side of the Castle-yard, where they have two large sleeping-rooms and a work-room. A Court-yard with water laid on, with a wash-house and other conveniences. On the second story are two large convenient rooms used for an Infirmary. Those prisoners, who come into gaol in a ragged and dirty condition are clean washed, and the county cloathing put on. Mr. *John Watson*, Clerk to the Justices, attends all their meetings held at the Castle, and regulates the weight of the bread; salary 21l. *per annum*. There are six solitary cells, with boarded floors, well ventilated, and to each a small Court-yard. The table of fees, as settled by the Justices 14th July 1735, are hung up in the passage; but no other fees than those before-mentioned are taken.

An account of the CHARITIES given to the prisoners in his Majesty's gaol, the Castle of *York*.

The Lady *Lumley*, to be given yearly, on St. *Thomas's* day, formerly 6l. 7s. is now (1802) increased to 10l. paid to the gaoler every Christmas, and ordered by the Trustees to be laid out in discharging poor debtors out of custody, in the same manner as the money left in his hands by the High Sheriff and gentlemen of the Grand Jury; for which he produces, at each Assize, proper vouchers, &c.

The honourable and antient City of *York*, weekly in bread, 2s. 6d.

Mrs. *Frances Thornhill*, for *straw* *; the Lord Mayor of *York* has 30l. in his hands for that purpose, 1l. 10s.

Doctor *Phineas Hodgson*, paid weekly in bread to all that hear sermons, 2s.

Alderman *White's* and Mr. *Bowes's* legacies are both lost.

It is intended that a wing to each end of the new building, on the East side of the Castle-yard, shall be erected, with additional court-yards, day-rooms, and sleeping cells, for the greater separation of the different classes of prisoners, which appears to be much wanted, and that they are to be begun upon next spring, and the plan for which I much approve. The debtors have from the lobbies or passages, and also from their sleeping-rooms, a full view

* The 30s. for straw is laid out in other articles, for the good of the prison, by the Clerk to the Justices.

view into the felons' court and the solitary cells, by which means dangerous implements have been conveyed to them, and the regularity and orderly conduct of the gaol frequently disturbed. Sloping boards placed before the windows, in the manner I have seen them in other gaols, would prevent this dangerous communication. No firing allowed to any part of the gaol, except to sick prisoners, to whom every comfort is administered, which, in the opinion of the Surgeons, is judged necessary. Number of felons, 23d August, 1804, thirty-eight, and one dangerous lunatic. Of these unhappy persons four are left for execution; and I wish I could add they were deeply impressed with the enormity of their offences, and more diligently preparing for the awful change they are so soon to undergo. I am, my dear sir, most sincerely, yours, JAMES NEILD.

Dr. Lettsom, London.

Beverley, Aug. 25, 1803.

My dear Friend,

You must receive this by way of Postscript, or Addenda, to my description of York Castle; for I cannot give you greater pleasure than by communicating any improvement in Prisons and Police, to which important branch the public-spirited gentlemen of this County have shewn themselves particularly attentive.

My letter in 1802 mentions the intended new buildings on the East side of the Castle-yard. The North wing is finished (and the others begun). In the front is the Office for the Clerk of Assize, and the Indictment Office, which looks into one of the Court-yards; each of which (three) is 44 feet by 24, flagged, and well supplied with water. The first story consists of a day or work-room, 24 feet by 15. and 9 feet 4 inches high, with a fire-place; two sleeping-cells leading out of the day-room, 11 feet by 9, of the same height; and two others in the passage, 18 feet by 8. The second and third stories have each a day-room, with a fire-place, 15 feet by 11, and six sleeping cells each. This will give the intelligent and attentive gaoler a power of separating *prisoners for trial* from those *convicted*; and to keep misdemeanors and the lesser offences by themselves; and, in short, every class of prisoners will have separate divisions, a convenience this prison has long wanted.

The greatly respectable and antient *City* is building a new prison sufficiently large to supersede the necessity of any other. May we not hope, then, it will imitate the County in liberality; and, by taking down and consolidating the gaols of *St. Peter* and *Ouse-bridge*, efface from remembrance there ever existed such horrid places of confinement? In this wish I am sure you will cordially join with, my dear sir, your ever grateful JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, June* 22.

AS just at this crisis there is something very necessary to be done relative to the cultivation of *Strawberries*, I request your inserting the following directions, which I know will be very useful, as it will save a year, and oblige several of your Readers.

Directions for managing Strawberries in Summer.

On the management of Strawberries in June and July, the future prosperity of them greatly depends; and, if each plant has not been kept separate, by cutting off the runners, they will be in a state of confusion, and you will find three different sorts of plants;

1. OLD PLANTS, whose roots are turned black, hard, and woody.

2. YOUNG PLANTS, not strong enough to flower.

3. FLOWERING PLANTS, which ought only to be there, and perhaps not many of them.

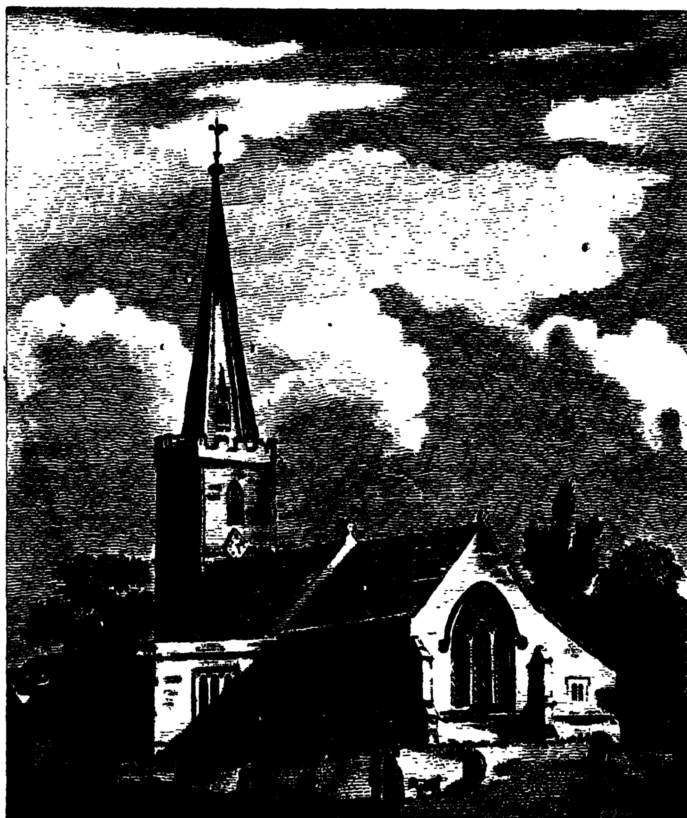
Before the time of Flowering is quite over, examine them, and pull up every OLD-PLANT which *has not flowered*; for, if once they have omitted to flower, you may depend upon it they will never produce any after, being too old, and past bearing; but, to be fully convinced, leave two or three, set a stick to them, and observe them next year.

If the YOUNG PLANTS, runners of last year, be too thick, take some of them away; and do not leave them nearer than a foot of the Scarlet, Alpines, and Wood, and fifteen or sixteen inches of all the larger sorts; and in the first rainy weather in July or August, take them all up, and make a fresh plantation with them, and they will be very strong plants for flowering next year.

OLD BEDS, even if the plants be kept single, at their proper distance, examine, and pull all the OLD PLANTS, which have not flowered. RD. WESTON.

[*Farther Directions next Month.*]

BELBROUGHTON CHURCH, S.E.





D Parkes delin.

BELBROUGHTON SCHOOL.

Mr Urban, *Shrewsbury, Feb* 21.

THE following church notes, &c. from Belbroughton, co Worcester, were taken on the spot in the Summer of 1802. Having spent some of my juvenile years there, and formed a considerable acquaintance, I determined to visit it after an absence of 14 years, but, to my great astonishment, found only three people that I knew! Such is the mutability of this uncertain state! I spent some hours at the church in transcribing monumental inscriptions, and making a drawing of the venerable building (*see Plate I*)

Belbroughton is a pleasant village, in the lower division of Halfshire hundred, and deanry of Kidderminster It is a rectory, in the gift of St John's college, Oxford The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to the Holy Trinity The arms of *Evdington, Sudeley*, and *Corbet*, on painted glass, which were in the East window, are gone

On a plain stone against the North-wall (the whole in capitals).

"Mary, wife of John Higgs, gent
departed this life Aprill the xxiiii. 1650
Reader, stand still, and here let fall a teare
From mournfull eyes, let not a smile appeare
At all, but weep, her death, who in her life
Was a most loving and religious wife
Aye, blessed saint 'sure thou alone dost dye
To bear thine unborn infant companie,
And now o'er Death triumphantly dost sing,
'Grave where's thy victory, Death where's thy sting!'"

On plain blue stones in the chancel-floor (the first in capitals)

"Johannes Perrot, nuper
de Pedmore in Com.
Wigorn. arm' obiit 8° die
Martii anno Dom 1728,
Ætatis suæ 76."

"In memory of
Francis Severn,
Rector of Belbroughton,
who died [illegible], 1755;
And of [illegible] his wife,
who died Feb. 18th, 1770"

On a tablet against the North wall:

"Near
this place lies the body
of Humphry Perrot, B.D.
Vicar of Dudley, and Fellow of
Oriel College, Oxon,
son of Thos. Perrott, esq.
late of Bell-Hall.
He was buried Dec. the 7th, 1746.
Aged 36 years."

On a tablet against the North-wall:

"Opposite this monument, in a family vault, *lie the remains* of John Perrott, esq of Bell-Hall Obt. the 7th of April 1776, aged 74
Also of Katharine his wife
Obt the 20th of Jan 1793, aged 84.
Likewise of Walter Noel, esq. of Hillcott, in the county of Stafford, son-in-law to the above Obt. the 13th of August 1794, aged 55"

On a neat monument, against the East end of the chancel

"Lector,
Johannes Tristram (de Moor Hall)
Medicus, Jacet
Quod morti cecidit prope hunc murum
Atqui resurget, tu interim
semper paratus esto, nam quâ non putas
venturus horâ Dominus est
Obiit { Anno ætat 57
Domini 1736
Aliy Ex hoc momento pendet æternitas.
Lætitia (Hall)
Conjux Johannis Tristram (de Moor-
Obiij { Anno ætat 43.
Domini 1738.
Καιρὸν γνῶθι οἶδε γαρ."

On a monument against the South wall of the chancel.

"P M. S
Near this place is deposited
the body of Elizabeth, the wife
of John Tristram, of Moor-Hall, Gent.
She was the eldest daughter of
Launcelot Nicholls,
of the Bow-hills, in the parish of Alveley,
and county of Salop, Gent
She departed this life June 26th, 1708,
and in the 18th year of her age,
lamented by all
especially by the diseased and the poor.—
Go thou, and do likewise,
for last night, Reader, is certainly gone,
and to morrow may never arrive.
This instant make use of.
Also, near the same place is interred
the body of
John Tristram, of Moor-Hall, Gent.
He was buried the 2nd day of May, 1734,
in the 77th year of his age."

On a tablet against the East wall:

"Spe certâ resurrectionis
hic depositæ sunt exuviæ Richardi
Tristram, qui per 51 plus minus
annos ecclesiam hanc summâ
cum curâ et fidelitate rexit;
suffectus in locum Thomæ
Tristram patris, qui circa 40
annos

annos munus pastorale ibidem
pari diligentiâ (bonis omnibus
plaudentibus) executus est.
Obiit die Feb. 10°
Anno { Ætatis 78.
{ Dom. 1691."

On a handsome tablet against the North wall (the whole in capitals):

"Near this place are deposited the remains
of Mary,
eldest daughter of the Rev. John Wylde,
formerly of this parish, and Rector of
Aldridge in Staffordshire.
She married (Dec. 14th 1777)
Wm. Tennant, esq.
of Little Aston-Hall, in the same county,
who hath caused this tablet to be erected
as a tribute of his affliction,
and most affectionate regard
to the memory of
a beloved wife.
She died 8th Aug. 1798,
aged 47 years."

On a neat tablet against the South wall:

"Near this place are deposited the remains
of the Rev. Thomas Clarke, D. D.
rector of this parish,
who died August 12th, 1798, aged 56.

When Sorrow weeps o'er Virtue's sacred
dust,
Our tears become us, and our grief is just;
Such were the tears she shed who grate-
ful pays
This last sad tribute of her love and praise;
Who mourns the husband and the friend
combin'd,
Where gentle pity met a manly mind;
Mourns, but not murmurs; sighs, but
not despairs;
Feels as a wife, but as a Christian bears."

On grave-stones in the church-yard:

"In memory of Richard Phillpots, sen.
of Bell-inn, in this parish, he departed this
January the 2nd, 1766, aged 69 years. [life

To tell a merry or a wond'rous tale
Over a chearful glass of nappy ale
In harmless mirth was his supreme delight,
To please his guests or friends by day or
night.
But no fine tale, how well soever told,
Could make the tyrant Death his stroke
withhold:
That fatal stroke has laid him here in dust,
To rise again once more with joy we trust!"

"Sacred to the memory
of Ralph Hoppers
He died Dec. 22d, 1792, aged 88.
When the ripe corn demands the reaper's
hand, [land?
Why should we murmur, if it leaves the
Or why regret, when, full of faith and years,
The pious Christian quits this vale of tears?
And such was he whose name inscribes
this stone, [groan.
Who liv'd unblam'd, and died without a

Sacred to the memory of
William Dunn,
who departed this life Feb. the 2nd, 1798,
aged 57 years.

Belbroughton-School represented in the annexed *Plate I*, has a small annual salary for the education of poor children in the parish. The late master, Mr. Dunn, established a large boarding-school for commercial learning, which he conducted with great reputation for near 40 years.

Yours, &c. D. Parkes.

Mr. Urban, *June 5.*

THE following simple narrative of a short tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmorland, in the months of August and September last, is entirely at your service. B. T.

Sunday evening, Aug. 12. Moving slowly over Highgate-hill, the groupe of domes and spires scattered over the vast plain of London burst upon us for a few moments, and disappeared. The shades of Night gathered fast about us ere we had reached the walls of antient Verulam. Proceeding along the Roman Watling-street, we passed Woburn Abbey; and awoke at an early hour of the morning in the clean town of Northampton, upon the fine river Nen. The streets are narrow and irregular, but contain some well-built houses. The principal church stands centrically, and is a striking edifice, presenting a grand portico of Ionic columns. The level pastures of Leicestershire, blooming with verdure; the snowy whiteness of the fleeces with which they are spotted, and the airy lightness of its many taper spires, contributed to amuse us as we wound swiftly between its rich inclosures. The low walls of stone piled rudely, and without cement, which serve as fences to the pastures of the Northern counties, furnish a most dreary substitute for the warm green hedge-rows of the South. From the old and populous town of Leicester, which is inhabited chiefly by graziers, and has to boast an hospital built by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in the 14th century, we advanced farther Northward, and found in the road-sides of Derbyshire a landscape

ſcape conſiderably more abundant in wood and water. The crimſon cluſters of the mountain aſh, now in full bearing, afforded a moſt agreeable contraſt to the emerald green of the ſurrounding foliage. The town of Derby, formerly Derwentby, ſeated upon the broad river of the Peak, and which was probably named *Derwent* from the ſwiftneſs of its ſtream, looked deplorably dull and uninviting under a heavy rain of ſome hours continuance. We had no opportunity of viſiting the famous ſilk-mill upon the river, conſtructed upon an Italian model by Sir Thomas Lombe. As we drew near to Aſhbourn the weather and the country ſeemed to brighten together. This is a poor little town, but prettily enough ſtationed in a well-watered valley, under a fine ſlope of meadows. The evening was fine, and we ſtrolled through ſome pleaſant meadows gently riſing from the Eaſt end of the town, oppoſite to the houſe and eſtate of the late Sir Brook Boothby, bart. a gentleman formerly known in the circles of Politics and Philoſophy, as the antagoniſt of Burke, and the friend of Darwin. Two of the unfortunare officers who had ſhared the hair-breadth eſcapes of Gen. Rochambeau in the wars of St. Domingo, now his companions in captivity, were engaged in earneſt converſation upon this parade. *Pajot* is a vere tall and athletic man; his immenſe whiſkers and dangling pendants inſpired us almoſt with awe. He was dreſſed *en militaire*. General *Boyer*, an officer more known than the former, dark, handſome, and of the middle ſize, was habited as an Engliſh gentleman. Agreeably to the genius of their nation, the troubles they had experienced appeared to be no ſooner paſt than forgotten; vivacity beamed in every countenance.

On the 14th we roſe early, and took a chaiſe to Ilam, about 4 miles diſtant from Aſhbourn. The village, conſiſting of a few ſcattered huts, lies at the foot of a rugged conical mountain, named *Thorp Cloud*; in approaching it we croſs the river *Dove*, which is the line of ſeparation between the counties of Derby and Stafford. Ilam houſe is a neat edifice, and at preſent under repair. It is occupied by a gentleman whom we underſtood to be an active Juſtice of the Peace; and I regret to ſay, that the functions of his civil capacity appear to have encroached not a little upon the genius of horticultural improvement. The gardens are much more richly wooded than from the nature of the country we were at all prepared to expect. There is a very fine ſemi-circular range of hill ſkirting the back and ſides of the manſion-houſe, completely cloathed with ſhrubs of variegated tints; in which the yellow lime and ſable aſh are conſpicuouſly beautiful. In the bottom winds the Manifold, a pretty limpid ſtream, which forms an eaſy fall or two in its courſe, and is loſt to view under a ſmall arched bridge. It is obſervable of this ſtream, that it is continued under a bed of ſolid rock for a ſpace of 6 miles; at which diſtance from its ſource it reappears, and is loſt. On its hither bank is a verdant and extenſive lawn, ſeparated from the houſe by wood-walks, which, winding fantaſtically through the rock, are completely over-arched by fine old timber. In one of theſe, hidden from vulgar eyes, is a moſſy tablet encircled by a bench of ſtone, which is ſaid to have inſpired the genius of the pathetic *Congreve*, in the compoſition of his *Old Batchelor*. Leaving the vale of Ilam, much of the beauty of which conſiſts in its ſecluſion, we made the tour of Thorp Cloud, acroſs ſome green meadows, where the wild rabbets are every where ſeen ſcouring over an immenſe warren. After riding a ſhort mile on the banks of the Dove, we alighted at the entrance of its romantic glen. An aged ſhepherd, whoſe grey locks hung in venerable treſſes upon his ſhoulders, ſtood ready to conduct us through the windings of the dale. The character of this delicious valley is chiefly derived from the artleſs and inceſſant murmur of the little ſtream from which it derives its name, which ſometimes glides ſmoothly over its rocky bed, and ſometimes is impeded and broken in its courſe by the maſſes which time or accident have precipitated from its lofty ſides. On the left, is a ſloping cliff in part ſtripped of its natural ornaments by the rude moleſtations of the woodmen, and partly covered by a ſcreen of young brushwood, interſperſed with foreſt-trees. At intervals, the naked rock diſplays its rugged boſom, or ſhoots up in lofty ſpiral pyramids, which, appearing at various diſtances, give a bold and romantic feature to the landſcape. Theſe reminded me of the banks of the Wye, where the inſulated column tow-

ers

ers far above the level of the rock, and threatens all beneath.

> Stabat acuta silex præcisis undique saxis,
> Dirarum rudis domus opportuna volucrum. VIRG. Æneid.

The opposite shore is less steep and little woody, presenting vast caves and arches in the rock, in which many a phrensied Cardenio has graven in deep characters the name of his faithless Lucinda. Our old shepherd, who at the age of 84 retained much of the activity and sprightliness of youth, amused us with the honest chronicle of his life and fortunes. He had reared a numerous family by the sweat of his brow; and the wages of his industry amounted to about 8d. *per* day. His food consisted of oaten cake, or a mess of meal pottage; accustomed "*at the clear brook to slake his thirst.*" It is extraordinary, that of the revolution in France, no tidings had yet come down to him. Being asked if he felt any terror at the approaching close of his earthly labours, he observed simply, "*that every thing wished to live as long as it could; but, for himself, he was ready to go whenever it pleased God to call him.*" At the same moment, an involuntary tear stole down his furrowed cheek, aptly indicating that dignified serenity of mind which crowns the Poet's wishes for his own happiness;

"Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes!"

Having exhausted the beauties of the dale in a walk of from four to five miles, we received the old man's blessing, and returned to Ashbourn to breakfast. Towards noon we proceeded on our route to Matlock, through the *Via Gellia*, which by its name I concluded to be some famous Roman causeway.—What was my surprize to find, on reaching it, that a Mr. *Gell*, who lives in a white house at the entrance, had dedicated his name and labours to posterity! It should be understood, however, that posterity will feel its obligations to this gentleman; for the old road is described by Tourists as stony and very dangerous from the steepness of its sides and the number of coal and lead-mines in the neighbourhood. The *Via Gellia* is a most delicious avenue, winding between hill and dale, and both magnificently furnished. B. T.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *May* 19.

THE sensible, elegant, and accomplished Miss MILNES, whom Investigator, vol. LXXIII. p. 415, had not seen noticed in your Obituary, and who, indeed, does not yet seem to have received a place in it, died unmarried the 7th of October 1802, æt. 60; and was buried in the Earl of Rosslyn's vault at *Kensington*. Her name was Hannah. She was the eldest sister of the present Sir Robert Shore Milnes, bart. and daughter of the late John Milnes, esq. of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, whose father, Mr. Robert Milnes, a merchant at Wakefield, is noticed in Thoresby's Leeds, and was brother of Mr John Milnes, also a merchant at Wakefield, the death of whose grandson, James Milnes, esq. M. P. for Bletchingley in Surrey, you will have to notice in your next Obituary. (See p. 489.)

The death of the wife of James Milnes, esq. is noticed in your Obituary vol. LXXII. p. 1163; and is followed in vol. LXXIII. p 188, by a note, stating that "Mr. Milnes of Egremont-house, who, some time before the death of Mrs. Milnes, took possession of *an estate of the yearly value of* 8000l. and assumed the name of Rich, *by the last will and testament of Mrs. Milnes' sister*, which property Mr. Milnes was to inherit only during the life of his wife, had by his lady's death *been obliged* to relinquish the whole."

Who was the author of this illiberal paragraph is scarcely worth enquiry. The estate which the late Mr. James Milnes held in right of his wife, and in which his right ceased at her decease, was *not of more than half* the yearly value above stated. It is true that he took the name of Rich on the 17th of August 1802, and resumed the name of Milnes on the 13th of Jan. 1803. The motives for the last change are plain. A legal obligation, *but not the will of Mrs. Milnes' sister* (for she had but two sisters, one who died before her intestate, and the other who still survives) obliged Mr. James Milnes, in 1802, to take the name of Rich; but when that obligation ceased, by the death of his wife (by whom he had no issue), and the descent of the estate to her sister, he, from natural gratitude to the memory of his father, *from whom he inherited a far superior patrimony*, resumed the name of Milnes.

The surviving sister of Mrs. Milnes was the wife, and is the widow, of Richard Slater Milnes, esq. many years a worthy representative of the city of York in Parliament, who assumed the

name of Rich on the 13th of January 1803, and died in Egremont House, London (the house of his brother-in-law by marriage, Mr. James Milnes), on the 10th of June 1804; see vol. LXXIV. p. 599.

No *force* was necessary to *oblige* Mr. James Milnes to relinquish the estate of the Rich family to his wife's sister, whose husband was his near relation. He knew it was her right; and neither his disposition nor his pecuniary circumstances would permit him to do or, to wish an act of injustice. In truth, the same harmonious intercourse which had existed before between the families continued after *that* event which transferred a considerable property from one branch of the family to the other; and the universal voice of those who knew Mr. James Milnes will bear testimony to his amiable temper and manners.

Mr. Richard Slater Milnes, who took the name of Rich, left nine children, of whom the eldest son Robert Pemberton Milnes, esq. attains the age of 21 on the 20th of the present month. The surviving sister of Mr. R. S. Milnes is wife of Samuel Thornton, esq. M. P. for Hull, by whom she has a numerous family. Mr. R. S. Milnes was the grandson of Richard Milnes, esq. of Wakefield, elder brother of John Milnes esq. first named. Pemberton Milnes, esq. of Wakefield and Bawtry, father of the present Viscountess Galway, was uncle of R. S. Milnes, and younger son of Richard Milnes. But I forbear to trouble you with further particulars of the family, as an account of it is expected in the next volume of Mr. Betham's Baronetage.

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XLV.

"Hominis est affici dolore, sentire, resistere tamen, et solatia admittere." PLINY.

THE calamities of human life have in all ages been a favourite subject; and to a very large class, the language of complaint is peculiarly acceptable. Even they who have no knowledge of the world except from books, are prepared to deplore sorrows with which they have no acquaintance, and are ready to believe that the life on which they are about to enter, is a scene of uninterrupted misery, in which they are doomed to act a principal part. And as there is nothing so easily propagated as complaint, nothing so easily imbibed as the sense of higher felicity than we enjoy, and nothing so easily conceivable as the possession of something we want, philosophers and poets have agreed to repeat these signals of distress, to warn the impetuous, or dishearten the timid.

Yet amidst this general disposition to murmur, it is not difficult for an attentive observer to distinguish the theory of lamentation from the practice, the affectation from the feeling; and it will not require a long train of proofs to convince those who do not trust entirely to the experience of the closet, that there is a much greater portion of contentment than of dissatisfaction in the world; and that many would not know how to complain if they had not the example set before them, nor be able to discover any cause why they take up the language of misery, if they were not assisted by those who have made grumbling their particular study. Even they who have had the credit of collecting mobs, and the honour of presiding at riots and depredations, have honestly confessed that it required much pains to persuade their followers that they had any thing to complain of; that they succeeded rather by exciting curiosity than by proving grievances, and upon the whole were less indebted to the conviction of argument than to the strength of brandy.

It is a matter of some curiosity to watch the progress of a wholesale dealer in human misery, to behold a Theorist in complaints, sitting calmly by his fire-side in his arm-chair, perusing the history of some distant nation, the constitution and customs of which happen to be different from his own. He questions whether such a people can exist; he is astonished that they have suffered for centuries what seems beyond his patience even for an hour; and having warmed his imagination to a proper pitch, he takes his pen and writes an elaborate treatise on their miseries, describes them as groaning under oppression, and bending under a weight insupportable by human nature; he informs his readers that they have no arts but those of embittering human life, no signs of motion but what are produced by agony, no amusements but in disfiguring the human body, sometimes by fatigues, and sometimes by the instruments of torture; and that he has been able to discover no

no traces of musick but in the clanking of chains. When he has finished this afflicting detail, he is charmed with its lively perspicuity, and with the strong conviction which it must impress on every breast. But when his compassion excites him to visit the unhappy wretches, he wonders that he hears no groans, no complaints, and no chains, and is shocked to find his theory overthrown by ebullitions of mirth and gaiety, revelry and intrigue.

That there is a wide difference between the language and the feeling of dissatisfaction, is in no case more evident than when we hear men complaining of their situation in life, and pretending to envy that of others. There is much reason to think that such complaints are without sincerity; for, of a hundred men who pretend to repine at their state, we rarely meet with one who takes any steps to change it, or increases his industry in any other direction than that to which he has been accustomed. The number of those who have exchanged one profession or trade for another diametrically opposite is so small, that I suspect they will only afford exceptions to the general rule; and the general rule is, that men are content with the situation in which they have been, by whatever means, originally placed. And of those who chuse to repine at their lot, and to fancy they would have been happier in another situation which they think they know better than their own, how far have their complaints extended, and what impression have they made? How many have shed tears of disappointment; how many have lost their appetite, or passed sleepless nights, and how many hearts have been broken?

But to be merely content is not all: for, if I am not greatly mistaken in my observations, it will be found that men are no sooner fairly embarked in their mode of life, and beyond the risk of change by youthful caprice, than they not only accommodate all their feelings to it, but become not a little proud of the rank they hold; and, comparing it with others, wonder that all mankind are not of their way of thinking. There are, however, so many advantages attending this pride, and these estimates, however fallacious, that it is impossible to complain of them with gravity. They may be reckoned among the causes of much of that order and regularity we admire in civil and social life. It is easy to conceive that the mischiefs of confusion and injustice would be most extensively multiplied if men were not able thus to flatter themselves into contentment, if they were to seek redress on every occasion when they feel a momentary inclination to complain, or were to carry into execution the hasty resolutions of every transient fit of caprice. The pride, therefore, which men take in their particular situations, professions, or occupations, may be pardoned for its general usefulness at least, in whatever form it appears. It can at most only provoke a smile, and should not be subjected to higher censure than what ridicule may sometimes inflict.

It may be farther remarked, that as pride scarcely deserves the name, if it does not imply a sense of superiority, we accordingly find that this constitutes the principal satisfaction which men feel in contemplating their own rank; and this satisfaction is the more compleat, as it depends on certain vague notions of consequence and dignity which have been subjected to no regular laws. The estimate which every man makes of his situation, in comparison with that of his neighbours, is just what he pleases to make it. No proper scale has yet been formed of the civil occupations of life; and as every man is allowed to think as highly as he pleases of his own, we sometimes meet with opinions and jealousies which partake not a little of the ludicrous. The trade of sweeping chimnies is perhaps that which of all others may be oftenest mentioned without exciting envy; yet we are told of a humane master of that trade, who, instead of disgracing his boys by corporeal chastisement, which he thought was fit only for *soldiers* or *sailors*, kept them in order by operating on their feelings, and producing a proper pride; and never failed to excite repentance and amendment when he threatened to make them *taylors*. I have Mr. Jonas Hanway's authority for relating of another of the sooty tribe, that he would not permit his apprentices to go out on May-day because it was *low-life*.

Now if such as these can be satisfied with an occupation which the publick has pitied, until at length its pity has ended in a proposed remedy*, we are not

* The Society for superseding the necessity of climbing boys, by a new method of sweeping chimnies, and for improving the condition of children employed by chimney-sweepers.

not to be surprised if the same feelings are found in all the gradations of trade or calling above this. If those who climb the ladder and the scaffold, or toil under the bag or the hod, can extract pride from their employments, and dispute points of precedency, we may easily suppose that those whose situations afford higher comforts and luxuries, will feel their importance in a higher degree; and besides this, I know not whether the jokes which men of different callings and professions pass upon each other may not contribute in some degree, perhaps in a very considerable one, to make each satisfied with his own lot. We often observe that the gentlemen behind the *desk* are very apt to look with some airs of loftiness on the gentlemen behind the *counter*; but the latter have their revenge, and a shop-keeper will sometimes pronounce even the word *attorney* in a tone of voice which does not indicate profound respect; while another will state the difference between a house-keeper, who pays scot and lot, and has served all offices, and a mere clerk, who is a lodger. It is well known that the dignities of wholesale and retail have never been adjusted; and that a cheque will ever take precedence of ready money. But the learned professions are not entirely without the consolations which wit affords. The doctor has his jokes at the expence of the lawyer; and even when they agree to such a suspension of hostilities as may enable them to combine against the parson, the latter can throw out hints about the perils of life and property, which are not easily mistaken.

Of late, too, I know not whether a certain degree of consequence has not been given to the very names of professions and trades, which may contribute to the pride of contentment. With this view, however, it must be, that so many schools have been turned into academies and seminaries, and so many shops into warehouses, repositories, magazines, and other epithets equally dignified and melodious. It likewise may afford a gentleman some satisfaction to find that his attorney is become a solicitor, and that his apothecary is a "professional gentleman;" nor can he be less pleased to put up his coach at a rhedarium, and exchange his farrier for a veterinary surgeon. As to the Greek names lately invented for our puppet-shows and exhibitions, I have considered them in a former Paper, and shall in this place only remark, that Greek not proving sufficiently unintelligible, certain German words have lately appeared in some of those large-letter bills which invite the holiday folks to their Summer amusements. What may next be adopted I know not; but it is a comfort to reflect that the Eastern languages are yet untouched.

There may be another reason assigned for the harmless and contented pride which is the subject of this lucubration. There are few men who are not conscious that their employment enables them to do what another cannot; and this consciousness, whether with or without foundation, is an excellent preventative against discontent and envy. There is perhaps no man who fixes publick admiration upon himself more generally than the successful warrior; yet thousands who would tremble at the report of a single musket, and know what it is to "sleep in a whole skin," feel no depression of their consequence in the hero's presence, and join in the applause bestowed upon him, without regretting that they never shared the glories of a campaign. The merchant chuckles to think that he must come to him to get his bills discounted; and the scholar knows that, but for *his* pen, the fame of heroes would be very short-lived.

If any persons were to be indulged with the luxury of complaint, perhaps the race of writers, who know no other luxury, might exhibit a just claim. But no men scorn more to complain, or are provided with more plentiful sources of consolation. They seldom fail to reflect that they have some things in their power which are denied to those who look down upon them. They contemplate the gay circle and the crowded assembly, where they are overlooked and neglected; and amuse themselves with calculating how many present can explain the categories of Aristotle; how many have heard of his potent adversary Des Cartes; how many have studied Locke, or can improve Newton.

The philosopher observes the wonderful order which etiquette prescribes; and admits that there is much elegance in the arrangement of card-tables, variegated lamps and artificial flowers; but sees nothing in this beyond the

genius

genius of a gardener or a lamp-lighter; and while the Master of the Ceremonies pronounces him unfit for such a place, the philosopher wonders by what means it can happen that such a place is under the controul of a blockhead.

The merchant, introduced into the same scene, would be no less *from home*; but he would not be without a certain sense of superiority and security: he might, for a moment, admire their zeal to preserve etiquette in all their motions, but he would rather know where they kept their cash, and whether Honour was as active a principle on the day of payment as in the moment of passion.

The clergyman listens with astonishment to the oratory of the senate, where a man will harangue with eloquence for three hours together; but when his admiration begins to cool, he consoles himself by the reflection that few of these could compose a sermon, or adjust the reading of a controverted text. He even doubts whether there be half a dozen in the whole assembly who know much of Ecclesiastical History, or can tell the difference between the tenets of Calvin and those of Arminius. Indeed, I must confess, that I have been enabled on such occasions to administer a cordial to myself, by considering how few there are among the favoured sons of men who can write Projectors; and I hope my readers will excuse this weakness, since they well know what a poor figure my lucubrations make in comparison with Bank-paper.

I hope, however, that nothing here advanced will be construed into an intention to interfere with the privileges of complainers, of men who court perplexities that they may be distinguished for ingenuity of escape, and who intermeddle in affairs with which they have no concern, merely that they may shew how many cares they can encounter at one time. Let such continue to enjoy, in full possession, the privilege of raising difficulties and multiplying anxieties. What are wanting, in business, of such materials for distress, may often be found in pleasures. There are some men, indeed, so constituted that it would be cruel to deprive them of the rights of complaining, as they afford them the only means whereby they can make themselves prominent on the scene; but if this be generously allowed, they ought not on the other hand to murmur too much at the embarrassments they meet with. If they had nothing to find fault with, they must be conscious that it would be often difficult to begin, and always impossible to continue, the only conversation in which they can bear a part; and thus the issues of mind would be endangered by a fatal stoppage. But that I may not seem to plead their cause with a partial zeal, I must add, for the comfort of those who are of a contrary disposition, and inclined to be pleased and to be thankful, that no extraordinary talents are necessary to form a fluent grumbler; for any man may have a bad debt, or a broken-winded horse, an unfortunate speculation, or a fit of the gout; nor is there much ingenuity in losing a mistress, or dropping a pocket-book. In a word, any man may complain, but he must have some taste who is pleased.

Mr. Urban, *May* 3.

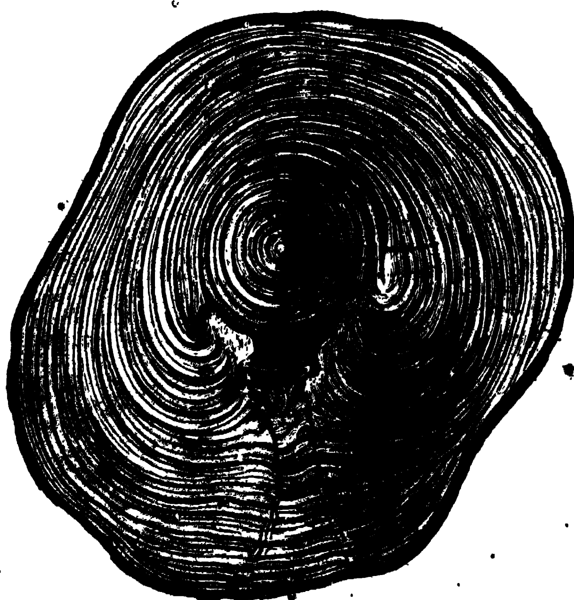
ANOTHER new planet has been discovered by M. Harding, of Lilienthal, near Bremen, to which he has given the name of Juno. It is of the eighth magnitude, and attracted his attention while comparing with the heavens the 50,000 stars observed by Messrs. Lalande. It appeared to have a peculiar motion, and after observing it for several days, he clearly ascertained that it was a planet. Its right ascension on the 5th of September was 1 min. 52 sec.; its North declination 0 deg. 11 min. The same planet was observed by Mr. Burckhardt, on the 23d of September, at 359 deg. 7 min. and 40 deg. 6 min. from which he inferred that the duration of its revolution is five years and a half. The following particulars have also been ascertained: its inclination is 21 deg. Its eccentricity is a quarter of its radius. Its mean distance from the Sun is three times that of the Earth, or about a hundred millions of leagues; it is consequently farther than Ceres or Pallas, whose distance is 96,000,000. Its diameter has not yet been ascertained; but its size appears nearly the same as that of Ceres, or the planet discovered by Piazzi. This is the twelfth planet discovered within a few years, Herschel having discovered Uranus and its six satellites, and two new satellites to Saturn; Piazzi discovered Ceres; and Olbers discovered Pallas. S. R.

Dr.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Dr. Lettsom's Answer to T. A. Knight, Esq.

Sambrook-court, June 21.

"Iracundissimæ apes aculeos in vulnere relinquunt. Utinam quidem eadem homini lex esset: et ira cum telo suo frangeretur: nec sæpius liceret nocere quam semel, nec alienis viribus exercere odia*."

Seneca.

PERSONALLY unacquainted as I am with my opponent, I can only appreciate his character by his demeanour; and I know it only by his disputes, which I had learned from his publications, in great measure, only since his attack upon me; for, though I was in possession of these publications, I had not previously perused them; nor indeed was I fully acquainted with the source of his animosity against my late respectable friend Forsyth, when I subscribed, with others, a testimonial of the efficacy of the process which the latter had communicated to the publick; so that this act of signature was not committed in a spirit of opposition to any one, nor under any impression that my recommendation of an important discovery would have excited the displeasure of a gentleman, a scholar, and a philosopher; a combination of character, which my opponent, could he have controuled the irritability of his temper, might justly have claimed; but, as Shakespeare observes,

"Never anger made a good guard for itself." Ant. and Cl. iv. 1.

After having, however, committed myself by my signature, I thought it due to his respectable character to reply to his letters; and, so far as my judgment and sincerity might be implicated, I was disposed to court, rather than to elude investigation; which I think must appear evident from the correspondence which has been resumed since the publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine of September 1804, and which I insert, as nearly literal as my notes will enable me; but, if the dates are not accurate, the subjects of discussion are not thereby varied.

"To T. A. Knight, Esq.

Sambrook-court, Feb. 7, 1805.

"THE publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine (September 1804) did not appear to me any breach of private correspondence, as the first letter addressed to me was previously inserted in several public papers: had I thought that it would have appeared so, or have given the least uneasiness, I would not have suffered their admission.

"The proposal made by my respectable Correspondent, of laying before the Horticultural Society some of those specimens, on which the process recommended by the late W. Forsyth, esq. had been tried, and on which my conviction of its utility had been in some measure founded, is liberal and candid; and, as I never entertained the least hostile opposition to the opinion of others, but acted under a persuasion that in giving the sanction of my name I was promoting this department of science, I approve and accept the proposition of producing the subjects of experiment alluded to, and of submitting them to the examination and decision of the gentlemen who may attend the Horticultural Society, or to any other persons of information if desired. I shall hope for a line to be informed when T. A. Knight shall have returned to London, that due notice may be given on the occasion by J. C. Lettsom."

"Sir, *Elton, Feb. 17, 1805.*

AS any letter I may address to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, relative to the controversy between us, will not be published till the middle of the next month, I trouble you with a private letter, to inform you that I propose being in town about the 26th or 27th inst. when I shall inform you of my arrival: and I shall be ready to attend any meeting of the Horticultural Society, or of any other competent judges of the matter in dispute between us.

In your letter in the Gentleman's Magazine, I however observe that you speak only of the "utility" of Mr. Forsyth's Composition; on which point, whatever be my opinion, no controversy at present exists between us, and I shall not enter into any.

The attestation you signed, and permitted to be published, directly declares that Mr. Forsyth actually converted hollow into sound trees, in which the new wood completely united and incorporated

* "I wish that the anger of man was restrained within the same limits as that of bees. His fury would then subside with the blow which is inflicted. The power of wounding would last but for one time; nor would man then be able to support his love of revenge by any other agency than his own."

with

3

with the old; and that the timber of damaged Oak-trees is thus rendered "as fit for the Navy as though it had never been injured;" and that mere ſhells of Elm-trees, compoſed of bark alone, were converted into ſound trees.

Theſe ſtatements of Mr. Forſyth I had directly aſſerted to be totally unfounded; and you ſubſequently ſigned an atteſtation declaring them to contain "nothing more than the truth," and including an indirect attack upon my character. The controverſy, which hence commenced between us, was entered into on my part merely in defence of my moral character, which was attacked by you: but, if you now propoſe to contend only for the "utility" of Mr. Forſyth's Compoſition, without any reference to the truth of his aſſertions, there remains no ground of controverſy between us. If, however, you find, on accurate examination (and I am ſure you may), or have already diſcovered, that Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions are not juſtified by the effects of his Compoſition, I truſt you will declare that you entirely acquit me of having ſtated any thing "more than the truth," and that Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions are not accurate.

Whatever line of conduct you may, however, adopt, I hope that if we meet we ſhall meet as men anxious to diſcover truth, and ready to acknowledge error, and that no feelings of animoſity or reſentment will exiſt between us. No ſuch exiſt on my part, becauſe I am ſatisfied of the rectitude of your intentions; but you muſt allow me to ſay, that, as a gentleman whoſe character was unimpeached, and who can have no intereſt whatever in deceiving that publick, I had a right to expect that ſuch an atteſtation as that ſigned by you would not have been given to any man in Mr. Forſyth's ſituation, unleſs you had been in the actual poſſeſſion of facts which could not poſſibly deceive you. I am, Sir, your obedient ſervant, Thos. And. Knight.

*** I write this at Elton, near Ludlow; but you will receive it by the Hereford poſt, to which place I am going this morning."

"Sir, *Whitehall, Feb. 27, 1805.*

I beg leave to inform you that I am in town, and propoſe attending the next meeting of the Horticultural Society: I cannot, however, avoid believing, that, if you will attentively examine the ſections of wood which induced you to ſuppoſe Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions to be true, you will change your opinions of them, and that we ſhall not meet as opponents: for, relative to "the ſuppoſed utility" of Mr. Forſyth's Compoſition, whatever may be my opinion, I neither wiſh to impoſe them on you, nor on that Society.

I am, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant,
Thos. And. Knight."

"To T. A. Knight, Eſq.
Samlrook-court, April 3, 1805.

A difference of opinion ſomewhat ſimilar to ours is to be decided on the 20th of this month, at Kenſington-gardens, by examining the trees which had been under the management of the late Mr. William Forſyth.

John Nichols, eſq.
James Robſon, eſq.
Nathaniel Conant, eſq.
Thomas Collins, eſq.
John White, eſq. &c. &c.

will attend, I am informed, with Mr. Forſyth's ſon, at Kenſington-gardens, at half paſt two on that day (April 20th); and I do requeſt that you would favour the party and me with your attendance, of which expectation I have informed Mr. Forſyth; and hope for an anſwer previous to the meeting, which will oblige.
J. C. Lettsom."

"Sir, *Elton, April 16, 1805.*

YOUR Letter of the 3d inſt. was ſent to Whitehall a few days after I had returned into the country; and, I conclude, was written as ſoon as you heard that I had left town. Of courſe, I cannot attend the meeting at Kenſington-gardens, where I have no doubt but that you will be able to produce abundant verbal evidence that trees which were once all rotted away, except a part of the bark, are now perfectly fit for all Naval purpoſes; and as his Majeſty's trees cannot be cut down and internally examined, ſuch evidence can only be ſet aſide by the common ſenſe of the country. I am the leſs anxious to attend, becauſe all my friends in town (and among them I have the honour to reckon ſome of the beſt judges of vegetation in Europe) aſſured me that ſcarcely any perſon believed Mr. Forſyth's aſſertions, or paid the leaſt attention to your atteſtation; and others predicted that you would find ſome excuſe inſtead of attempting to bring forward the proofs you promiſed to the publick and to me. Before I came to town it had always appeared to me very extraordinary, that when you received my firſt letter on the 6th of June, you anſwered it on the 7th, without affording Mr. Forſyth an opportunity of vindicating his own character, by accepting my propoſitions, and producing the neceſſary proofs; but, re-examining your letter on my return here, (with eyes not blinded by confidence), I find, that though it is dated the 7th by you, it was not put into the Poſt-office

till

till the 15th; and you must, therefore allow me to believe, that in the nine days which elapsed between the 7th, when you appear to have sent your letter, and the 15th, when you really sent it, you consulted your friend Mr. Forsyth; and that the indignation you express in your answer, at my attempt to induce you to become what you are pleased to call a gambler, did not break forth till you had discovered that the acceptance of my propositions might be attended with some pecuniary loss to any gentleman who should come forward in defence of your attestation, and that it might be the means of proving your friend to have got possession of 1500l. of the public money by imposing on the gentlemen deputed by Parliament. You must also permit me to believe, that if I could have entered into a new controversy with you on the vague question of the general utility of Mr. Forsyth's Composition, you would not have discovered the indelicacy of bringing forward your promised proofs at the meeting of the Horticultural Society.

Our private correspondence will, I hope, here terminate: but I am preparing a small work on Vegetation; and in a Postscript to that I propose to print an Examination of the assertions of Mr. Forsyth, Dr. Anderson, and yourself, unless in the mean time you see the propriety of retracting what you have attested.

THOS. AND. KNIGHT."

Although I had the honour of being one of the original members of the Horticultural Society, I never have attended any of the meetings, in consequence of my professional engagements not permitting me to command the hour of 12 o'clock, the appointed time of holding the meeting; nor did I think it requisite that I should be present at the exhibition of the specimens of wood, on which my opinion had been originally founded; indeed I thought my absence would be more decorous, that others might determine without the least pretext of influence. I applied to my friend Dr. Sims, one of the Vice-presidents of this Society, hitherto held at the house of a private individual, to ask permission of the members, that these specimens might be sent to their apartments for adjudication. The subsequent meeting, from unexpected engagements, the Doctor did not attend; the only one which I believe he ever missed. I repeatedly called at the residence of young Mr. Forsyth, to request that the specimens at Kensington might be conveyed to London. It was several days before I saw him, prior to which I could not well send my letter to Mr. Knight; and this, I imagine, occasioned the date not to correspond with the time it arrived at Elton; and the non-attendance of Dr. Sims at the apartments of the Horticultural Society, which I could not foresee, accounts for the omission, in not sending the specimens thither as I had proposed, the consent of the Society appearing to me previously necessary.

Thus we remained mutually disappointed, when a letter from my friend Nichols, of a meeting to be held at Kensington, to determine the reality of the late Mr. Forsyth's assertions respecting the curative powers of his process*;

---

* I scarcely need observe, that the decision was in favour of the process.—But, by the permission of Mr. Urban, shall add the letter from the truly respectable Committee of distinguished personages whose names appeared in the last Magazine, p. 432:

"My Lords; Having met on Saturday at Kensington, in compliance with the desire of your Lordships, communicated to us by the Commissioners of the Land Revenue, we endeavoured to take every measure for the investigation requested of us that the time and circumstances permitted; and we conceive that the best and most satisfactory mode of reporting to your Lordships the result of that investigation will be, to specify, as shortly as may be, the steps we took; the observations we made; and our opinions, founded both upon what we ourselves saw, and upon such documents as appeared to us authentic and convincing.

After referring to the last letter addressed to us by the Commissioners, in order that we might keep in view, as much as possible, the objects more particularly recommended to our attention, we proceeded first to read a statement by Mr. Forsyth of the properties of his Composition, and then to inspect and examine the various specimens and documents laid before us by him, tending to prove and illustrate those properties.

Our investigation, thus far, having proved as satisfactory as the nature of it admitted, we thought it right to require Mr. Forsyth to shew us such trees in Kensington Gardens as (having been injured or decayed by whatever cause) had been benefited by the application of this Composition; and we desired him to shew us what specimens he could of such trees in all the stages of their amendment and recovery. In consequence of this requisition, we were conducted to many forest-trees of different kinds (viz. Elms, Limes, and Horse-Chesnuts), in which holes and wounds, in some instances several feet

appeared to the to offer a most favourable opportunity of determining the matter of dispute I was involved in.

I had hitherto imagined that my opponent was a member of the British Parliament, and that his residence at Whitehall would have continued as long as the duration of the Session; in writing therefore the letter, the date of which has given him so much uneasiness, I had no other view than that of affording a satisfactory opportunity of determining this long-protracted discussion: I could not rationally court procrastination; by which, if I should have delayed conviction, I must ultimately have accumulated disgrace.

The approaching meeting I had warmly cherished; and fondly anticipated the prospect of soon terminating discussions which had been intruded upon me, and which I submitted to reluctantly, but vain was this hope, as the concluding letter from my opponent proves. Its *liberality* requires no comment from me; its *insinuations*, so inconsistent with good breeding, will be duly appreciated by the reader: upon my future correspondence he can no longer justify any claim. To the publick, however, respectful attention is due; for the discovery of Forsyth, its gratitude cannot be silent; to his manes friendship would devote obsequies, however disproportioned to his amiable manners and inflexible integrity.

Under these impressions the annexed plate of sections of timber restored by Mr Forsyth are presented. Originals are deposited for inspection at the house of Gordon, Dermer, and Forsyth, in Fenchurch street; and in Sambrook Court, at the house of J. C. Lettsom.

*** *Fig.* 1. *A* and *B* shows the commencement of the growth of the new wood; *C*, the place where it is united, and *D*, part of the wound of the tree not healed.

Fig. 2 is a more complete specimen, where the old and new wood are firmly joined together.

feet in length, and of a considerable width and depth, had been completely filled up with sound wood, so as the outline of the wound remained barely discernible in the bark. We examined many others in an evident state of progress toward a similar cure; and we could not discover any one of the experiments that fell under our observation, of which we had the least reason to doubt the success. We examined also several experiments upon trees which, standing near each other, had been cut down, and to the stems of which the Composition had been applied, while the others had been left to nature: the uniform result of these experiments appeared, that those stems to which the composition had been applied had shot up into healthy vigorous trees, in far less time than we should have conceived possible: while those left to unassisted Nature had only produced irregular, unhealthy shoots, and were apparently in a state of decay. Several experiments had also been made on decayed and hollow stumps (where little or nothing but bark remained) of Elms of very considerable size and age: from these stumps, by the application of the Composition, healthy trees have issued, which have, in the space of five, six, seven, or eight years, attained to a size and height which it appears to us that trees sown or planted seldom attain to in thrice the time. With a view to ascertain, as far as was in our power, the quality of that wood which by the application of the Composition had been formed in the decayed and injured parts of trees, we cut pieces of it out, and compared them with other pieces cut out of the original wood of the same trees, and, after as accurate a secreting and comparison as we were enabled to make, we could not discover any difference either in the colour or texture. Upon our observing to Mr. Forsyth, that we had not yet seen any specimens of the operations of his Composition upon Oak-trees, he informed us, that, having at first confined his experiments to other trees, which were in a state of greater decay, he had none of the same date (viz. from two to eight years) to shew us; but that we might see many specimens, of near two years standing, equal in their progress to the rest: accordingly we examined various experiments upon Oaks; of which the progressive state was so perfectly similar to that of the other species of trees, that we should not be justified in any doubt upon that head; the event, also, of comparing the new wood with the old was the same. To report at large our observations upon the effects of the Composition applied to different fruit-trees, would be little more than a repetition of what we have already said; the time of the year would only allow us to remark the rapid growth of the branches and shoot wherever the Composition had been applied to the most decayed and injured stems.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into any detail of the collateral information and documents which confirmed the impressions resulting from our personal observations, persuaded that your Lordships will believe we omitted no means in our power to form our judgments. We will therefore only add, that, from all we saw and heard, we have reason to believe, and consequently do not hesitate to express our conviction, that Mr. Forsyth's Composition is a discovery which may be highly beneficial both to individuals and the publick."

Mr.

Mr. Urban, June 13.

To attack what has been advanced by the learned upon (apparently) the strongest foundations, may seem a giant task; yet, notwithstanding the difficulties which may stand in the way, I shall offer you some farther observations on the Blight in Corn. It has been supposed that the disease in corn, called by farmers *the Blight*, the Mildew, and the Rust, is occasioned by a minute parasitic fungus growing on the stalks and leaves of corn, and probably of the same species with that on the leaves of the Barberry. This is the idea it is intended to combat, not for the sake of controversy, but to induce farther inquiry for the benefit of society. Instead of a vegetable it is strongly to be suspected an insect of the Ichneumon genus occasions the disease, and by insertion lays its eggs within the cuticle of the leaves of plants, a situation, it may be presumed, impossible for the seed of a fungus to attain: besides, how are the seeds of a parasitic fungus preserved during the Winter season, when their natural situations, the leaves of deciduous plants, are entirely destroyed? Are they wafted about in the air during that period, waiting for the returning season, when the trees again push forth their leaves? Or, do they rise from the ground, after having been subject to the cold and wet of a long and severe season? If the disease be considered as caused by insects, these questions are immediately answered: for it is well known, that the most minute of the insect tribe exist during the severity of the coldest winters, and are ready early in the Spring to perform the necessary operations of increase; and their multiplication is such as might strike the boldest imagination with astonishment. Insects likewise are endued with instinct, and never lay two eggs on the same spot; but vegetables, not being guided by the same instinct, their seeds are dropped promiscuously, and a number of plants spring up in the same place. Now, if the excrescences on the Barberry are examined, the openings will be found uniform and regular, without the least confusion, which I conceive would not be the case were they occasioned by vegetables. I have detected the larvæ of insects working their way out of some of the supposed parasitic fungi, and have not the least doubt, that if all the rest were carefully examined, the same would be the result.

Yours, &c. D. S. B. E.

On the Blight or Mildew of Wheat;

Extracted from Mr. Marshall's new Edition of the "Rural Economy of the West of England."

The most remarkable effect of the seasons of the year 1800 was, that of Wheat being, in particular situations, injured by blight, or Mildew,—*in a dry Summer*. In the Vale of Exeter, many fine-looking full crops were in a manner cut off by this malady, the straw becoming black as soot, and the grain shriveled and light. In one instance which I particularly attended to, it was barely worth the labour of thrashing out; even at the then prices! owing, however, in some considerable degree, I apprehend, to the imprudence of the grower; who suffered it to stand, *to ripen*, after the blight had seized it; while a more judicious manager, in this quarter of the county *, by cutting his wheat, *as soon as he perceived it to be struck with the disease*, preserved it, he believes, from material injury. This precaution, however, it is very probable, ninety-nine growers in a hundred did not take: and the country may have lost, in the most alarming hour of scarcity, some hundred thousand quarters of Wheat by this one defect in English agriculture!

A similar, but more universal effect took place in the Summer of 1804; which has likewise been characterized by dryness; at least, in those parts of the island in which my observations have been made.

On my return from South Wales to London, early in September, wheat crops evidently appeared, by the dark hue of their straw, or their stubbles, to have been more or less blighted: excepting in a few instances in Glocestershire, and others in Oxfordshire; in which instances only strong, yellow, *healthy* stubbles were observable.

The cause of the disease, in the country in which I had the best opportunity of observing it (Caermarthenshire), appeared, very evidently, to proceed from some cold rains, which fell about the middle of August. Before that time, wheat crops in general looked

* Mr. Smith, of Axminster.

looked healthy, and were beginning to change to a bright colour. But presently after a few cold wet days, the malady became obvious to the naked eye. The straw lost its smooth, varnished surface; being occupied by innumerable specks; which changed, in a few days, in less than a week, to a dark or blackish colour; giving the straw a dusky appearance.

A gentleman of Caermarthenshire, who is attentive to agricultural concerns, is of opinion, that this destructive disease may be *prevented* by *sowing old seed*; namely, wheat of the preceding year's growth, instead of new wheat; agreeably to the practice of the Cotswold Hills of Glocestershire. I am much inclined to think, that, by *sowing early*, agreeably to that practice, this fatal disease might frequently be avoided; early ripe crops being, from all the observations that I have hitherto made, the least subject to its baleful effect. Corn which ripens under the hot Summer Sun of July is not so *liable* to cold chilling rains as that which remains unmatured until the Sun begins to lose its power, and the nights to increase in length and coolness.

A *certain* PREVENTIVE of this disaster would be a discovery worth millions to the country. Until this be made, let the grower of wheat not only endeavour to sow early; but let him look narrowly to his crop, during the critical time of the filling of the grain; and whenever he may perceive it to be smitten with the disease, let him lose no time in cutting it: suffering it to lie on the stubble until the straw be firm and crisp enough to be set up in sheaves without adhering in the binding places; allowing it to remain in the field until the grain shall have received the nutriment which the straw may be able to impart. Where wheat has been grown on "Lammas land," and the ground obliged to be cleared by the first of August, crops have been known to be cut "as green as grass," and to be carried off and spread upon grass land to dry. Yet the grain has been found to mature; and always to afford a fine-skinned beautiful sample. Raygrass that is cut, even while in blossom, is well known to mature its seeds, with the sap that is lodged in the stems. Hence, there is nothing to *fear* from cutting wheat or other corn before the *straw* be ripe.

1805. APRIL. That the *operation* of this disease is carried on by the *fungus* tribe, evidently appears, from the ingenious and persevering labours of botanists*. But fungi, it is equally evident, are an *effect*, not the *cause* of the disease. They are the vermin of the more perfect vegetables; and fallen on them, whether in a dead, or in a diseased state; but seldom, I believe, while they are in full health and vigour. Their minute and volatile seeds may be said to be every where present, —ready to produce their kind wherever they may find a genial matrix. Such, at least, appears to be the nature of the fungus, or fungi, of wheat; for it may be liable to the attack of more than one species. In a dry warm Summer, which is well known to be favourable to the health, vigour, and productiveness of the wheat crop, the seeds of fungi are harmless, *so long as the fine weather continues*. On the contrary, in a cold wet season, which gives languor and weakness to the wheat plants, few crops escape, entirely, their destructive effects. A standing crop not unfrequently escapes, while plots that are lodged in the same field, especially in pits and hollow places, become liable to their attack. And, by the facts above stated, we plainly see that even strong healthy crops may, in a few days, or perhaps in a few hours, be rendered liable to be assailed; not progressively, as by an infectious disease; but, at once, as by a *blast* or *blight*. In the STATE of the ATMOSPHERE we are to look for the cause of the disease, in a *standing crop*: and nothing is so likely to bring on the fatal predisposition of the plants as a succession of cold rains while the grain is forming. The coolness necessarily gives a check to the rich saccharine juices which are then rising towards the ear; and the moisture may at the same time assist the seeds of the fungi to germinate and take root. Thus reason and facts concur in pointing out the CAUSE, and the OPERATION, of the disease†. The NATURAL EVENT is too well known; and it is the

* As they are set forth in a Paper just published, by Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

† There appear to be two reasons why corn which happens to be struck with this disease in a dry warm Summer is exposed to excessive injury; as facts pretty evidently show

BUSINESS of ART to endeavour to prevent it.

If, by cutting down the crop as soon as it is found to be diseased, the operation can be stopped, as experience in different instances has shown that it may, the REMEDY is easy.*.

A probable mean of PREVENTION is that of inducing EARLY RIPENESS (for reasons above offered); either by *sowing early*; or by *forcing manures*; or by selecting and establishing EARLY VARIETIES, of WHEAT most especially; as, early varieties of peas and other esculent plants are raised by gardeners; a work which only requires ordinary attention; and which, it is hoped, will, without delay, be set about and encouraged by every attentive grower of wheat, and every promoter of rural improvements in the United Kingdom.

Mr. URBAN, June 19.

IF Mr. J. Hollis, of High Wycombe, had ingenuously avowed that his object in composing and publishing the Anecdotes of the Hollis family was to demonstrate to the world that he was an injured man, and to excite in his favour the indignation of your readers against the memory of all the Hollises who were parties in that injury; if he had avowed this object, which however *interested* might yet possibly be *justifiable*, so the facts clearly bore out the conclusion; he would have spared me the mortifying task of reminding him that creatures of imperfect goodness are not always the best judges of the purity of their own motives, and that, long before his time or mine, *self-love* has been proverbially *blind*.

The "base and slanderous accusation †" is a mere figment of Mr. J. H.'s anger. "An attachment to *sordid* interest" is what I never meant to ascribe to Mr. J. Hollis. For any thing that I know of his private character, he may be, and I trust he is, a gentleman of hospitable, benevolent, and generous temper; nor have I either said or intimated a thought, that I believed otherwise of him generally than as a worthy and respectable man. But it is with John Hollis, the writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, that I am concerned; and, if he will allow me the benefit of his own salvo, I readily concede, that at his own house, and in the circle of his neighbours at High Wycombe, he may be a very good and estimable member of society; though, in his correspondence with you, Mr. Urban, I still think that he has weakly and inconsistently betrayed the pique and bitterness of a disappointed expectant.

Mr. J. Hollis, in his second † letter, tells you that, in the anecdotes of the house of Hollis, "he wished to give a history of the *derivation* of the property which the late Mr. T. Hollis *inherited*; and from that history he is persuaded, that it will appear to an indifferent person, that the late Mr. T. H. in alienating his property, did an act which can never be justified." Now, Mr. Urban, in the name of common sense, where lies the *cui bono* of all this pedigree of injuries? Mr. J. H. whether conscious of it or not at the time of writing, must have been impelled by some cause or motive in wishing to give this history of wrongs to your readers. Let a jury

---

show that it is. The habits of the plants render them more susceptible of injury; their rich juices more liable to be checked; and the seeds of fungi, it is probable, are more widely, if not more plentifully, distributed by such a state of the air than they are by a cool moist atmosphere.

* It may be asked, in what manner the remedy is thus effected? But to the practical farmer the FACT is all that is required. To him it is equally as indifferent to know the operation of the remedy, as the operation of the disease. Those who have profited by the remedy here recommended, believe, that it "kills the Mildew." And if it shall appear that the fungus of wheat requires a free supply of air to keep it alive, or in a state of health and vigour, the effect of cutting down the crop will be explained. It will, perhaps, be found by experience, that the closer it is allowed to lie upon the ground, and the sooner it is bound up in sheaves (provided the natural ascent of the sap to the ear be not thereby interrupted), the more effectual and complete will be the remedy. Further, it may be suggested, on the evidence of attentive observation, that, if wheat which has been attacked by this disease, be suffered to remain in the field with the ears exposed until it may have received the ameliorating influence of dews, or moderate rain (to soften, relax, and assist the natural rise of the sap), the more productive it will probably become. It may be still farther added, that grain which is cut while under ripe, is less liable to be injured in the field by moist weather, than that which has stood until it be fully or over ripe.

† See Gent. Mag. February 1805, p. 117.

of

of indifferent persons then pronounce, whether that could be any other cause and motive, than the desire to represent himself as a man injured by three generations of his own family, and to abate the uneasiness of resentment in his own breast, by calling on the publick to approve and participate his feelings. In acting thus, I repeat it, Mr. J. H. has acted very weakly, and very unwisely, and very inconsistently, if he wishes still to be considered as sincerely regarding the honour of the name of Hollis.

The sympathy which he solicits for himself can only be purchased at the cost of discrediting, on *very questionable* grounds at best, the memory of the good Thomas Hollis, and of his great uncle, T. H. a man of like munificent spirit; and surely it is an ungrateful task, where no necessity draws the pen, where no private *benefit*, no public good, is pretended, thus wantonly to rake into the ashes of the venerable dead, for no use or instruction whatever, but to prove at the very most that there is no character perfect, and that some spot or blemish may be found in the very best of men!!

Mr. J. H. must forgive me for telling him what I farther think; that, as his attack on the late Brand Hollis is more virulent, so also is it less excusable, than on any of those gentlemen before him concerned "*in alienating the property*," which Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe, "*ought now in equity to possess*." After the original source of wealth had for three generations of his own family been diverted from him or his, and, in the last instance of the three, by a man whose high honour and delicate integrity was never yet challenged but by certain interested persons of collateral but remote kindred; can Mr. J. H. seriously maintain that, under these circumstances, Mr. B. Hollis was bound to bequeath the whole of the property, or even a handsome legacy out of it, to a stranger in blood, to one little more than a common acquaintance, to one finally who tells us himself that *he did not respect him*; and this too merely because the wealth then at B. H.'s own free disposal had been, if such were the fact, for more than seventy years by unjust partiality alienated from J. H.'s branch of the Hollis family!

Of the late Mr. B. Hollis I can truly say, that he was to me *nec beneficio nec injuriâ cognitus*, and that Mr. J. H. in all likelihood looks for his unknown correspondent on the wrong side of the Humber or the Tweed. To Mr. B. Hollis "I owed no subscription:" but I am sorry for the sake of poor human nature, more than for *poor Thomas Hollis!!* when I see personal resentment invidiously, and without provocation, concurring with political malignity to revive, at the distance of thirty years, the remembrance of an old election business, which, though unfortunate, and, if you like, not defensible, was certainly not singular. On that head let the Reports of the Committees on the Grenville act be consulted; and of public men in a certain Assembly, "let him who is without sin amongst them cast the first stone."

In a controversy where all the facts are before the publick, and where the anonymous writer does not *unfairly* avail himself of his knowledge of the real name of his adversary, your candour, Mr. Urban, and long experience in such matters, will incline you to admit, once more at least, the fictitious signature of Æacus.

Mr Urban, *Trinity Sunday, June* 9.

I REQUEST your admission of this short note of enquiry. I am a young man in orders, and have constantly read the Confession of our Christian Faith, commonly called *the Creed of St. Athanasius*; and I always hitherto understood that it constituted an indispensible part of our Liturgy, to be read without fail on certain days. But when I find the names of many Divines of the first respectability mentioned among those of the Clergy of our Establishment, who generally (if not wholly) disuse this *Creed*, I own, Sir, I feel staggered, and am solicitous to obtain every information. My own name, however insignificant, is submitted to your care, that you may perceive I am no anonymous or mischievous correspondent. I wish for aid in my uncertainty; and, I trust, some competent hand will extend it to me. I remain, Mr. Urban, very seriously, your anxious reader and admirer,

A young Member of the Establishment.

*** E. solicits some account of *Lawrence Dalton*, Esq. Norroy King at Arms, mentioned by Stowe in his Survey of London, Book III. p. 249. Of what family and what county was he, and what arms did he bear?

Mr.

Mr Urban, June 14.

As I consider your Miscellany not only as containing an epitome of science, but likewise as a record of events, of which future generations may instructively avail themselves, I have presumed to request the insertion of the account I now transmit of the third festival of the Royal Jennerian Society. Future ages, which will only know the Small-pox by name and history, may turn over your pages, and peruse an accurate relation of the rise and progress of the Society instituted for the purpose of exterminating the most fatal disease that ever visited the earth, and contemplate with national pride and gratitude that an English Jenner was the happy discoverer of the means of its extirpation. Those superficial insinuations of its being a bestial disease, and other unfounded notions respecting an animal, one of the cleanest around us, and one of the most healthy in its products, affording food suited for every period of life, and from its udder salubrious milk for infants, as well as a remedy for them derived from the same source against the Small-pox, will no longer influence the ignorant, or alarm the timid. That some mistakes may have arisen from the introduction of improper matter, or from some constitutional cause, may be admitted; and indeed, considering the numbers who have been inoculated in almost every part of the world by practitioners little acquainted with the subject of Vaccination, it is matter of surprise that so small a number of failures have occurred, which probably future experience will prevent.

Friday, the 17th of May, being the birth-day of Dr. Jenner, and fixed by the rules for the Festival of the Royal Jennerian Society, between two and three hundred of the members and friends of the Institution assembled at the London Tavern, among whom were the Earl of Berkeley, Lords Grantley and Dursley, General Comte de Witz, and many other persons distinguished for their rank and benevolence.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York had expressed his intention of honouring the Society by taking the Chair; but, upon dinner being announced, Benjamin Travers, Esq. one of the Trustees, begged leave to read the following letter from His Royal Highness to the Earl of Berkeley:

"My dear Lord,

"I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting your Lordship that, since I had the pleasure of seeing you, I have received His Majesty's commands to attend him at the review of the Artillery at Woolwich on Friday next; in consequence of which I have to regret that it will not be in my power to dine with the Jennerian Society on that day, as I had intended, as I could not possibly be there in sufficient time.

"May I request your Lordship will have the goodness to express to the Society how sorry I am that I am prevented from attending the meeting upon this occasion, so highly useful and beneficial to the country, and to humanity in general.

"Believe me ever, my dear Lord, most sincerely yours, Frederick.

"The Right hon. the Earl of Berkeley."

Mr. Travers then moved that the Earl of Berkeley be requested to take the Chair, which was agreed to with great and universal applause.

After dinner, the company were entertained by *Non nobis, Domine*, performed in most excellent style by Incledon, Leete, Hill, and Taylor.

The King and Queen as the Patron and Patroness, the Princess of Wales and the Princesses as Subpatronesses, and the Prince of Wales and other Vice Patrons, were then proposed. After which the health of the Duke of Bedford, President, was given.

Mr Murray, the Secretary, then stated to the meeting, that the Duke was unfortunately prevented from attending; and read the following very handsome letter from his Grace:

"Sir, *Stable Yard, May 17, 1805.*

"I have to lament that unavoidable circumstances prevent my attending the Annual Meeting of the Royal Jennerian Society this day; and the more so, as His Royal Highness the Duke of York honours the Institution by taking the Chair.

May I beg of you to offer my apologies to His Royal Highness, and to assure the Society of my unvarying zeal for its interests, and my earnest and anxious hope that its progress may be uninterruptedly successful in the accomplishment of the great and laudable end it has in view. I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant, Bedford."

"To Mr. C. Murray, Secretary to the Royal Jennerian Society."

The

The next toast proposed was "Dr. JENNER, the Father of the Vaccine Inoculation." This was received with the most rapturous enthusiasm; and when the Doctor rose to speak, such were the loud acclamations, and repeated bursts of applause, that it was long before he could be heard. When silence was procured, he addressed the company with that artless simplicity and dignity of manner, which equally distinguish his language in speaking and writing. After thanking the noble Lord in the Chair for proposing his health, and expressing the obligations he was under to the company for receiving it in a manner so very flattering to his feelings, Dr. Jenner apologized for his absence at the last Festival, which, he said, arose from unforeseen circumstances; "but now," he said, "I meet you, gentlemen, with a heart exulting at the rapid manner in which I perceive Vaccination is spreading over the earth. If we direct our eyes to the Continent of Europe, we shall there find it universally adopted; if to the Continent of America, we shall see that there it is as generally and successfully practised, from its Nothern to its most Southern extremity. In India, the rapid manner in which it has spread through all the European settlements must be a cause of general exultation. We find that Establishments for the extermination of the Small-pox have been formed under the wisest regulations in Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon, and that great multitudes of people of every description have received the benefit of our prophylactic." Dr. Jenner then mentioned, as convincing proofs of the power of the Vaccine to overcome the Small-pox, a late communication from his friend Dr. De Carro at Vienna, a city where that disease had committed its usual devastations for many centuries past. Dr. De Carro states that, in the year 1804, the bills of mortality exhibited two deaths only by the Small-pox, one the child of a boatman, who caught it on the Danube; the other a child sent previously infected from a distant part of the country to the Foundling Hospital. This was not the only account of the kind he had received; the cities of Berlin and Geneva having to boast of being in like manner freed from the destructive and loathsome monster. Dr. J. then said he would not trouble the assembly by going into farther details of the happy progress of the Vaccine abroad, which he could do to any extent; and, under all these circumstances, he was firmly of opinion that our labours in exterminating the Small-pox would eventually be crowned with success. He then concluded by thanking the Society for their kind attention in selecting this his natal day for the celebration of their Annual Festival.

This was succeeded by the following pathetic ballad *, which was delivered in a very harmonious stile by Mr. Jeans.

THE BLIND BOY OF THE VILLAGE.

Tune, "The poor Black Boy," in *The Prize*.

I once saw sunshine! ah the day!
My morn of life as morn was gay;
All then was joy.
But now my day is clouded o'er,
The blessed light I see no more;
A poor blind boy.

When to our vale the Small-pox came,
To seize on many a tender frame,
And health destroy;
From head to foot one grievous sore:
My life was spar'd—light I deplore,
A poor blind boy.

No friendly JENNER then could say
How sure the raging pest to stay,
Mankind's annoy.
'Twas then unknown the Cow did bear
A cure that should hereafter spare
A poor blind boy.

Ye tender parents, hail the guest
That comes to stay the deadly pest
That kills your joy.
The gracious gift, O! do not spurn,
Lest you lament with fond concern
A poor blind boy.

To me it sooths the bitter smart,
Diffusing bliss into my heart,
Without alloy;
To think no brother hence shall wail,
Or have to tell the mournful tale,
A poor blind boy.

But, though of sight I am bereft,
Yet many a comfort I have left,
My song t'employ.
To Heaven, through JENNER, do we owe,
A blessing to prevent the woe,
A poor blind boy.

Soon afterwards, Benjamin Travers, esq. one of the Trustees of the Royal Jennerian Society, informed the company that he had received some appropriate verses from his friend Dr. Lettsom,

* Communicated to the Treasurer, by Dr. Lettsom, as the composition of the Rev. James Plumptre, of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

ſem, the author of which was an American; and, as he had no doubt of their affording general ſatisfaction, he would read them for the gratification of the company.

To Dr. JENNER, on his invaluable Diſcovery.

JENNER! permit a Muſe unknown to fame
To twine a ſcanty wreath around thy name.
Proceed, and proſper in the generous plan
Of mitigating woes of ſuff'ring man.
While gentle Peace exhales her fragrant breath,
'Tis thine to blunt another dart of Death!
In Pity's ſervice bear a noble part;
Nor check the ardour of thy glowing heart:
To quench the burning pang, the fev'riſh groan,
Muſt ſure be incenſe ſweet at Mercy's throne.
Go on; ſecure that Heaven thy views will bleſs,
And crown thy efforts with the wiſh'd ſucceſs.
At length the ſlaught'rous rage of War muſt ceaſe,
Ah! then, go forward in the works of Peace.
In foremoſt rank, with ſpotleſs flag unfurl'd,
Publiſh thy miſſion to a liſt'ning world.
Behold! our plains luxuriant catch the ſound,
And ſpread with joy the grateful tidings round;
Midſt hardy ſons of Northern lands begun,
They reach the climes that own a burning ſun;
O'er the blue miſts of Alleghany riſe,
Mingling with pureſt gales of Weſtern ſkies;
Down the bold ſtream of wild Ohio roll,
And fill with pleaſing awe the farmer's ſoul;
Diffuſing balmy comfort far and wide,
Float on the waves of Miſſiſſippi's tide.
E'en midſt the foreſt's dark and gloomy round,
Where yet the woodman's axe did ne'er reſound,
The future mothers, as their babes they kiſs,
Shall breathe a prayer to Heaven for JENNER's bliſs.

Mr. Travers then moſt fully entered into the riſe, progreſs, and future views of the Society, with a perſpicuity, manner, and animation, which it is not in our power to convey, whilſt it riveted the attention of a liſtening audience; the ſubſtance of which, as nearly as could be recollected by the writer of this faint detail, was as follows:

"The firſt ſtep we took," he obſerved, "when reſolved to eſtabliſh this inſtitution, was to engage the patronage of the King, Queen, and other branches of the Royal Family, who reſpectively became its Patrons and Patroneſſes; and whatever the difficulties in its firſt formation, like the Sun at its riſing, which is often ſhrouded with a thick miſt, which its meridian ſtrength and brightneſs diſperſes, and afterwards diffuſes light and health and joy throughout the univerſe; ſo this Society, in a little more than two years, and at a period when upwards of 2000 perſons, upon an average of the laſt 30 years, had fallen victims to the Small-pox within the Bills of Mortality, had effected a reduction in the deaths in the firſt of 800, in the ſecond year of 1400, and, upon an average of four months, of 1700 in the preſent year; and had it not been for the injudicious conduct of the Hoſpital at Pancras, which, by inoculating perſons with variolous matter, and turning them looſe into ſociety, counteracted theſe benevolent exertions, a much larger decreaſe of deaths might have been expected."

The impreſſion made upon the company was very obſervable, and honourable to their feelings as men and citizens; and we cannot but agree with him that this dangerous practice ſhould be immediately diſcontinued; for, while infection is kept alive by inoculating variolous matter, it will be utterly impoſſible to exterminate the Small-pox.

Mr. Travers was afterwards very happy in ſeveral ſtrong and impreſſive appeals upon this ſubject, in reply to Mr. Highmore, Secretary to the Small-pox Hoſpital; and abundantly convinced us of the neceſſity of adopting the moſt rigid regulations reſpecting Inoculation of Variolous matter.

"Is it," ſaid he, "probable, that, provided the Pancras Inſtitution (Small-pox Hoſpital) did not exiſt, that a ſociety of gentlemen would be found to ſet ſuch a one on foot? I am confident that, with every exertion, they could not raiſe 100l. Is it then wiſe or expedient to continue an Inſtitution, the neceſſity of which is ſo queſtionable, and the eſtabliſhment ſo impracticable? and would ſuch an inſtitution be endured upon the Continent?"

Mr. Travers then took a view of the Societies which had been formed in different parts of the world for the extermination of the Small pox, and particularly in France, patronized by Chaptal, Miniſter of the Interior; and urged it home to the feelings of his audience;

"That it was a national undertaking, and that every one who wiſhed well to his country ought to ſtep forward in its ſupport; that, if an increaſe of children was a nation's ſtrength, an axiom never to be forgotten, the reſcue of children from an untimely grave produced the ſame effect.

effect, and was entitled to the same support."

After stating the funds of the Society, and its reliance chiefly on the benevolence of its friends, under the pressure of its unavoidable burdens; observing, "that it might be said to carry on an wholesale business, from the incessant demands for matter from every part of the world;" he concluded his animated address, in which he seemed to pour out his whole heart in favour of this most philanthropic Institution, and left such an impression on the minds of those who heard him, as cannot be soon effaced.

When Mr. Travers sat down, Lord Grantley proposed his health, which was received with the most flattering marks of approbation. Mr. Ring, Dr. Walker, and others, severally communicated some interesting facts relative to the practice of Inoculation, which were very cordially received.

The Rev. Rowland Hill then addressed the Society in the following impressive speech:

"Gentlemen, We are doing the greatest honour to our own character while we are active for the preservation of human life, and for the alleviation of human woe. How far I may be thought to have a small claim to such honours from my efforts to promote the Vaccine Inoculation, I will not presume to say; but with my own hand I have inoculated 3000 people in different parts in the country. A little time ago I went down to Chatham; and, having heard that the Small-pox was raging there, and finding that some of the medical gentlemen were adverse to inoculation from motives of delicacy towards each other (while others, much to their credit, had exerted their benevolent endeavours), regardless of offending such professors, I took out my lancet, and inoculated in two days no less than 300 persons; after which the medical gentlemen became inoculators of the poor, and were completely relieved from their dilemma; and hence many lives were saved. In like manner I put a stop to the ravages of the Small-pox at Clapham, by adopting the same line of conduct, at the express invitation of the poor, of whom I inoculated upwards of 80; and also under the wing of Surrey chapel 2,800 subjects have been vaccinated. I have likewise instructed the Rev. Mr. Griffin of Portsmouth, and several other ministers, in the art of Vaccination; so that, by these aids, I may add, that upwards of 3000 persons more have been inoculated under my advice and instructions. Considering therefore, myself as the inoculator of 3000, and that one out of every six would have died of the Small-pox, I can hold up my hand as the happy preserver of 500 human lives; but if I were to add to the list those who have been inoculated by my influence, I may claim 1000 more, still supposing the loss of one in six by the Small-pox, the whole amount of lives preserved by me will amount to no less than 1500!"

The reverend gentleman then, turning towards Dr. Jenner, expressed himself in an animated manner nearly in these words:

"What avails this little boast, when I stand by my very respectable Friend! I know he will allow me to call him my Friend; and an higher honour I need not claim, for he has been the preserver of the lives of millions. By him I was entirely influenced to take a part in this most happy discovery, from the high opinion I entertained of the ability and integrity of the Physician, who had preserved more lives than any other person since the existence of the human race."

Mr. Hill next remarked, "that *he never knew* a single instance of a person inoculated with the Cow-pock, who afterwards took the Small-pox; though he believed that some very rare instances might be produced, in which the Small-pox had afterwards taken effect; at the same time he was fully persuaded, that instances of this kind were frequent after the inoculation of the Small-pox itself; and if this was the case, the Vaccine inoculation may be considered as having obtained a complete victory over the Variolous inoculation. So zealous was he to extend the blessings of this new inoculation, that he wished the Ladies to become Inoculators; for so simple and easy was the process, as scarcely to require the aid of professional gentlemen; and though he conceived that they merited every encouragement from the wealthy; yet, that to suffer the poor to perish for want of the application of such an easy preventive, could not but be deemed a most cruel and criminal neglect."

He concluded by observing, "that as complaints had been made, by some who had spoken during this festivity, that the Clergy in general had not shewn themselves sufficiently active in promoting this most merciful discovery; that as a Clergyman, though undignified, he had exerted himself with some success, in the preservation of the human race, by promoting, by every measure in his power, the extension of Vaccine inoculation,—this odium was in some measure removed."

It

It would occupy too much space to detail the sentiments of each speaker who appeared upon this occasion; but we must not omit to notice the observations of John Addington, esq. who read to the meeting a most interesting address from the Rev. Dr. Booker, of Dudley; who, soon after the important discovery by Dr. Jenner, published an eloquent Sermon, powerfully recommending this inestimable practice; and whose early, zealous, and active services essentially contributed to promote it. The length of Dr. B.'s valuable communication precludes us from giving any thing more than the following extract:

"I reside (says the Doctor) in a parish that contains not less than 14,000 persons, where, in my profession of Clergyman, I have, previous to the knowledge of the Vaccine inoculation, frequently buried, day after day, several (and once as many as eight) victims of the Small Pox. But since the parish has been blessed with the invaluable boon of Divine Providence, introduced among us nearly four years ago, only TWO victims have fallen a prey to the above ravaging disorder. In the surrounding Villages, like an insatiable Molock, it has lately been devouring vast numbers, where Obstinacy and Prejudice have precluded the Jennerian protective blessing; and not a few of the infected victims have been brought for interment in our cemeteries: yet, though thousands have thus fallen beside us, the fatal pestilence has not hitherto again come nigh our dwelling. The Spirit of JENNER hath "stood between the dead and the living," and "the plague has been stayed." Multitudes in my neighbourhood have received the benefit of Vaccine inoculation, without any inconvenience to a single individual; and so deservedly popular is it become, that, in the course of last year, nearly 3000 had that benefit extended to them, within the space of three weeks, by one ingenious ornament of the medical profession, whom I am proud to call my friend."

Then, after deploring the fatal consequences of that prejudice which still exists in the minds of some individuals, he mentions a striking occurrence in his neighbourhood, where a woman far advanced in life, who had caught the Cow-pock when young, had twenty years afterwards resisted the infection of the Small-pox, amidst the virulent contagion of a husband and five children labouring under the utmost severity of that loathsome disease; and at the end of another twenty years, being forty from her first receiving the Vaccine preservative, again undergoing a similar ordeal in nursing four of her grand-children, who all fell victims to the Small-pox. The Doctor then says:

"Having such abundant proof, that the efficacy of the Cow-pock is as lasting as the means are simple, may we not address the benevolent Discoverer, and in the words of the Poet, say,

Te Mater omnis,—te lachrymabilis
Accuret Uxor, ne caducum
Orba virum Puerisque ploret,
Seu confluentis forte timet notas
Decora Virgo—tu faciem eripis
Periclinantem, protegisque
Delicias Juvenum futuras."

After a warm and energetic tribute to the great Discoverer of this blessing, Dr. B. adds:

"If a Roman, who preserved the life of *one* citizen, was rewarded with a civic crown; what reward shall be presented to *Him* who preserves the lives of MILLIONS? If divine Honours were paid to Hippocrates for expelling the Plague from Athens for a season; what Honours are not due to Him who absolutely exterminates a more destructive Pestilence from the face of the whole Earth? Let us not envy him his feelings; but let us participate in them, by co-operating with him in his beneficent pursuits: let us, like him, labour to save the lives of our fellow-creatures. Long may he live to enjoy his feelings! his greatest, his best remuneration;—the pecuniary one he has received accords not with the stupendous benefit. Let British Justice augment it; if not by increasing his means to do good, by adopting some plan to eternize his name. But this is already done. A grateful and admiring world has enrolled that revered name among the greatest of human Benefactors; surrounded, whenever he walks on the peopled globe, with monuments to his fame, far more valuable than those of marble or of gold,—with *living* monuments, fashioned by "The Hand Divine,"—with manly vigour unimpaired,—with female loveliness undespoiled of those charms which a desolating pest has so long made its prey,—with a race of beings now but little lower than the Angels, and enabled, through the aids of Revelation, to rise to an equality with those exalted intelligences in the regions of immortality and glory!"

The success of Dr. Booker's benevolent exertions, and the example which they afford, we deem of the utmost importance in the cause of Vaccination; and,

and, on introducing the subject, Mr. Addington remarked:

"That the extirpation of the Small-pox from the populous town of Dudley must be attributed principally to the unremitting zeal of the above learned Divine; who had early directed the attention of his numerous parishioners to the preventive system of Vaccination, by preaching expressly upon it, and by distributing, on the baptism of infants, a persuasive address to parents, in imitation of a practice adopted by the Clergy at Geneva; and which had been the means of totally eradicating the Small-pox from a whole district there. That Dr. B. had also taken every opportunity of conferring with his medical friends in the place, and of keeping up, in every possible way, the attention of the inhabitants to the subject." Hence Mr. Addington noticed, "the great advantages to be derived from the assisting influence of the Clergy of all denominations, towards attaining the greatest object that ever interested mankind; as," he observed, "it was worthy of remark, that every district or town where the extermination of the Small-pox had happily been effected, it was done through the exertions of persons of influence, especially the clergy." And he concluded with expressing his persuasion, "that a general co-operation of the Clergy of all denominations, throughout the kingdom, with the Royal Jennerian Society, would be the most efficacious, and indeed the only means of completely effecting the great designs of that truly patriotic and benevolent Institution."

It is a circumstance of some consequence to the cause in which the Society has engaged, to state, that among the company present, were many of the first practitioners of Medicine in the Metropolis; and when, in addition to their uniform and concurrent testimony as to the efficacy of this great discovery in medical science, such men can be drawn from their pressing avocations, devoting a portion of their valuable time to "the feast of reason, and the flow of soul," on an occasion like the present, hailing the anniversary of a day that gave a JENNER to the world; surely an enlightened Nation like ours must be yet more confidently impressed with the stability of this preventive plan, and incited to co-operate in giving it every possible effect.

Upon the whole, contemplating the vast importance of Vaccination, and the benefits of its extensive diffusion, we cannot but congratulate the publick upon the solidity with which this most excellent Institution is now established; as it has manifested the utmost activity, perseverance, and uncommon ardour for the saving of human life, and laid the foundation for the final extermination of the Small-pox, by universally disseminating the mild, uninfectious, and certain preservative against that cruel disorder. We therefore consider this Charity as deserving of the highest praise, and, in a natural as well as benevolent point of view, entitled not only to the united encouragement of all ranks, but to the attention and support of Government also, should it be necessary.

VACCINA.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

"Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua,
Ah miseram Eurydicen, animâ fugiente, vocabat." GEORG. IV. l. 525.

MY friend having made the remark, with which I concluded my last paper, I was about to retire, when he begged that I would continue with him a little longer. I have, this morning, says he, been reading a Spanish novel; in which I met with a story that bears strong marks of authenticity. It has made an impression upon my mind; and, if you will permit me, I will relate it to you.

A story, and a true one too! was a temptation not to be resisted. I therefore prepared myself to perform the office of an *hearer*, and my friend began *The History of* Alphonso *and* Isabella.

In the province of Catalonia, near the town of Lerida, in Spain, lived Don Pedro D'Almadovar. He was a nobleman of an elegant and accomplished mind, having passed the earlier part of his life at Court; and had now retired to his castle, to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. His offspring consisted of an only son, called Don Alphonso Manrique; the heir of his father's virtues, as well as of his fortunes.

It happened, that in the same neighbourhood, a few miles from the castle of Don Pedro, resided Don Ambrose De Fuentes; a gentleman of an ancient descent, and large estate.

As the families were both rich, and noble; and resided within a moderate distance of each other, they lived upon the most friendly, and agreeable footing. They frequently visited one another at their respective castles; and continued together, in those charming abodes, for many days; tasting the de-

lights that cultivated conversation, and change of scene, are calculated to afford.

Don Ambrose was a widower, and had a daughter somewhat younger than Alphonso, who was also an only child. She was named Isabella, and was justly the delight of her father, because she was the beautiful representative of her mother. When Don Pedro visited at the castle of Aranjuez, he frequently carried with him the young Alphonso, his son; who was generally, on these occasions, introduced to the company of Donna Isabella, as a person whose age, and pursuits, suited best with his own; and was suffered to ramble with her through the grounds adjoining to the castle, under the inspection of a faithful attendant.

Amongst these scenes of innocence, and rural pleasure, the young people enjoyed the most exquisite flow of spirits. They became necessary to each other's happiness; and were inspired with a mutual passion, of which they could scarcely trace the origin, but which gradually increased with increasing years.

This attachment of the children did not escape the notice of the parents. They were gratified with the prospect it afforded of consolidating the ancient friendship of their houses; and they experienced additional pleasure in the thought, that the partiality their children thus manifested for each other, was the result of choice, rather than authority.

Some years had rolled away in this state of innocent delight, when Don Alphonso observed with rapture, that period fast approaching, which would unite him for ever to his beloved Isabella.

As both Don Alphonso however, and his father, possessed a strong tincture of the military spirit of the age in which they lived, it was by each deemed requisite, that Don Alphonso should serve one campaign, at least, under some celebrated commander, previous to his marriage; to take a share in the great transactions that were then passing on the theatre of Europe; and to render him more worthy of Isabella. Impressed with these sentiments, he determined to enlist under the banners of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, the greatest captain of the age, who was then warring against the French in Italy.

Don Alphonso communicated this determination to his mistress, observing at the same time, "that a life of inglorious ease, whilst his countrymen were fighting for renown, would ill qualify him to partake of her destiny."

Isabella received the intelligence of this resolution with an heavy heart, but she endeavoured to restrain her feelings; "Go," says she, "Don Alphonso, since you say your departure is necessary to your glory; but a strong presentiment pervades my mind, that we shall meet no more." It was settled between them that they should correspond by letter; and Alphonso promised to omit no opportunity of letting her hear from him.

Isabella had been carefully instructed in the principles of Religion, to which she had a natural propensity, by Father Juan, confessor to her family. This good man had known, and admired her from her infancy; and it had been his highest ambition to instil into her amiable and intelligent mind, an happy resignation to the will of Providence. Her chief pleasure, in the absence of Alphonso, was to listen to his discourse; to hear him reason of a future state; and to receive from him those maxims of piety, which were of such service to her, through the subsequent course of her life.

To dissipate the melancholy with which the absence of Alphonso had oppressed her, Isabella would sometimes resort to the wild retreats where she had formerly rambled with him. But, alas! the beauties of Nature had few charms for a mind ill at ease with itself. She knew not how it was, but to her it appeared, that the woods were neither so refreshing, nor the birds so melodious, nor the meadows so green, as they formerly were. The face of Nature did not dance before her, and inspire her with that lively joy she experienced when she wandered through those scenes in company with Alphonso; and her only solid satisfaction was still derived from the exhortations of Father Juan.

In the mean time Alphonso repaired to his regiment in Italy. Here, as the service was active, he had an opportunity of displaying his courage, and of acquiring a considerable insight into the art of war. He took a share in several engagements which followed shortly after his arrival in that country; whilst the Imperialists were endeavouring

deavouring to drive the French from the Milanese. In one action, it is stated, that by a skilful and bold manœuvre, he recovered a post taken by the enemy, and thus saved the left wing of the Emperor's army from destruction.

For a long time Alphonso was fortunate in his military career. At length however, in a battle, in which the Imperialists were routed by the French, he received a dangerous wound, and fell upon an heap of slain. His friends, who were compelled to retreat, left him on the field, not doubting but he was killed.

Alphonso, it is true, was desperately wounded, but he was not dead. He lay for several hours after the engagement, in a state of insensibility, and, in this condition, was found by a neighbouring peasant, who judging him to be of consequence from the splendour of his uniform, conveyed him to the house of the curate of the parish, where it was long uncertain what would be his fate.

During this interval, the report of Alphonso's death had reached the castle of Aranjuez. Don Ambrose was overwhelmed with grief upon the occasion, and requested Father Juan to announce the melancholy news to his daughter. The confessor obeyed; and sending to summon Isabella to his confessional, Daughter, says he, as soon as she arrived, I have intelligence to communicate, that will put to the test those principles of resignation, with which I have endeavoured to fortify your mind. It has pleased Providence, we hear, to call to a better state of existence our dear Alphonso, who has fallen in the service of his country.

Isabella received this news as a person not wholly unprepared for the event, but whose happiness, in consequence of it, was totally destroyed. After an awful silence, in which her feelings appeared too big for utterance, she replied with firmness, Father, my resolution is taken; nor is that resolution the offspring of passion or caprice. From the first moment that Alphonso entered into this dangerous service, the contemplation of his death has never been intirely absent from my mind, and I determined, in case that event took place, to renounce the world, and dedicate myself to heaven.

Father Juan applauded her resolution, but advised her not to be precipitate. You are yet young, says he, and may not, perhaps, be thoroughly acquainted with your own mind. In an affair of such moment, it were adviseable to pause a little; for having given ourselves to God, we must not look back to the world. Besides, he added, it is not certain that Alphonso is dead; this report should, at least, be previously confirmed.

Isabella promised that she would wait until the melancholy intelligence were more firmly established; but assured the Father, that she submitted to this delay, rather out of respect to his advice, than from any hope of Alphonso's safety, with which she ventured to flatter herself.

When Don Ambrose first heard of the intention of his daughter to enter into a convent, he became inconsolable; and did every thing in his power to dissuade her from her resolution, but without effect.

Soon after this, the father of Alphonso received a letter from an officer of his son's regiment, who was well known to him, stating that Alphonso was killed in such an action, that he stood near him during the engagement, and saw him fall.

This information was considered as authentic; and Don Ambrose, finding his daughter still inflexible in her resolution of taking the veil, no longer opposed her wishes. As her intention was to seclude herself entirely from the world, that she might attain this object more effectually, it was agreed between Don Ambrose and Father Juan, at the suggestion of Isabella herself, that she should be placed in some remote convent, known only to themselves.

In pursuance of this resolution, Father Juan wrote to a friend in the North of Italy, a celebrated confessor; to whom the family of Isabella was known; informing him of her wishes, and entreating that he would recommend some convent in his neighbourhood, in which this lady might with propriety be placed. The confessor recommended a Society of the Order of St. Bridget, whose Superior, Donna Clara de Carvagal, a Spanish lady of family, was distinguished for her exemplary piety, and strict attention to the duties of her station. At the request of Father Juan, a Lay-Sister was sent by Donna Clara into Spain, to

conduct Isabella to her convent, with all secrecy, and dispatch.

When the morning came that was to convey Isabella from Aranjuez, to the convent of La Roche, Don Ambrose, Father Juan, Isabella herself, and most of the domestics, were assembled in the chapel of the castle, to attend Divine Service. As soon as this was over, Isabella confessed herself to Father Juan, and received his benediction in a manner that drew tears from the eyes of all present. But when the fatal moment arrived, in which she was about to step into her carriage; Don Ambrose's resolution forsook him, he clasped his daughter in his arms, and could hardly be persuaded to relinquish her.

At length, Father Juan prevailed with him to suffer her departure; but so overcome was he with grief, that he was compelled to solicit this good Ecclesiastick to support his daughter to her carriage, to which, in truth, she was unable to support herself. As they were retiring from the room, Isabella thanked the confessor, in broken accents, for his attentions to her spiritual welfare; and now, sir, says she, I have only to request, that you will comfort the declining years of my father, and ever remember me in your prayers.

Isabella arrived in Italy without any thing worthy of remark. After she had resided a short time in the convent of La Roche, she was so captivated with the tranquillity of the scene, that she determined to take the vows, without conforming to the regular noviciate; and was accordingly admitted to the veil with the usual solemnities.

Intelligence of this event was communicated to her father in a letter from the Abbess. Don Ambrose thought his daughter premature in this matter; but as the act which had now taken place was irrevocable, he also thought, that he should best promote her spiritual welfare, by rendering her retreat as impenetrable as possible; and thus securing her against the enquiries of friends, who might occasionally interrupt her religious exercises. He therefore gave out, that she had died suddenly, at a relation's house in Italy; whither she had gone for the recovery of her health.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. No LXXXV.

"Hail, Windsor, crown'd with lofty towers!"

Popular Ballad, 1760.

Windsor Castle.

Great part of my early years being passed in a village one mile East of this ennobled pile, it will not be thought extraordinary, if, from a continued sight of the embattled walls and "lofty towers," I *laid the foundation* of that unchangeable propensity for our Antiquities, which I have ever since devoted my whole life to illustrate, and to commend. The usual path-way conveying me to the "Time-honoured spot, was through the Little Park. Here, at about half way of the walk, is an eminence, which, as I sought its winding ascent, the upper parts of the towers of the East front of the Castle began to peer upon my sight; mounting still, still the building shewed more of its elevations; until at length arriving at the summit of this little "hill of joy," the whole contour of the Royal residence became manifested to my sight. I do not hesitate to own my first readings were principally directed to the History of my *own* country, Legendary Tales, Romances, Stories of Giants, Fairies, Knights, and Ladies fair; so that ever as I repeated this my progress, Windsor's glories always floated in my ideas as some enchanted Castle just raised to charm my wondering sight! Neither do I blush to hold it as my firm opinion, that an Antiquary cannot be firm in his pursuit, or true to his studies, if his mind is not tinctured more or less with impressions from the above relicks of old customs and manners. Let those who enjoy the name without the spirit of an Antiquary smile at this; I am content.

Until within these few years I never observed that any material alteration had taken place in the buildings; when going down, about 1788, to make some drawings in the interior of St. George's Chapel, I perceived that the fosses on the East and South fronts of the Castle had been filled up. Let no one be offended when I declare the alteration so affected me that I even started back with regret at "seeing what I saw." As upon enquiry I found the mighty fabrick still owned the name of Castle, I could not but conclude (it may perchance

chance be held in me rather presumptuous) that one characteristic of a castelated mansion was done away in the loss of these fosses. Professional men have established it as a maxim in Architecture, that height in elevations constitute one great point towards arriving at the "Sublime and Beautiful." Now, it will not be denied but in this instance the North and East fronts stand reduced and curtailed of much of their fair proportions.

Being at work in the Chapel, I was made acquainted that the East window was about to undergo an improvement by having all the charming mullions and tracery cut out, and the whole opening left as clear as conveniently might be, to give room for a large painting of the Resurrection. Indeed I was so favoured as to be shewn the design in question. The Mason's part was to be under the controul of a late ingenious Architect, a vast admirer, on certain occasions, of our antient Architecture. The window, it appeared, when cleared of its contingencies, was to be set out into three divisions, the two outer divisions to be divided into two stories; each division to have plain pointed heads, excepting the heads of the two outer divisions on the first story, which were to be enriched with a number of turns after a new way. All this I could not comprehend, my experience in our antient works having never given me any example of this nature. I could not, however, refrain from expressing my surprize at this new mode of mullion-work: the answer was, "The window, it is apprehended, will not endure without a something by way of support to its large arch, which is of a flattish sweep; and therefore, as little work, and as "light" as possible, is intended to be inserted as a substitute for the complicated, intricate, and multifarious lines now before our view." I answered, "But do not these said multifarious lines correspond with the general character of the whole chapel?" I was thus replied to: "That is nothing; the celebrated Painter, who here has given his sketch, must have a large field whereon to display his abilities." My informant, finding me blank at all this, thus continued: "The old work here is very fine to be sure; but it must submit to any change suggested, which eventually will be owned, depend upon it, as improvements of the highest importance!" To these unanswerable hints I submitted with a respectful silence, and consoled myself with sketching the tracery of the East window, which probably is the only memorial of its original state now in existence.

Looking about the chapel, I found that the remains of the painted figures in the different windows had been taken down and set up in the great West window, in order to make one general shew. On this head I made no remark. But when I discovered that the two West windows at the end of the side ailes of the nave had been deprived of their work to make room for two modern paintings, without the least pretensions to recommend them, as being either the production of the first Professor of the art, or that they were in any wise applicable to the situation they were in, I was not so calm in thought as perhaps became me in so sacred a place. Again the word *Improvement* was thundered in my ears, and that was sufficient.

In the year 1790, I perceived a prodigious change had been wrought on the flanking walls in the South general line of the Castle, and nearly opposite the Queen's Lodge; to afford, as people observed, a fine view of the Keep, or Round Tower. Thus, from having seen this part of the front with battlements, and other appropriate decorations, according to the style of the Castle itself, I encountered a common-appearanced stone-wall, with a modern run of coping, &c.

Before I proceed farther with these observations, it will be necessary to give some idea of the state of the Castle in the beginning of Charles II's reign, and of the alterations made soon after, previous to setting down the notes of a particular survey entered upon this Spring, of the improvements done since my visit in 1790 as above.

An Architect.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

IN reply to *Mentor*, p. 424, respecting "A Week's Preparation," there is one intituled "The Orthodox Communicant, by way of Meditation on the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, 1802," which is dedicated to the Members of the Established Church, who prefer its orthodox doctrines to the vain enthusiasms of Sectarists; which, I should suppose, would fully meet your Correspondent's ideas.

X. Y.

Meteoro-

Meteorological Diary for May, 1805, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5' W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W	State of wind.	Lunar aspects, &c. taken from the *Nautical* Ephemeris of 1805, as took place this month.
1	29.42	S	41	41				4	V.L.	29.39	S	50	51				4	L.	☽ gr. D. N.
2	.31	S	40	40	2			2	V.L.	.35	St	47	47	2			2	V.L.	
3	.42	R	42	44	1	3			V.L.	.42	St	47	50		3	1		V.L.	
4	.51	R	40	42	2	2			V.L.	.01	St	52	55		1	3		V.L.	☽ in ☋
5	.61	St	46	45			2	2	L.	.66	R	52	53	2			2	L.	☽, ☌ ☽ ♂
6	.73	St	46	40			3	1	No.	.73	St	58	59			3	1	R.B.	
7	.72	S	50	49			3	1	L.	.65	S	54	56	2			2	V.L.	
8	.41	St	50	48	2			2	No.	.31	S	50	45	1	3			R.B.	☽ in Eq. D.
9	.42	St	42	41	2			2	L.	.51	St	4[illegible]	45	3			1	R.B.	
10	.35	S	46	47			3	1	L.	.32	St	52	54			2	2	B.	☌ ☽ ♄, ☽ gr. [Lat. S.
11	.11	S	48	50			3	1	B.	.11	St	54	54			1	3	B.	
12	.23	St	46	49			1	3	B.	.35	R	56	53				4	L.	
13	.75	R	46	48	2			2	L.	.91	St	56	56	1	3			L.	○
14	.93	St	46	43	2	2			L.	.93	St	54	55	3	1			V.L.	☌ ☽ ♃
15	.71	S	45	45	3	1			R.B.	.71	S	52	50			4		L.	☽ gr. Dec. S
16	.51	St	48	50			2	2	L.	.61	St	57	59			2	2	L.	☽ in apogee
17	.64	R	52	52			3	1	V.L.	.71	St	56	59			3	1	V.L.	
18	.51	S	52	50		1	3		L.	.31	S	57	59	2	2			L.	☽ in ☊
19	.71	S	52	51	2	2			L.	.71	St	56	57		1	3		V.L.	
20	.82	St	53	53		1	3		No.	.70	St	58	60	2	2			V.L.	
21	.88	R	51	49	3	1			V.L.	.80	S	58	61,5	3	1			V.L.	☾
22	.66	S	54	57	4				L.	.65	St	62	62	3	1			R.B.	
23	.61	S	49	46.5	3	1			B.	.63	R	54	50.5	3	1			V.B.	☽ in eq. A.
24	.77	R	45	45	3			1	L.	.81	St	56	57	1			3	L.	
25	.79	St	51	52	3	1			V.L.	.79	St	61	62	2	2			V.L.	☽ gr. Lat. N.
26	.79	St	49	51		2	2		V.L.	.79	St	62	61.5		2	2		V.L.	
27	.80	R	50	51	2	2			V.L.	.84	R	65	65		4			V.L.	☌ ☽ ☿
28	.96	R	51	52		3	1		V.L.	.99	R	64	65		4			V.L.	●, ☌ ☽ ♀
29	30.00	R	51	53		2	2		No.	30.00	S	64	65		2	2		V.L.	☽ gr. N. ☽ in peri.
30	29.92	S	55	60	3			1	V.L.	29.92	St	66	67	3			1	V.L.	
31	30.01	R	53	52	3	1			L.	30.05	R	62	69	3	1			R.B.	☽ in ☋
	29.65		48.13	48.47	42	25	31	26		29.65		56.13	56.85	36	34	26	28		

I was ſo circumſtanced this month as not to be able to attend to my uſual obſervations on the Sun, excepting on the 2nd, and for about a week at the latter end. On the 2nd, a ſmall *penumbral* cluſter (ſeen laſt month) was at this time drawing near the verge of the Sun's Weſtern limb; two or three ſmall *maculæ* to the Eaſtward ſurrounded with *penumbræ*. *Feculæ* were likewiſe viſible at the preceding limb. 21ſt produced a few very ſmall *maculæ*, ſcarce worth notice; which was the caſe to the end of the month. The undulations of the air were very great on the 23d during a ſtrong, N. N. E. wind, and the atmoſphere, near the Earth's ſurface, at a very low temperature. T. S.

Tranſlation of a Latin Letter from WILLIAM SEWELL, *who wrote the Hiſtory of the People called Quakers, to* WILLIAM PENN.

To William Penn, perpetual health.

My much eſteemed friend,

I have received thy letters, which are tokens of thy candid diſpoſition towards me, and of thy very kind opinion of me; and I freely acknowledge they were particularly acceptable; for a renewed taſte of thy love muſt be moſt grateful to him who eſteems thee.

But now to return an anſwer to thoſe things thou haſt mentioned. I have again and again turned over in my mind the propoſal of the Briſtol friends, by which the office of inſtructing the youth

youth is offered to me; but what can I say to it? By removing thither, I might perhaps attain a situation something more opulent than I now enjoy; but this is not sufficient to impel me to leave my country, who, being content with my lot, though rather hard, and surrounded with various difficulties, am not so desirous to live splendidly as to live well. There is, I confess, another argument; that I might be able to exercise my literary talent, such as it is, better at Bristol than here, and that, by attending to it, I might be permitted not only to profit my own family, but also the children of many more families; but neither is this argument sufficient to draw me hence. The fond love of our country is so engrafted in most, that it is become proverbial; but this natural attachment does not principally weigh with me; there is an unknown something which attracts me, and does not permit me with freedom to go from hence. The number of friends here is, as thou knowest, small; and if, by my leaving them, any weakness should creep in, and I departed with a burthened mind, it is easy to conjecture what portion would await me. God hath made me in this country a witness to his name and truth; and though I be not esteemed as one of the foremost rank, yet I am persuaded that in my station I may perform some useful service; and who knows what yet remains for me to do? These things rightly considered, no one can wonder that I have great scruples, though I don't deny that I highly regard the conditions offered to me, and thine and the other friends' benevolence towards me; and think myself under great obligations for the favour you would have bestowed; neither shall I ever think lightly of it, but always remember it with gratitude. What thou writest concerning the death of thy very worthy son Springet, and of thy being married again; as I from my heart congratulate thee on the last account, so the account of the first, received seven weeks ago, gave me sensible concern. But, in the midst of thy grief, this consideration should be a consolation to thee, that, though his death might seem premature, his conclusion was excellent and happy; such I ardently wish and pray may be ours when we must put off this earthly tabernacle. Farewell, man most beloved, with thy wife, whom I salute, as also the Bristol frien ther Penington; and turn the love of thy

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS,

IN THE AUTUMN OF 1793.

(*Continued from p. 431.*)

ON my arrival at Bruges I waited upon an English gentleman who resided there with his family; to whose notice I had been recommended by a common friend on this side of the water, and by whom I was received with great politeness. This gentleman gave me some interesting information respecting the campaign in West Flanders, where the affairs of the Allies were far from being in a prosperous way at that period of time. The defeat of Field Marshal Freytag at Hondschoote had taken place a few weeks before my arrival at Bruges, and that fatal and bloody business had been followed by the Duke of York's retreat from his position near Dunkirk, or, to speak more properly, by the compleat rout of the forces under the command of his Royal Highness. I had a conversation upon that business with one of the Duke's officers, who compared their retreat from Dunkirk to a *whirlwind*. I freely own to you, Mr. Urban, that I was one of those who at that time lamented our having engaged in a Continental war, or at least that all possible means had not been used to avoid that calamity; because I conceived that there was no likelihood of producing a counter-revolution in France by external force, which was unhappily verified by the event; and it was sufficiently apparent at that early period of the war, that the motives and views of the Allied Powers were so discordant as to entitle their union to no better appellation than that of a *rope of sand*; and this, I am inclined to think, was the grand cause of the resignation of that illustrious character the Duke of Brunswick. I remember there were many *wiseacres* at that time of day whom nothing would satisfy but the conquest of France. "The conquest of France!!!" (I borrow the words of Mr. Fox in his famous letter to the electors of Westminster,) O calumniated Crusaders, how rational and moderate were your objects! O much injured Louis XIV, upon what slight grounds have you been accused of rest-

less

[redacted]ate ambition! O [redacted]ntes, with what [redacted]nt colours have [redacted]it of a disordered [redacted]agination!" I am not singular in my opinion, that, had France been left to herself, it is more than probable, internal agitation and discord would have effected what the arms of the coalesced powers failed to produce—

"Trojaque nunc stares, Priamique arx alta maneres."

But let me not lose sight of Bruges. This city is situated in a plain, at the distance of four leagues from the port of Ostend, and is surrounded by navigable canals in every direction, one of which, namely, the Ostend Canal, carries vessels of 400 tons Notwithstanding the vast quantity of water at Bruges, there is neither fountain nor river there; and it is supplied with fresh water from a considerable distance by means of pipes.

Under the dominion of the House of Burgundy, Bruges was the most flourishing commercial city in Europe. During that period, most of the European nations had their Consuls for the protection of trade residing at Bruges; where were still to be seen the princely mansions which they occupied.

"The citizens of Bruges," says Dr. Robertson, in his History of India, "displayed in their dress, their buildings, and modes of living, such magnificence as even to mortify the pride and excite the envy* of royalty." "Navigation," says the same intelligent writer in his History of Charles V, "was then so imperfect, that a voyage between the Baltic and Mediterranean could not be performed in one Summer. For that reason, a magazine or storehouse, half way between the commercial cities in the North and those of Italy became necessary. Bruges was pitched upon as the most convenient station. That choice introduced vast wealth into the Low Countries. Bruges was at once the staple for English Wool, for the woollen and linen manufactures of the Netherlands, for the naval stores and other bulky commodities of the North, and for the Indian commodities as well as domestic productions imported by the Italian states." Towards the end of the fifteenth century, when the sovereignty of the Netherlands was transferred to the House of Austria, the peace of Flanders being grievously disturbed by internal discord and tumult, and a daring insurrection having taken place at Bruges against the authority of the Archduke Maximilian, which he punished with great severity; its commercial importance from that period began to decline; then commenced the glory of Antwerp, which became, what Bruges had once been, the emporium of trade; which afterwards, in its turn, gave way to Amsterdam, from whence riches now bid fair to take to themselves wings and fly away; thus verifying the observation of an elegant Poet:

That Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,
As Ocean sweeps the labour'd mole away;
While self-depending pow'r can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

GOLDSMITH.

In 1521, an interview took place at Bruges between the Emperor Charles V. and Cardinal Wolsey, wherein that crafty and ambitious prelate, who aspired at nothing less than the triple crown, betrayed the commission he had received from his master, by concluding a league with Charles against his rival the King of France. Upon this occasion, we are told by Robertson, "That Wolsey was received by Charles, who knew his vanity, with as much respect and magnificence as if he had been King of England!"

The illustrious order of the Golden Fleece was instituted at Bruges in 1430, by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, on the day of his nuptials with Isabella, daughter of John, King of Portugal. The protectors of the order were declared to be the Virgin Mary and Saint Andrew. The insignia of the Knights were a scarlet robe and a Golden Fleece, suspended to a collar of gold. The Duke declared himself Grand Master of the Order, and appointed a Chancellor, a Treasurer, a King at Arms, and a Secretary. The number of knights created was twenty-five. Three Chapters of this Order have been held at Bruges since the first institution;

* Joanna of Navarre, the wife of Philip le Bel, King of France, having been some days in Bruges, was so much struck with the grandeur and wealth of that city, particularly with the splendid appearance of the citizens' wives, that she was moved (says Guicciardini) by female envy to exclaim with indignation, "I thought I had been the only Queen here, but I find there are many hundreds more."

institution, the first in 1432; the second in 1468, and the third in 1478 The last Chapter, which was the twenty-second from its institution, was held at Ghent by Philip II of Spain, in 1559, when Gregory XIII, by virtue of his Papal prerogative, invested Philip and his successors with a power to create knights at their pleasure, without holding a Chapter

Our Charles II. found a temporary refuge at Bruges during the usurpation of Cromwell. The kindness and respect with which he was treated, made a lasting impression on his mind, and after his Restoration he shewed his gratitude for the favours he had received, by granting the citizens of Bruges peculiar privileges respecting the herring-fishery on the British coasts.

Bruges was bombarded by the Dutch in 1704 Like many other towns in the Netherlands, it opened its gates to the Allies in 1706, after the ever memorable battle of Ramilies. It was compelled to receive a French garrison in 1708, but came again into the possession of the Allies in the year following. The French were masters of Bruges in 1745, when Louis XV. with the Dauphin made a pompous entry into it. It now acknowledges as its master the upstart usurper of the throne of the Bourbons, from whose yoke I heartily wish it a speedy deliverance; but, present appearances, alas! afford very slender hopes for the realizing of that wish.

In perambulating Bruges, the remains of antient grandeur presented themselves to the eye in every quarter, and excited a train of reflections on the transitory nature of earthly glory. An anonymous Tourist observes, that, "Bruges resembles a beautiful old-fashioned lady in decay."

This place was made an Episcopal See by Philip II. of Spain The cathedral church, dedicated to St Donat archbishop of Rheims, is an antient and venerable structure. Of all the churches at Bruges, that of Notre Dame is by far the most beautiful edifice, and its lofty steeple is a useful mark to coasting vessels. I seldom visited churches and monuments without thinking of you, friend Urban; and I am sure you would have enjoyed the sight of two splendid monuments in the church of Notre Dame; the one of Charles the Bold*, the last duke of the house of Burgundy; the other, of Mary, his daughter, the sole heiress of those beautiful and rich domains which she transferred to the house of Austria. These monuments are of gilt brass, of exquisite workmanship In this church were deposited the vestments of our Thomas à Becket, richly adorned with precious stones These relics had been purchased by Mary of Burgundy, who made a present of them to the church of Notre Dame. The grand market-place is spacious and noble. It is adorned with a steeple, which rises to the height of 533 steps, and has an excellent chime of bells The Maison de Ville is a venerable Gothic edifice. It contains niches, adorned with statues, as large as the life, of the Earl of Flanders and the Dukes of Brabant. The view of it inspired melancholy, I thought of what Bruges had been in the days of those Earls and Dukes, gallant and bold, compared with its now poor and degraded state, and the following would have been a suitable inscription on the walls of this building:

Fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gloria Teucrorum.

One day sufficed to gratify my curiosity at Bruges. My worthy fellow-traveller from Brussels, whom I mentioned in my last letter, continued my *fidus Achates* at Bruges, and took me to a comfortable inn. We supped at the *Table d'Hôte* with a numerous party. The conversation, as might naturally be expected, turned altogether upon the recent events of the war, which was then "come home to their business and bosoms." If I am not mistaken, it was the secret wish of the majority of the company, that they might get rid of the presence of the Allied Armies as soon as possible; not aware how little they were to gain, or rather what miseries they were doomed to suffer from an army of *sans culottes*. There was an English officer of dragoons at the *Table d'Hôte*, the son of a general, who made himself disgustingly conspicuous by his noisy impudence, vanity, and profaneness. This Thrasonic boaster talked with much vain-glory of his own exploits. I remember he gave an account of his success on a foraging expedition, which did little credit to his humanity or

* He was killed before Nancy in 1477, from whence his corpse was removed to Bruges, many years after, by the care of his grand-daughter Mary of Austria, sister of Charles the Fifth.

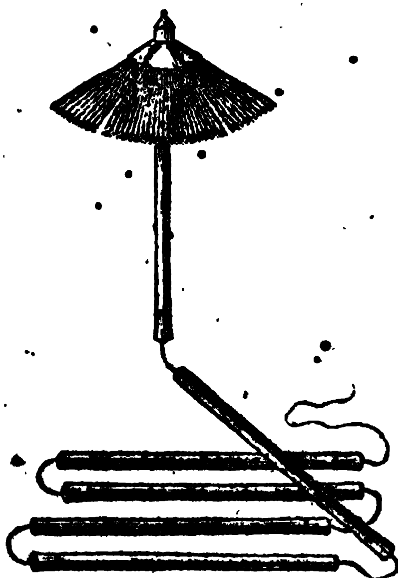
bravery

bravery, and, with a loud horse-laugh and an oath, displayed the prowess with which he had dragooned to the camp the poor inoffensive shepherds along with their flocks. He talked with perfect indifference about scenes of devastation and blood, and took delight in relating instances of cruelty towards the French. "Bloody work," said this son of Mars, "during this campaign,—but never happier in my life,"—with an oath,—"always plenty of money in my pocket; and as for eating and drinking,—never lived better in my life." I remember the conversation turned upon Prince Adolphus, who, in Freytag's defeat, had actually been a short time in the possession of the enemy, and with great difficulty got out of their hands. "Prince Adolphus!"—said the English officer of dragoons;—"How do you think he contrived to make his escape? Rot me, if he did not get away from the French by skulking in a ditch; so he told me himself." Addressing himself to a lady who was of the party, he said, "Madam, you must know that I have promised to send a girl a present, as a token of my love, and a specimen of my gallantry; and what do you think it is?" "I can't guess, Sir." "Then I'll tell you; it is neither more nor less than the finger of a Frenchman." "But, Sir," said she, "consider, that your skull may get into the possession of a Frenchman." "My skull! d—m—e, there is no fear of that; my head will turn a ball." I was so thoroughly disgusted with this officer, that I felt no inclination to make myself known to him as a *compatriote*; and I whispered in the ears of my worthy fellow-traveller, that I hoped he would not consider that egregious puppy as a fair sample of British officers.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Description of SMART'S CHIMNEY CLEANSER, *and method of using it; With a figure. (Communicated in a Letter from a Friend.)*

THIS Machine is the invention of Mr. George Smart, of Ordnance Wharf, Westminster Bridge, Timber Merchant; for which invention he has received a premium from the Society for superseding the necessity of climbing-boys, &c. &c. and one for having swept with it a certain number of chimneys; likewise the Gold Medal, from the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, &c. for sweeping chimneys agreeable to their offered premium in their List.



The principal parts of this machine are the brush, the rods for raising it, and a cord for connecting the whole together.

The BRUSH consists of four fan-shaped, or wing-like portions, furnished with *whisk* connected to a square piece of wood by hinges, in order that in ascending the chimneys it may take up as little room as possible, and when descending, may spread out and sweep the soot down; the wings when once expanded are prevented from falling down by a spring, such as is commonly used for keeping an umbrella up. The RODS are hollow tubes, two feet and half in length, with a metal socket of a conical form at the lower end of each; the upper end are somewhat taper, and have a small motion in the sockets. There is a screw in some of the sockets for the purpose of confining the cord and preventing each rod from separating.

The CORD is fastened by a knot at the upper end of the brush, and is passed through the whole series of rods. The

The method of using this machine is as follows. A cloth is fixed before the fire-place, having an opening in it, through which the brush connected to the upper rod is to be introduced in its contracted form; the opening is then to be buttoned or tied up to prevent the soot from coming into the apartments; then one of the rods is to be passed up the cord into the socket on the lower end of the upper rod, the others are to be brought up one by one in succession, until the brush is somewhat above the top of the chimney; when these rods which have a screw in the socket are brought up, the cord is to be pulled very tight and screwed down. In drawing down the brush, the edges of it striking against the top of the chimney will expand it; in which situation it will be kept by the spring, and thus sweep down the soot.

When the machine is used for extinguishing fires in chimneys, a coarse cloth or sack is to be tied over it, and well soaked in water.

It appears from experience that about ninety-nine chimneys out of an hundred (in dwelling houses) may be cleansed with this machine from *below*, occasionally using brushes of different sizes and forms. The few remaining ones may probably be swept either by drawing a furze or other bush up and down, as practised in Edinburgh and other places, or by forcing this machine down from *above*, which method has in some instances been adopted.

In order that *all* new flues may be easily swept with machines worked from *below*, it will be necessary to pay some attention to the construction of them.

The Society for superseding the necessity of Climbing-Boys, &c. have received the pleasing intelligence that this subject has occupied the attention of some Architects in this City; and that chimneys have been built, and are now purposely to be cleansed without climbing; the particular instances of which are in a house near Mark-house, Walthamstow; another in Rood-lane, London; in some buildings for Lord Grenville, at Dropmore, and one belonging to Lord Stafford in Cleaveland-square; the two first under the direction of Mr. W. F. Pocock, and the others of Mr. C. H. Tatham who has signified his intention of ordering all flues built by his direction to be constructed nearly square (for the greater convenience of the brush), with such sweeps or elbows that the machine may work easily. There is a person of the name of Robertson who has lately been practising the use of the machine for the purpose of setting up the business in Dublin; he is to go over under the patronage of Mr. Foster, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has, he says, recommended him to Mr. Frederick French (Privy Counsellor) to have the cleansing of the chimneys of all the public offices in Ireland.

The cause of Mr. Robertson's going to Dublin with the machine, and encouragement he meets with to go there, appear to be owing chiefly to the following circumstance, which occurred during the troubles there a few years ago. A person who had the business of sweeping the chimneys of the Castle, caused some combustibles to be lodged in them with a view to destroy the Castle; this was discovered before any mischief happened, by a man giving information of the plot. Mr. Robertson at that time was in the 1st Regiment of Dublin Volunteers, the officers of which have sent over testimonials of his loyalty to the Chancellor, and wish him to come over with the machine.

To quiet the fears of some persons, who were apprehensive that the use of machines would throw a number of climbing-boys out of work, they are informed, that a few days ago a chimney-sweeper sent two of his boys by themselves with the machine to a house in the City, who worked it very handily, and gave greater satisfaction to the persons present, with regard to *time, quantity of soot brought down*, and cleanliness.

Mr. Urban, *June* 12.

I SHALL be obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me whether any duty is attached to the office of Archdeacon; and if there be any, what it is.

I also request some *volunteer* sketch of an iron rail-way, answering (nearly) the purpose of navigation from town to town, accompanied by some estimate of the expence *per* mill; which has scarcely yet been delineated in any publication, and respecting which the Eastern Counties are almost in complete ignorance.

Yours, &c. X. Y.

116. *Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the County of Hereford. By* John Duncumbe, *A. M. Vol. I.* Hereford, 1804, *4to.*

THE designs for giving a History of the County of Hereford have been so often frustrated, that we must take in good part these "Collections" towards it, which Mr. D. by favour of the Duke of Norfolk, has been enabled to digest from those made by Thomas Blount, esq. of Orleton, in the 17th century, and Joseph Walwyn, esq. of Longworth, in the last, the stores of the Augmentation Office, and the Tower in London, the Bodleian Library, Oxford, and the obliging communications of the gentlemen and clergy of the county, and William Bray, esq. George Nayler, esq. and the Rev. James Dallaway, arranged in their present form by Mr. Duncumbe. This is the substance of a very short preface of scarce two pages, in which no notice is taken of other collections made by Silas Taylor, in the 17th century, ——— Hill, esq. and Charles Blyke, esq. in the 18th; of which we may probably hear more when the Collector enters upon the County at large.

The present volume comprehends only the general History of the County in the various periods from the Roman to the present times, in about 200 pages; and that of the City of Hereford, during the same period, in 400. Among eminent natives of this city we find, Eleanor Gwynn, the mistress of Charles II.; and David Garrick. The Black Friars' house (whose beautiful preaching-cross has been frequently engraved) afforded a residence to Sir Thomas Coningsby 1614, who with its materials, on the site of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, founded an hospital, under the name of "*Coningsby's Company of Old Servitors, in the Suburbs of the City of Hereford;*" consisting of a corporal, chaplain (a graduate of the University of Oxford), and ten servitors; six to be soldiers, or sailors, of three years' service at least, natives of the counties of Hereford, Worcester, or Salop; and the other five, old-serving-men, of seven years' service at least, and in want of better maintenance. Their allowance was, two loaves of good wheaten bread, weighing 4lb. each, every Monday and Thursday; two ale-quarts of beer daily; two cheeses, of the best Shropshire sort, 40l. weight, and three gallons of good butter, yearly, within seven days of Michaelmas; and to each, a hundred of faggots, not less than one yard in length, and 30 inches in compass, to be kept on ground near the hospital; such a stock of kine as would enable every member to purchase a quart of milk every day, at the rate of two quarts for 1d. in summer, and three pints for 1d. in winter. On Christmas, Candlemas, Easter, Whitsuntide, All Saints, and every Sunday, a common dinner of roast beef, and supper of mutton and broth, in the hall, with a fire in winter. The chaplain and corporal were each allowed 3s. 4d. a week, and every other servitor 2s. 6d. to be paid every Monday, after morning prayers. Each servitor was to have, at his admittance, "a fustian suit of ginger colour, of a soldier-like fashion, and seemly laced; a soldier-like jerkin, with half sleeves, and a square shirt, down half the thighs, with a *moncado* or Spanish cap; a sword to wear abroad; a cloak of red cloth, lined with red baize, and reaching to the knee, to be worn in walks or journeys, and a gown of red cloth, reaching to the ancles, and lined with baize, to be worn within the hospital; and on the feast of Pentecost; every alternate year afterwards, a similar hat and jerkin were directed to be given to each member, the whole to be for ever of the same fashion as those delivered on the first admittance. The endowment was an annual rent of 200l. out of his lands in the county, and out of the manor and rectory of Truffington, and the rectory and tithes of Daulby-Chancomb, co. Leicester; and by a second codicil, the founder gives all his lands in Leicestershire, amounting to 210l. per annum, the advowson of a vicarage, worth 80l. per annum, and all the rest of his unentailed lands, worth 100l. per annum, and the vicarage of Bodenham, to the chaplain; thus making the successive vicars of Bodenham, chaplains to the hospital. From the great alteration in the value of money, and in the prices of the necessaries of life, it has been found expedient to consolidate the several allowances for festival-days, fuel, beer, milk, &c. into money payments; and the corporal now has 1l. 13s. 4d. monthly, and each of the servitors 1l. 1s. 8d. monthly." (408—409.)

Here

Hereford cathedral, like all the others, was at first of *wood*, however magnificent it was styled, and rebuilt, of *stone*, by Egbert. After the fall of the Western tower, 1786, the spire was taken off the centre tower, to relieve it from its weight; pinnacles, with crochets, were placed at the angles; the battlements were raised somewhat higher, and the effect of additional height was given to the tower, by flattening, or reducing to an obtuse angle, the roofs of the nave and transepts. An expenditure of nearly 20,000l. (including 2000l. for the purpose of a general repair of the tower, and of the whole fabric) has proved very inadequate to the restoration in a style equal to its former appearance. It has not only lost the tower, but part of the site which it occupied, thereby considerably diminishing the length of the nave (15 feet), and the whole is plainly finished with stone from Lugwardine and Capellar hill. Of the sum expended, 5000l. was voluntarily subscribed by the laity, 2000l. by the bishops and members of the cathedral, and the remainder was charged on the establishment belonging to the church. The architect, Mr. Wyatt, has perhaps never been under the necessity of compleating so extensive an undertaking at so limited an expence. (530.)

Mr. Egginton made a design for the great West window, of sixteen shields, with the arms of the several contributors, and the intervening spaces supplied with foliage, and other ornaments, of various colours; but the execution of this design is, for the present at least, wholly suspended. The description of the church and the monuments is truly architectural and intelligible. The effigies of Pembruge, in the North aile, now removed under the window, was remarkable for having the garter on the *left leg*, but a mechanic, who has supplied the other in wood, has put a garter on that also. (540.)

The arms formerly in the windows, of the nave, and of the monuments, and brasses now lost, are supplied from further accounts. Then follow those in the choir, and of Bishop Beauclerc and Butler. The shrine of Ethelbert, in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Canon Russell, and that of Cantelupe, are engraved, the latter reduced from the plate in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral * Monuments †."

"Of the number of brasses which have been noticed in the review of the whole cathedral, and of a variety of others of which no account can be given, it is to be regretted, that a very large proportion is now missing. The indiscriminate zeal of the Reformation destroyed no less than 160 of these monuments, and defaced several of the tombs; many are concealed by the pews in the North aile, now used as the parochial church of St. John the Baptist, and more were accidentally sold among the old materials disposed of after the general repair in 1786; the last (which, in a considerable degree, might have supplied the want of appropriate decorations in the new part of the church) were fortunately rescued from the furnace by a friend of the arts ‡, and are now placed in the collection of Richard Gough, esq. F. A. S." (581.)

The chapter-house suffered materially from the effects of the civil war, 1652, and the lead which covered it was applied to defend the tower of the castle, and bishop Bisse having taken down two of the windows to repair his palace, and the paintings § in it being embezzled || in the troubles, that only ruins of it remain. (582.) Between the cathedral and palace stood the venerable pile which was attempted to be destroyed by bishop Bisse ¶. It consisted of two

* Not, as in the original, *Memorials*.

† Hereford Antiquities, p. 137, &c.

‡ Mr. James Wathen, of Hereford.

§ "The windows were painted, and under each was a square, containing five inches, in every one of which was admirably painted a portrait as large as life; the entrance occupying one of the sides. The number of portraits was 45." (583.)

|| Does Mr. D. mean by this, that these paintings were *on board* and *moveable*?

¶ This is a misprint for *Egerton*, who, "in the year 1737, obtained a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury to inspect the condition of an elegant chapel, supposed to have been built prior to the cathedral. This commission (which consisted of the dean, two of the canons, one of the chief tenants, the bishop's steward, and a joiner) returned it ruinous and useless; and orders were given by the bishop for its demolition; but, after an expense of above 10l. in taking down one-third of the chapel, the design was relinquished, the cement, as in other buildings of that age, being as harder than the stones themselves. It was well known at the time, that less than

20l.

chapels, one above the other; the form, excepting a portico and choir, was an exact square, four pillars in the middle, with arches every way, supported the roof; the portico was composed of a variety of arches retiring inwards, and had a grandeur, in imitation of Roman work, two pillars on each side consisted of single stones. The lower chapel, into which was a descent of a few steps under the ground, was dedicated to St. Catherine; the upper to St. Mary Magdalen, and had several pillars against the wall, made of single stones, and an octagon cupola on the four middle pillars. The walls were much painted *, and the arched roof was turned with great skill, and resembled the architecture which prevailed during the declension of the Roman Empire. An elevation of these chapels is given by Mr. Gough in his edition of Camden's Britannia †, but no vestige whatever remains of the original." (584)

The bishop's cloisters, forming the communication between the church and the palace, inclose an area of 100 feet square, termed *Our Lady's Arbour*, and appropriated to the purpose of sepulture. The West side was destroyed in the reign of Edward VI. and a grammar-school erected on its site, which was rebuilt larger, 1760 (80 feet by 40, and 40 high), by general subscription, under an engagement that it should also be applied to the triennial meetings of the three choirs of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and to other public occasions; whence it is termed the music-room. The master's house was rebuilt, and, in 1779, a large room was added, by voluntary contribution, in order that it might be applied to the purposes of a school, when the music-room should be required for public purposes. Another cloister connects the cathedral with the college of Vicars Choral, which was probably built in the time of Edw. IV, but the chapel and library remain in a state of dilapidation. The most remarkable inscription in the cathedral-yard is that written by T. P Symons, of Pengethly, esq. in memory of Benjamin Thompson, who devoted much of his time to festivity, and was a frequent visitor at the Swan-inn, now the hotel.

Oft at the Swan has Ben killed Time,
Midst Sons of Mirth & venial crime;
But, strange, old Time revives! what then?
Time, in revenge, has now killed Ben.

We remember there was, 40 years ago, another, on an altar-tomb, on the North side, whose author has not been recorded.

Underneath doth lie
A rover of the sky;
May Jupiter set his muse in tune,
To make this life a rose in June,
In company with Mary Drew.

We shall close this article with the following extract, containing a character of a different cast.

"JOHN BUTLER, a native of the town of Hamburgh, was next appointed to this see. In his early days, he acted as private tutor in the family of Mr. Child the banker. He was then a popular preacher in London, and possessed of sound parts, indefatigable industry, a good figure, and agreeable manner. Being introduced to Mr. Bilson Legge, he assisted that gentleman in the political controversy with Lord Bute, and rendered him farther service in calculations on public finance. It was probably through this connection that Dr. Hayter, bishop of Lincoln, appointed Mr. B. his first chaplain. He obtained also the living of Everley, in Wiltshire, about the same time. On the recommendation of Lord Onslow,

20l. would have put it into as good repair as it had been during 400 years. The Society of Antiquaries, to preserve the form of so venerable a structure, ordered an engraving of it; and the transaction was thus noticed in the newspapers of the day: 'They write from Hereford, that they are now pulling down the venerable old Gothic chapel belonging to the bishop's palace, in order to erect a more polite and neat pile in the present taste, for the public service, in which it is expected the generosity of the noble and reverend prelate of that see (as in the rest of his life) will be most conspicuous. This piece is said to be as old as the Conquest; and draughts are taking to preserve its memory.' Sept. 19, 1737. The demolition was probably completed a few years after, as Taylor, in his map of the city, published in March 1757, gave an engraving of it, under the description of 'a chapel now taken down.' The entrance was under a very fine Saxon arch, supported on ten circular columns on each side, in the manner of perspective; and the whole bore the appearance of high antiquity." (496.)

* There were more paintings on the monuments, &c. of this cathedral, than we recollect in others.

† We believe from Dr. Stukeley. See also the Vetusta Monumenta, and Taylor's Map.

Onslow, he was constituted one of the king's chaplains, and obtained a prebend in Winchester cathedral. Commencing a political writer, he espoused Lord North in all the measures of administration, and particularly in that of the American war, which he endeavoured to justify in several pamphlets. In reward of these services, he was made archdeacon of Surrey, and procured what is termed a Lambeth degree of D.D. from the Archbishop of Canterbury. His next promotion was the see of Oxford, which was given to him by the Minister in 1777. On the advancement of Dr. Lowth to the bishoprick of London, the living of Cuddesden was held by him at the same time, being annexed to the see. But this preferment was rendered locally unpleasant from the circumstance of his not having regularly graduated at either of the universities. He, however, retained it till 1788, when he was advanced to the bishoprick of Hereford, over which he presided until death. He was twice married. His second wife was the eldest daughter of Sir Charles Vernon, of Farnham, Surrey, knt. with whose family he became acquainted during the residence of Mr. Legge, at the Holt near that town. He was charitable without ostentation, his manners were extremely courteous, and his conversation agreeable to the last period of his life. He retained many of the political opinions which he had imbibed in early years. Speaking of the Americans, he constantly stigmatized them as rebels, and treated their resistance to this country with much asperity. He published a small volume of sermons a few years before his death (see our vol. LXXII. p. 233); and was interred in his cathedral 1802." (See vol. LXXII. 1170, 1222.)

117. *The Tomb of* Alexander. *A Dissertation on the Sarcophagus brought from* Alexandria, *and now in the* British Museum. *By* Edward Daniel Clarke, *LL.D.*

WHILE France possesses the spoils of Italy, she regrets the loss of a monument of greater eminence and antiquity, rescued from her gripe by British valour and science. Tradition represented the monument in question as a rarity of esteem even among half-civilized nations; but it was reserved for Lord Hutchinson and Dr. Clarke to realize its object and its value, and to trace it in chronological succession from the time of Alexander to the surrender of Alexandria in 1801, in a series of authors and travellers of various nations and religions, who all agree to the superstitious veneration in which it was held. The founder of Alexandria could not be lodged after death but in the city of his foundation, and, after his reception among the gods of Egypt, in a chapel still subsisting, though ruinous, in a splendid temple whose materials only exist. Till the French possessed themselves of Alexandria, Mahometans alone had been indulged with a sight of this tomb, which French rapacity broke open the doors of the cell to steal, and, having stolen it, concealed it under filthy rags in the hold of a crazy hospital-ship. "Other vicissitudes awaited this remarkable monument. A British army came to give life and liberty to the oppressed inhabitants of Egypt, and the tomb of the greatest conqueror the world ever knew devolved by right of conquest to their victorious arms. Had it been conveyed to the metropolis of France, instead of the silence which is now so cautiously observed respecting it, Europe would have been told, that an hieroglyphical inscription having recorded the actions of a Ptolemy, the Alexandrian sarcophagus in the same language might also relate the expeditions, the conquests, and the glories of Alexander; a prodigious temple would have been erected in the midst of Paris; where, to complete the mockery of Buonaparte's imitation of the son of Philip, the same tomb that had once inclosed the body of that hero would have been reserved for the bones of his mimick. It remains now for me to introduce a narrative of the means by which I had the good fortune to discover it in their hands, and of making it known to the commander in chief, who was pleased to honour me with a particular commission respecting it during the capitulation of Alexandria; and afterwards to shew, that the uniform tradition of the inhabitants of the country, supported by historical evidence, clearly proves this interesting monument to be the tomb of Alexander the Great." Dr. C. accompanied by Mr. Hammer, a celebrated Orientalist, went from Cairo down the Nile, and discovered the ruins of *Sais*, hitherto unnoticed; a full description of which will enter with more propriety into a future publication, if he has ever

ever reason to believe it will interest the publick. Unless he imagines nothing more which he can tell them will be received after the tomb of Alexander, he will certainly lose no time to gratify them with the arrangement of his notes, and the result of equal reading and judgment.

The body of Alexander, being embalmed, was surrounded with an envelope of thin beaten gold, folded to the finest features, and called πυελος; and after this was removed in succeeding ages, a glass cover was substituted. Diodorus Siculus gives an eloquent and interesting account of the removal of the body, after it had been two years at Babylon, to Memphis, and thence to Alexandria, where a *shrine* (τεμενος) was constructed with all possible magnificence within the city. Augustus visited the tomb near three centuries after Alexander's death; Severus 230 years afterward*. It was involved in the general destruction of the idols of Alexandria by the Christians, A. D. 389, and was involved in the desolation of the invasion of the Saracens, and conquest of Alexandria by them, A. D. 640. The Peribolus which inclosed the *Soma* had been made a Christian church, was then converted into a mosque, but retained the name of St. Athanasius, to whom it had been dedicated. "By this fortunate circumstance we are enabled to keep our view faithfully directed, in all the periods of its history, to the particular building in which the body of Alexander was placed; and, having found the tomb stated exactly as historians have described, it meets with an ultimate consummation of the evidence in the tradition and record of the Arabs, who, while they prostrated themselves to do it homage, declared it to be *the tomb of Alexander, the founder of the city of Alexandria*. When the Parthenon at Athens became first known to the moderns, we had not greater evidence of its identity; yet, when discovered, no doubt remained of its origin. The wonder excited by the view of it is certainly of the highest description. We are accustomed to prove the truth of its pretensions, by stating the impossibility of such a work in any other age than that of Pericles, and by any other people than the Athenians. Let it also be remarked, that the Alexandrian sarcophagus bids defiance to the arts at any other period than that of Ptolemy, and in any other country than that of Egypt. Alexander being one of the gods of the Arabians, and also having a place in the Koran, the conquest of Alexandria by that people may be referred to as the time when his tomb again obtained respect and reverence; and as the Arabians continued to mark that place during the remaining period of 11½ centuries, it will be only necessary to prove from their own writers, as well as from the testimony of travellers who have been able to procure intelligence of the tomb, that it stood in the situation assigned it by antient historians; that it was regarded with superstitious veneration as the tomb of Alexander the Great; that the inclosure of the mosque, together with the small sanctuary in which the tomb was found, retained marks of the magnificence which had adorned the building before it yielded its Pagan honours to the rites of Christianity or Islamism; and that the tomb itself proved to be of a substance peculiar to Egypt, agrees in that respect with a record which states it to be of Egyptian stone*." The authors cited as mentioning the above are Eutychus, patriarch of Alexandria 933; Benjamin of Tudela, two centuries later; Leo Africanus, 1491; Maimol early in the 16th century; Sandys, 1611; Dr. Pococke, 1743; Egmont and Haym, James Bruce, 1768; E. Irwin, 1777†; Sonini, 1780;

* "By the account of Augustus's visit we are told, that not only the body of Alexander but also those of the Ptolemys reposed within the inclosure, the περιβολος of Strabo. Yet the whole of the inclosure was called by the name of the body on whose account it was originally constructed; and this would naturally be the case respecting the family cemetery of any sovereign or remarkable person. The appellation generally used has been το ΣΩΜΑ του Αλεξανδρου. Our countryman Sandys alludes to the passage of Strabo when he says, 'Within a seraglio called *Somia*, belonging to the palaces, the Ptolemys had their sepultures together with Alexander the Great.' Severus shut up the whole collection of Egyptian votaries within the Μνημειον of Alexander."

* The author of *Lebtarikh*, or the *Marrow of Histories*, a Persian work about 1570, says, that "Alexander's body was carried to Alexandria in a golden coffin, which his mother caused to be changed for one made of *Egyptian marble*." (p. 81.)

† He obtained admission into the mosque, and visited the tomb, as did Sonini.

Mr.

Mr. Browne, 1792; Denon and Dolomieux, 1792. It is now safely lodged, and open to public inspection, in the British Museum.

"The evidence may now be closed; it has accompanied the sarcophagus through a period of more than 2000 years. Alexander's body arrived in Egypt at the memorable period when the Samnites compelled the Roman army to pass beneath the yoke at Candium. While Ptolemy was celebrating the funeral of a hero with whom expired the glory of the greatest empire in the history of mankind, the inhabitants of a small territory in it were beginning to establish a dominion which ultimately superseded the conquests of Alexander. As they rise to notice, the page of history attracts all our regard to another country, and the memory of Egypt and the Eastern world is partially obliterated. To this cause we may attribute the obscurity which involves the history of the Ptolemys and the Seleucidæ. The series of Egyptian and Syrian kings, who filled the thrones of Alexander and Antiochus, is almost as difficult to determine as the number of sumptuous works they constructed, and the purposes for which they were raised. It is not, therefore, surprizing that a single monument, secluded from observation by the jealousy and superstition of its guardians, should in later ages have escaped the notice of Europeans. History has proved, that the shrine of the son of Ammon stood within the precincts of the royal palace at Alexandria; and tradition, supporting history, points to his tomb within a building, which in its present state agrees with Strabo's description of the SOMA of the Ptolemys. The identity of antient relicks has been rarely established by facts better authenticated. The tombs of Hesiod and Euripides moulder on the plains of Orchomene and Pella, while the classic traveller requires of the Albanian shepherds that oral testimony which might confirm the truth of the historian who has guided him to these interesting objects. But *the tomb of Alexander* was acknowledged and venerated by barbarians, while it remained unregarded by the more enlightened and distinguished nations of the earth." (p 94.)

In the first Appendix we have an extract from an old Latin MS history of Alexander the Great from a Franciscan monastery at Vienna. In the second, Mr. Henley obviates the objections raised to the Dissertation while handed about for a year in MS. The third contains observations by Mr. Hailstone, Woodwardian professor, on the subjects employed by the antients on the Egyptian monuments, particularly this sarcophagus; Egyptian breccia, syenite or green porphyry. A fourth Appendix ascertains the site of the antient *Titherea*, which, from a Greek inscription in honour of Nerva, in the church of *Velitza*, appears to be in that place. The walls of the antient forum are still entire, and, like those of *Tirysis* in the Peloponnesus, consist of very massy stones put together without any cement; and the walls of the town extend in a surprising manner up the prodigious precipices of Parnassus, behind the village of Velitza, where even one of their towers may be seen. Pausanias's description of the *Corycean cave* exactly corresponds with its present appearance; and Dr. C. having made all the circumstances respecting it known at Constantinople, it has since been visited by other travellers.

This interesting Dissertation is illustrated by a print of the sarcophagus, drawn by Mr. Alexander, and engraved by Mr Medland, who, we learn with pleasure, are both employed in representing the antiquities sent to this country by Lord H. after the conquest of Egypt. We could have wished this sarcophagus and its hieroglyphicks had been drawn on a larger scale. The interior of the ruin of the *Soma* near the mosque of St. Athanasius, with the manner of worshiping it, from Denon, Plan of the Soma, the Peribolus, and the cell with the tomb as described by Strabo. Plan and elevation of the tomb, 10 feet 3½ inches long within, 5 feet 3½ inches wide at the head, which is circular, 4 feet 2½ inches at the feet without, 10 inches thick. Enlarged portrait of Alexander the Great from a silver tetradrachm of Lysimachus in the author's possession. Reverse of the same. The same portrait from a gold medal of Lysimachus, and its reverse, make a vignette.

118. *Engravings, with a descriptive Account, in* English *and* French, *of* Egyptian *Monuments in the* British Museum, *collected by the Institute in* Egypt *under the Direction of* Buonaparte, *and surrendered to the British Commander in Chief,* Lord Hutchinson, *by General* Menou. *No. I.*

CONTAINING, 1. the sarcophagus

phagus in which the embalmed body of Alexander the Great was deposited, taken from the mosque of St. Athanasius; 2. a division of the right side of this sarcophagus; 2. left side of a sarcophagus of granite from Cairo, commonly called the Lovers' Fountain; 4. fragment of stone from the environs of Alexandria." The description does not accompany these plates.

119. *Letters on the Atonement.* By Charles Jerram, *M.A.*

THESE letters owe their origin to the objections of one of those *strenuous advocates of the atonement* against the doctrine of *satisfaction for sin*, which appeared some time ago in a periodical publication, more noted for its bold and indecent attacks on doctrines which have been in all ages venerated by the great mass of Christians of all denominations, than for the ability with which it is conducted, or the extent of its circulation. It required no great discernment to discover in this assertion upon the doctrine of *satisfaction for sin*, that a mortal blow was aimed at the venerable doctrine of the *atonement* by one of its *professed* faithful allies. As these "reasons for rejecting the doctrine of satisfaction for sin" seemed to compress the usual objections to the doctrine of the atonement, and were expressed in a style of confidence and importance, calculated to overbear the humble Christian, the author did not think his time would be misemployed in drawing up an answer to them. After he had done this, he proceeded to establish the doctrine itself by plain scriptural evidence, and the nature of the Jewish sacrificial priesthood. And as this doctrine had been rudely attacked, as absurd in its principles, and involving direct blasphemy against the ever-blessed God; the author endeavoured to shew, in the next place, that it is perfectly consistent with our ideas of fitness, and is founded upon those principles which can alone reconcile forgiveness of sin with the conduct of a wise and benevolent governor. In this part of the subject he has proceeded with the greatest caution, knowing that he was treading on awful ground. Whoever undertakes to explain the principles on which the infinitely-wise Creator conducts the affairs of the universe, is in danger of being asked, "Who hath required this at your hand? Who hath known the mind of the Lord, and who hath been his counsellor?" The author, however, humbly conceives that no ill can possibly result from this humble attempt "to justify the ways of God to man," even if his reasoning should be erroneous; but if it will bear investigation, as he trusts it will, he conceives that he has deprived the adversaries of the atonement of a weapon which they have always wielded with their mightiest force, and from which they have expected the greatest success. He has taken the ground, and adopted some o. the arguments, of an excellent and anonymous pamphlet, printed at Leeds, and generally ascribed to the pious and very sensible Mr. Hey, of that place. The elaborate and masterly work of Dr. Magee on the same subject did not reach him till after these letters were written; but he intreats the reader, if he have time and ability for examining clear argumentation, or taste for patient and legitimate criticism, that he will not deprive himself of the profit and entertainment to be derived from a work which embraces almost every point relating to the controversy." These letters made their appearance in the same Magazine in which the objections to this doctrine appeared under the signature of Hilatheriophilus. The author dates from Long Sutton, Lincolnsh. and, we believe, was of Magdalene college, Cambridge. Having given his own account of his work in his Preface, we earnestly recommend the perusal of it to all who profess and call themselves Christians.

120. *Strictures upon the political Parties in the City of Edinburgh; together with a Statement of authenticated Circumstances and Facts which merit the particular and immediate attention, both of the honourable Magistrates and all the Inhabitants of that City. By a Friend to the Public.*

THIS is a part of the controversy, noticed page 356, (several other parts of which it seems we have not seen) set on foot by Mr. Smith, late one of the bailies of Edinburgh; statements respecting the political management and revenues of that city, which are highly interesting, and have engaged a candid share of attention. "In consequence of his address, several publications have appeared, evidently written by persons possessed of very little information on the subject; and the public attention has unfortunately been diverted by

by them from the general principle, and from the momentous and interesting facts which have been brought to view, and allowed themselves to be engaged in the disgusting investigation of city politics, and the minuter scramble of individuals for power." The writer is on the side of the late Old Bailie, and severe on one or two who have answered him rather by strong invective than by argument. The magistrates of Edinburgh *do not admit that there are abuses*; but this writer convicts them of misrepresentation.

121. *Address to the Publick concerning political Opinions and Plans lately adopted, to promote Religion in* Scotland, *&c. &c. By* Robert Haldane.

MR. HALDANE acknowledges himself to have been among the admirers of Reformation; or, as he expresses it, "a scene of moderation and improvement in the affairs of mankind, universal abolition of slavery, of war, and of many other miseries mankind were exposed to; and which appeared to him to result from the false principle upon which the antient governments had been constructed." (4.)

He was by no means inclined to join himself to any of the numerous political societies formed in England and Scotland; for, as he saw so many well-informed men, who had at first approved of the French Revolution, begin to set themselves directly against any change in this country, he was persuaded it would ensure the most dreadful consequences, were any attempt to that purpose to be made by these societies, or their leaders. The French were making the experiment for themselves; and from them he wished to see its effects. He thought they should be so good as soon to convince other nations, and make them willing to follow their example; and he hoped, that this would one day take place, without either bloodshed or loss of property. (56.)

Disapproving, however, of the present war, he delivered his sentiments at a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Stirling, 1794, against the Volunteer corps. So much for the politician; now for the enthusiast. He had not then seen, as he has since, that it was his privilege to abstain from all political interference in this country; nor was he so deeply and practically convinced of the corruption of human nature, so as to expect less from it under any political arrangement. Of this change in his political principles he gives a long detail, page 94—127, strongly proving, that Christianity has nothing to do with political establishments; on which he intends, ere long, to deliver his thoughts. Yet, as a missionary, he determined to re-examine the subject; thinking that, at least in that situation, he must with a good conscience give it up altogether. This he did in his letter to Secretary Dundas for leave to go to India, with two secular ministers of the gospel, on a religious mission. While he was making this application, he found himself attacked by Professor Robinson, as a friend of Dr. Priestley; which words the Professor afterwards retracted unsatisfactorily in the newspapers. It is not our inclination to revive the controversy, by giving any opinions we may form on perusing the charge brought against the former by the latter.

In 1797 and 1798, some of those plans respecting religion began to be pursued, which have caused so much conversation, and have been so much misrepresented. Sunday schools were instituted; and in the middle of the summer of 1797, a journey to the North, for the purpose of preaching the gospel, was undertaken by Messrs. Rate, Ackman, and the author's brother, John H.; and the following winter was formed at Edinburgh, "A Society for propagating the Gospel at Home," who first published an address and rules, and afterwards a full statement, containing an account of their rise and progress from December 28, 1797, to May 16, 1799.

The next thing that took place, among those plans which seem to have caused alarm, was the employing of the Circus as a place of worship, after it had been used by the *Relief* congregation, who first used it as such, and it was opened by Mr Rowland Hill. This is a tabernacle exactly on the plan of that at London, and justified and joined in by our author, as bringing to hear the gospel "many who before went to no place of worship; and many, after being thus accustomed regularly to hear sermons and attend public worship, became so wearied of so frequent a change of ministers (they kept a *constant* rotation), and, at length, went to some stated ministry of such as they preferred. Thus these

these tabernacles, it is said (although I have not sufficient information to say whether it be so or not), have eventually assisted in filling the churches." 69—71. "In Edinburgh, most of the religious or benevolent societies, though unconnected, are composed of nearly the same people." (69, note.) This note is left to the consideration of our readers, as is the following passage (page 75): "The practice of taking money at the church-door for seats (a practice I believe peculiar to Scotland), ought to be abolished. The *poor* people, I am informed, are not even allowed to stand in the open spaces of some of the well-attended churches, without paying for it." What will our bishops say to this, who permit their clergy to build or buy chapels, and hire an audience, by selling the seats at as high a price as they can? A pamphlet cited by Mr. H. states, that the *seat rents* of the churches, which "are all newly repaired and elegantly ornamented, are become *an object of city finance*." This we suppose to be ranked as one of the grievances complained of, in the administration of the city finances, by the writers reviewed by us in page 543. On the attendance of the clergy on the poorest, we perfectly concur with Mr. H. (80.) When Mr. Hill, who had been at the opening of the Circus, returned to Edinburgh, Mr. Haldane accompanied him, and they planned the design of establishing a tabernacle ministry at Glasgow and Dundee, and an interchange with those at Perth and in Caithnes, or other places. Mr. H. conceived the idea of sending to England, and educating there, a number of pious young men for the ministry, who might be taken, *as in present time, and as is still common in England*, from the *various occupations of life*, and chosen for the ministry, on account of their piety and *promising talents*, but never for the latter without the former. He afterwards abandoned the idea of sending them to England, finding considerable prejudices were entertained against that part of the scheme, and they were sent to Mr. Ewing, in Edinburgh, who began to instruct them in divinity, and other branches of knowledge that were thought necessary or useful. (82, 83.) Here is the rock on which all these good people split. Because St. Paul was a tent-maker, and Aquilla worked with him, every mechanic who assumes a call, or inspiration, is to be qualified for the ministry, and to commence clerical preacher. St. Matthew was called from the receipt of custom, St. Paul converted instantaneously, and Aquilla by attendance on Paul's regular preaching. But no such effects are authorized to be expected, now-a-days, from every lank-hired sanctified cobler, or weaver, whose sedentary life puts notions into their heads, which neither the spirit of God, nor any inspired by him, would encourage. The heads of such men are turned before their hearts. Vanity cooperates with enthusiasm and ignorance, to give them consequence in their own eyes, and expose them to an audience, whose itching ears are eager to hear or to tell some new thing daily. It is shocking to hear Mr. H. boast how the seminary is over-stocked, and with how much *non chalance* they are immediately dismissed for improper conduct, and cast upon Providence, if properly qualified and disposed. (84.) So far from being tempted by pecuniary considerations to embrace their present profession it is studiously observed, that "there are few among them who did not formerly earn, by their different occupations, more than they at present have, or who were not as comfortably settled, in respect to temporary things, as they are ever likely to be afterwards." (85.) In the same page we are told there are not above three or four persons, at most, in Scotland, that ever attempt *lay preaching*, except the students who are sent out by their tutors. The evil does not appear to us to be lessened.

Mr. H. as we have seen, gives his political sentiments, and concludes with a vindication of his plan from the charge of the Anti-Jacobin Reviewer, who, he says, has not attended to Professor Robinson's apology to him.

In an appendix are subjoined, the address from the "Society for propagating the Gospel at Home" to the faithful in Christ Jesus, and a long extract from Mr. Ewing's sermon on the General Thanksgiving, 1798, the last he preached in the Established Church.

122. *A Parochial Plan for ameliorating the Condition of the labouring Poor.*

THE author of this plan, some good man in whose brain philanthropic ideas float for want of proper utterance, proposes

7

poses a parochial committee, of nine persons, to make a public distinction between the good and the bad, to reward the former with money and thanks, and to enforce the laws of the country against the offences of the latter. He considers the parish-officers as too much engaged in the *usual routine* of parish business to be of much use in the committee, though he admits them *pro formâ*; and he thinks, "when such formidable adversaries are to be encountered, as ignorance, prejudice, and rascality, a regular corps alone is not sufficient; we must have the enthusiasm of volunteers to make any impression." (31.) We heartily wish the *enthusiast* may be *supported* and *continued*. Speculation and Theory are too apt to outstrip Practice and Perseverance.

123. *An Address delivered before the Proprietors of the Botanic Garden in* Liverpool, *previous to opening the Garden*, May 3, 1802. *To which are added, the Laws of the Institution, and a List of the Proprietors*. Liverpool, 1802, 12*mo*.

THIS work of Mr. Roscoe, printed for private use, and inscribed to the proprietors of this garden, contains a defence of the study of botany, by arguments founded on its utility, and the probable discoveries to which it may lead in the articles of food, physick, clothing, &c. drawn from those which have already been made in every part of the world. A handsome fund has been raised by subscription for the support of this garden, consisting of five acres surrounded by a stone wall (held, by a 21 years lease, under the Corporation, who generously made a free grant to the proprietors of the reversionary interest so long as the same should remain appropriated to the purposes of the original institution), and stocked with specimens of every plant, shrub, and tree, medical plants, those used in agriculture, and grasses; a large and well-furnished conservatory, a library, and the collection of dried plants of many thousand specimens, by the late Dr. Foster and his son, in the South sea islands, and by his correspondents Linnæus, Thunberg, and Jacquine. The garden was opened 1802, and lectures in botany were read by Dr. Smith, president of the Linnæan Society.

124. *Bull-baiting, a Sermon on Barbarity to Gods dumb Creation, preached in the Parish-church of* Wokingham, Berks, *on* Sunday, 20*th of* December, 1801, *being the Day previous to the annual Bull-bait in that Town, and inscribed to* John Dent, *Esq. M.P. By the Rev.* Edward Barry, *M.D.*

GEORGE STEWART, as by will, dated May 15, 1607, gave the whole of his Staines house, after two lives, to buy a bull for ever; which bull he gave to the poor of Wokingham for being baited, and the offal, hide, and gift-money, to be sold and bestowed on the poor children in stockings and shoes; the aldermen and one Staverton, if he live in Wokingham, being to see this work done honestly, one poor person's piece not exceeding another in bigness. Whether the author of this bequest was transported with joy for Charles II.'s restoration, or by any other circumstances, to drive his neighbours out of their wits by this barbarous and riotous institution, it is but too plain that the Legislature did not consider the validity of the legacy as affected; and they have even permitted it to be doubled out of the rates levied for the benefit of the poor, whom such institutions contribute in a variety of ways to corrupt. Where Senators and Geniuses sanction it, what can be expected from the most forcible and feeling arguments against it? The first bull-baiting sanctioned by authority is said to be that at Stamford, 1374; and we could wish that at Wokingham, three centuries after, may be the last.

125. *Memoirs of the illustrious House of* Medici, *from* Giovanni, *the Founder of their Greatness, who died in the year* 1428, *to the Death of* Giovanni Gaston, *the last Grand Duke of* Tuscany, *in* 1737. *Illustrated with several general Tables. By* Mark Noble, *F.A.S. of* Lond. *and* Edinb. *Rector of* Barming, *in* Kent, *and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of* Leicester.

THE accession of Corsica to the British empire seems to have suggested this work to its compiler, who completed it before he had an opportunity of perusing Mr. Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici (see vol. LXVI. 587). Mr. N. professes to have had no other materials than various histories of Florence, Italy, and Europe, and the literary productions of English travellers for more than two centuries past, and those of many foreigners. Some MSS. have been consulted; and *for many years* every possible means of obtaining information

information has been carefully attended to. English travellers have furnished more than natives. Whatever merit the genealogical or medallic parts of this composition may claim, yet neither the execution, the general plan, nor the style, are entitled to praise. Proper names are capriciously mis-spelt or anglicized, characters inconsistently drawn, and the age of Leo X. so worthy to be well detailed, and so proper a subject for the pen of Roscoe, so superficially handled by the genealogist of the Protectorate House of Cromwell, that it is evident the President of the Society of Antiquaries of London did not bestow the smallest assistance on his domestic chaplain.

126. *The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity; illustrated and explained in Drawings and Descriptions. Dedicated, by Permission, to her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire. By* William Gell, *Esq. of* Jesus *College, M. A. F. A. S. and late Fellow of* Emmanuel *College*, Cambridge.

MR. GELL seems to have discarded all reference to erudition, and confines himself judiciously (in our opinion at least) to the topography of the country which he has undertaken to elucidate. He prosecutes his enquiries almost entirely upon the authority of the poet himself, with casual appeals only to Strabo, or other antient geographers, who have trod upon the same ground; and by a stedfast prosecution of this system, he avoids the discussion of many collateral questions, which, however applicable, are not essential to the subject of enquiry.

The greatest difficulty is, to proportion the space of ground to the numbers of the armies; of this the author is fully sensible, and, in order to obviate it, has performed an essential service, by endeavouring to extend the space of encampment, better than a mile and half, towards the Aianteum (of this we shall take due notice in its proper place); but at the same time, by abridging the distance from the sea to the junction of the rivers, and reducing it to the standard of Strabo, he deprives us of ground that cannot be spared, on the night when the Trojans lay between the Scamander and the Grecian camp; and when the positions occupied by the different armies, and the interval between them, must all be compressed within the limits of two miles.

Captain Franklin, who had viewed this ground with a soldier's eye, has asserted, that there was ample room for the encampment of 120,000 men, in the space between the Sigean and Rhætean promontories. What such a number requires is not easy to determine, except for military men; but an encampment of three miles in length, and half a mile in depth, gives more than thirty-eight square yards to a man. If, again, we allow half this length and depth to the Trojan camp, we should obtain an interval of near two miles between the camps; but of this we can spare nothing, nor suffer any part of it to be curtailed, by bringing the sea within two miles of the junction of the rivers.

What changes may have taken place upon the superficies of the plain in thirty centuries, it is difficult to ascertain; but it is doing something for the cause, to point out a probability, or even possibility, in a case which has by many been thought desperate.

The number of the forces assigned to Agamemnon by Thucydides, taken from the average of those embarked in the largest ships and the smallest, is 120,000. Mr. Gell supposes them (p. 108) to have been originally 150,000, and reduced to 120,000 towards the latter end of the war; either number may be collected from the poet, according as we choose to estimate the proportion of the Trojans to their allies, for their whole force was 50,000 (Θ. 559); and as we may calculate the Trojans at a third or a fourth part of the whole, we obtain 16,000 or 12,000 in round numbers, while we learn from another passage (B. 128), that the superiority of the Greeks was more than ten to one. If, then, we must be confined to historical precision, and if, however unreasonable, we submit to this requisition, we are bound to find space for such a number. We trust Mr. Gell will pardon us for dissenting from him in his contraction of the shore, and will be willing to allow us breadth as well as length for the encampment; we know his authorities for the contrary supposition, and we respect them; but we wish to render Homer consistent, and we think his own authority superior to that of his commentators.

We dissent likewise from Mr. Gell in the position he has assumed for the tomb of Ilus, below the junction of the rivers (p. 51), for, according to several

several evidences in the poet, it must be in the plain between the two rivers before their junction, and nearer to the Scamander than the Simois. The first proof of this is the progress of Priam (Ω. 350), when he stops to water his horses at the Scamander, immediately after passing the tomb of Ilus; he had passed the tomb, but he had not crossed the ford. A second instance is, when the Trojans are flying before Agamemnon (Λ. 166); they fled by the tomb of Ilus, (μέσσον κὰπ πεδίον), through the middle of the plain, towards the Fig-tree, the Scæan gate, and the beach; but the position of Paris (Λ. 370) at the tomb of Ilus, when he wounds Diomed, is decisive; for the armies are still between the rivers: and though the Trojans had rallied and faced the enemy, the Greeks had not retreated; neither do they retreat, till after the wounding of the other chiefs, when Ajax covers them in their flight (Λ. 565).

We have our doubts also on the tumulus Mr. Gell assigns to the Throsmos; for if we derive it, with Lennep, from θρώσκω to strike the ground with the feet, to dance, or trample on; we should rather assign it to the field of battle, daily trodden by the contending armies in their advance or retreat, than to any particular spot or tumulus. This would naturally be about the junction of the rivers, or the ford of the Scamander; and in the three passages only where it occurs, it alludes evidently to the encampment of the Trojans, between the Scamander and the Grecian lines. This does not disagree with Mr. Gell's position; and all we contend for is, that it is not merely a hillock or barrow, but the whole ground occupied by a camp of 50,000 men.

The Plate XLI. has gone further towards verifying the fidelity of the poet, and establishing the historical credibility of his descriptions, than any thing we have hitherto obtained, from the other respectable travellers who have contributed to our knowledge of the country. We have, in this plate, the back of the cliff on which the Acropolis is seated, corresponding so essentially with the debate concerning the precipitation of the horse, as to afford an evidence of locality which may be deemed incontrovertible.

The whole ground, indeed, assumed by former visitants for the position of the city, is so justly defined and illustrated by Mr. Gell, and so well adapted to the supposed number of inhabitants (p. 108), that scepticism itself must be forced to a conclusion. The two different characters attributed to Troy, by the poet, concentre in this spot, and here only; for as he calls it, upon some occasions, lofty and exposed to the winds (Γ. 305), so in other instances, he says, it was built in the plain, and it was assailable from the plain (Υ. 217); that is, the Acropolis was on the summit of the hill, which rises gradually from the Scæan gate, and terminates in a precipice hanging over the ravine in which the Simois flows; while the Scæan gate itself is towards the plain, almost on a level with it, and at a point where the enemy must of necessity approach it with the best chance of success.

If the reader will here refer to the several plates relative to Bounarbashi, the view taken upwards from that village towards the Acropolis (Pl. XXIX.), and downwards from that point to the village, the spot assigned to the Scæan gate and the Erineos; we are persuaded that his conviction will be equal to our own. The ground-plot likewise of the Acropolis is a correspondent feature in the portrait; it has still foundations of public buildings, fragments of ruins, and traces of fortification. Can these be all delusive and imaginary? Or, if they are, can the tomb of Hector be a deception? Found where the poet places it, and formed by a pile of stones as he describes it, while every other barrow on the plain, or in the neighbourhood, is a mound of earth? We have always built on this pile as the most distinguishing characteristic of the historical veracity of the poet that remains; we have thought it a coincidence impossible, if it were not true; and we are confirmed in this opinion by the concurrent testimony of every traveller who has visited it since the first mention of it by Chevalier.

Some few reflections on the hot and cold springs of the Scamander may now bring this discussion to a conclusion. The truth is, that the ascertaining of this fact is the only circumstance wanting to complete the hypothesis of Chevalier; and many of our travellers have been very desirous to find, that the two sources have this distinction; it is not enough to find that there are

two,

two, that they join not far from their respective issues; that they are at a suitable distance from the Scæan gate (600 yards), that the women of the village still wash at the warm spring, that they are perennial, that the stream they form is still so narrow that a fallen tree may reach from bank to bank; all these are properties described in Homer, and all exist at present; but this is not sufficient for the curious visitor; he will still seek for the single characteristic which is wanting; and he will still put leading questions to the ignorant inhabitants, in order to obtain their testimony to the fact. Professor Heyne is not so ardent in the enquiry; he is content with the concurrence of the other resemblances enumerated, and thinks much ought to be conceded to the lapse of time, and to the amplification of the poet. We are for leaving the fact to farther enquiry, at different seasons of the year; at present the contrary temperature of the springs is certainly not ascertained. Mr. Gell, who was as desirous of confirming it as others that have preceded him, speaks modestly on the subject, and with hesitation. He found a difference by the thermometer; but imputes it to the warm spring being confined, and the cold spring spreading out on a larger surface; within the ground the cold one had the same temperature (p. 76), and so far as his testimony goes, the question is decided; unless the change of seasons should hereafter be found sufficient in its effects to countenance the description of the poet.

We have before us another evidence, which we can add to that of Mr. Gell; and which, united with his, may justly be esteemed conclusive. The question was proposed to Mr. Hawkins, what sort of reliance there might be on the assertion of the inhabitants? His answer was this:

"The Turks at Bounarbashi speak of all the springs as warm in winter, and cold in summer, which, if they preserve the same temperature throughout the year, is a very natural observation for peasants to make, in a country where the winters are so cold, and the summers so hot; they even say, that the nearest to Bounarbashi smokes in cold winter mornings; but such hyperbolical expressions are very usual with them.

"For my own part, I found no sensible difference to the touch; but, to put an end to all doubt on this head, I measured, at my last visit every one of the springs with a thermometer, and found their temperature to vary only from 60°½ to to 62°½, but for the most part to be that of 62°; the temperature of the ambient air being 50°.

"There are two groups of these springs, amounting to about forty, and one solitary spring at the distance of about fifty yards, to the Eastward, which is generally considered as the warm spring; the temperature of which Mr. Choiseul found to be 22° of Reaumur, or 74° of Fahrenheit, while the others measured 8 of Reaumur, or 49 of Fahrenheit; the temperature of the atmosphere being then 9° and 10°. But that my observations are correct, and some unaccountable error has been committed by Mr. Choiseul, is proved by the medium temperature of the climate in this latitude; which, according to the formula of Mayer, of Gottingen, is 62½ of Fahrenheit; and it is now pretty well ascertained by natural philosophers, that the heat of spring water at the moment it issues from the earth, is a correct index of the medium temperature.

"That travellers should have been deceived is not extraordinary, when it is considered, how many circumstances in this spot conspire to heat their imaginations; anxious, moreover, to find *every thing* conformable to Homer's description, they put leading questions to the poor rustic inhabitants at Bounarbashi, at least the questions are so put by the Turkish interpreter, who reports the answer which he knows will best please.

"Mr. de Choiseul Gouffier was at Bounarbashi on the 10th of February; my two visits were made in April and September."

127. *A serious and affectionate Address to the Seamen and Mariners of the Port of* Boston. *By a Fellow Townsman.*

THIS is properly a *Sermon*, on James v. 19. 20. The good and pious *intention* of the writer is indisputable; but more than this is required in an *author*; in one who proposes to instruct the publick: namely, a knowledge of his subject somewhat accurate, reflection, judgment, argument, and sound oratory, wherever (as in this case) oratory is requisite. But in these particulars the author before us is wanting; being superficial, desultory, and declamatory, in no moderate degree. His general representations, also, are not quite correct. We trust, that our brave sailors are not so extremely and universally profane, as this writer supposes. It should be considered, that one drunkard, or one man "belching

out (as it is here *elegantly* expressed) oaths and curses," engages more notice, than twenty of a different character; yet he passes, with inattentive observers, as a sample of all the rest. In another point, the author shows himself unacquainted with some excellent provisions lately established by law. The seaman of our merchant-ships have caught the infection [from the navy]. "*Thus*, the honest earnings of a voyage of hardship and danger, instead of going to the support of a wife and children, or aged parents, are too often spent in riot and debauchery." (13.) The navy sets them a very *different* example. For the statutes, 25 Geo. III. c. 21, and 37 Geo. III. c. 53, having admirably well enabled seamen, &c. to allot part of their pay for the maintenance of their wives, children, or mothers, we have the best authority for affirming, that these statutes have produced, and continue to produce, very general and extensively beneficial effects.

128. *Observations on the Debates of the American Congress on the Addresses to General* Washington, *on his Resignation. By* Peter Porcupine, *Author of* "*A Bone to gnaw for Democrats*," &c.

THIS and the two following articles have been for a considerable time mislaid; but we think them, though late, still worth preserving.

Peter displays, in strong colours, the insults of France to the American States, and the abject meanness of some American senators, who were willing to sacrifice the dignity, and even surrender the independence of their country.

129. *The Life and Adventures of* Peter Porcupine; *with a full and fair Account of his authoring Transactions. By* Peter Porcupine *himself.*

THIS powerful detector of American democratic projects, discovers himself to be William Cobbett, born of poor, but honest parents; bred to the plough, then a soldier and serjeant-major in a marching regiment; from whence, after five years, he obtained a very honourable discharge; and having settled in America, and possessing good natural parts, he availed himself of what he had read to commence author. He here vindicates himself against a "numerous and stupid host" of calumniators; and has acquitted himself very well in his defence.

130. *A Sermon preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Judges, Aldermen, Serjeants at Law, Sheriffs, and the City Officers, on May 4, 1800, being the first Sunday in Easter Term. By* William-George Freeman, *A.M. Chaplain to his Lordship* [H. C. Combe].

A PLAIN vindication of the doctrine of the Resurrection and a future state from 1 Cor. vi. 14.

131. *Some Account of the Cathedral Church of* Exeter, *illustrative of Plans, Elevations, and Sections of that Building.*

TOO much praise cannot be given to the Society of Antiquaries of London for this design of preserving and illustrating the finest public buildings appropriated to the service of Religion in these kingdoms, though in the *dark** ages of Popery.

It is not our province to examine, or attempt to account for, that inconsistency and fashionable pliancy, which gives the same fraternal embrace to the admirers and to the demolishers of Gothic architecture we pretend only to give a brief analysis of SOME account of this most beautiful specimen of it, the cathedral of Exeter, begun in the Saxon time; and after the damage done to it in the siege of the city, under king Stephen, continued by successive bishops with singular felicity, "on the same regular and elegant plan, in the simple grace of Quivil's design. Bishop Lyttelton bequeathed to the Society over which he so worthily presided, among other valuable books and manuscripts, a survey of this cathedral, of which he was dean many years.

"The Society of Antiquaries, in prosecution of their design of publishing accurate measures of all the principal ecclesiastical buildings of England, do now present to the publick the plans, elevations, and sections of the cathedral church of Exeter, engraved from measured drawings made, by their orders, by Mr. John Carter, and accompanied by the account of such things as appeared to him worthy of remark, in the course of his survey of that elegant building. As the wish of the Council is to render the information

* We adopt this term because used by bishop Lyttelton, from whose survey of this cathedral it has been studiously dropped in the printing, together with the censure of *superstitious practices*.

relative

relative to the subject as complete as possible, they have prefixed to Mr. C.'s account a very curious tract, by their late president bishop Lyttelton, who, while dean of Exeter, extracted from the college of the cathedral every circumstance which would tend to fix the dates of the erection of the different parts of the cathedral. The Council having entrusted to Sir Henry [Charles] Englefield, bart. and Joseph Windham, esq. the superintendance of this work, and the arrangement of these valuable materials, some few observations on bishop L.'s tract, and on the architecture of the cathedral, have been added by Sir Henry Englefield.

The bishop gives a curious detail of various particulars relative to this church, authenticated from her records, in his own architectural observations, 1754. Sir Henry controverts the bishop's opinion, that the present was not the original Saxon church. He argues, that it survived the siege, and was enlarged by successive bishops to Quivil's time. His observations are followed by plans, elevations, sections, and specimens of the architecture and ornaments of Exeter cathedral, by J. Carter, architect, illustrating the 11 plates. To those who are acquainted with Mr. C.'s knowledge in Gothic architecture, the result of long observation, and the most enthusiastic study, it is needless to enlarge in commendation of this first regular specimen of them. To those who are envious of his fair fame, or unable to appreciate his talents, no arguments will avail drawn from the beautiful and transporting effect of Gothic Architecture, which *we* cannot but rejoice to find has found admirers and preservers both in England and Scotland. An interesting work on this subject, illustrated with many engravings, the production of that leisure which Sir James Hall, bart. of Dunglass, in North Britain, dedicates to pursuits of erudition and science, and to the patriotic improvement of the useful arts, has been for some time preparing for publication, and will soon probably be presented, to gratify the general curiosity of antiquaries and artists. The beautiful *morceaux* of this science from the minster at York, drawn and engraved in a peculiarly elegant manner by Mr. Halfpenny, clerk of the works there, are another proof of this assertion; and Mr. Murphy's Batalha shews him qualified to illustrate such buildings in his own country as well as in a foreign one.

132. *The Inferno of Dante Alighieri, Canto I—XVII. with a Translation in English Blank Verse, with Notes, and a Life of the Author. By the Rev.* Henry-Francis Cary, *A. M.*

"THE Divina Commedia of Dante has been translated into Latin by the Padre d'Aquino, and into French by Granger. In the latter of these languages another attempt has been lately made; but, in the opinion of an Italian critic, with such success as the French have always had when they have ventured to become the interpreters of the Poets of his country *." A translation of the Inferno into Spanish, by Nero Fernandez de Villegai, Archdeacon of Burgos, appeared at Burgos 1515. (f. xxxv.) "The following work is offered to the publick with the earnest hope that it may be serviceable to the cause of Literature and the interests of Virtue, as it will tend to facilitate the study of one of the most sublime and moral, but certainly one of the most obscene writers in any language. An edition of Dante, with a literal prose translation, was considered as a *desideratum* by the late Earl of Orford, who probably would have met with as little difficulty in the original as most of his learned cotemporaries; and the sentiments of that Nobleman, in however little value they may deservedly be held on subjects of far higher importance, yet in matters of taste at least were of no mean authority. In the ensuing pages I have aimed at not only adding to the original text a translation so faithful as, with the assistance of the notes, to enable one moderately skilled in the Italian tongue to understand my author; but at producing a work which shall not be totally devoid of interest to the mere English reader. The difficulty of such an attempt will be most faithfully appreciated by those who are most competent to judge of the genius and character, both of the two languages and of the poet, which I design to illustrate. They will be disposed, I trust, to regard with a lenient eye many passages that may wear the appearance of coarseness or negligence, but which have perhaps cost me as much pains as any other

* Bettinelli, Risorgimento d'Italia, v. II. p. 74.

parts

parts of the poem. If the judgement of an Italian of eminence in the literary history of his country is to be relied on, my author is responsible for many such blemishes*. In a letter to Lorenzo de Medici, Pice de Mirandola says "Dante is at times harsh, rough, and meagre, generally deficient in elegance and address." Nearly the same has by some of our critics been said of Milton, and with still less reason. But I do not wish to shelter myself under an imputation so unfavourable and so unjust; and am furnished with a better apology in the avowal of Dante himself, who, in the dedication of the Paradiso to his Veronese patron, declares that he had principally used a diction low and familiar.

"To the labours of Mr. Boyd we are indebted for the only view that has yet appeared in English of the Divina Commedia: but whatever praise that gentleman's translation may deserve in other respects, it must be owned that it takes so great a latitude in its interpretation as not to answer one principal purpose, to which the present is adapted, that of affording an easy introduction to such as are desirous of forming an acquaintance with the Italian poet himself."

Mr. Boyd began his translation of Dante with the Inferno 1785, and completed the Divina Commedia, in 3 vols, 1802, accompanied with essays, notes, and illustrations, in which the researches of commentators, facts, and arguments, derived from history, metaphysics, theology, mysticism, and philosophy, combine to elucidate the moral and religious principles of the TRANSLATOR; sometimes they assist also the poetical reader, but more frequently are misplaced. Mr. C.'s notes, like those of M. Clairsons, who published a French *prose* translation of the Inferno at Florence, 1770, 8vo, are short and informing. Mr. B.'s translation is in irregular *rhyme*, but different from the original. Mr. C. does not give us encouragement to hope for the continuation of his work through the first part, or the two remaining. We hope, however, he will meet with it from the discerning publick.

We have before us *undated* proposals from the late Henry Payne, bookseller, in Paternoster-row, for publishing what "it is presumed will be thought a very great curiosity," i. e. An entire *strict* translation into English *verse* of that wonderful poem the Inferno Purgatorio & Paradiso of Dante Alighiera, which as it "was neither undertaken; nor had been pursued, nor will be published with mercenary views, is intended to appear in 3 volumes 8vo, with some necessary plates, in a large letter, on fine paper, at 5s. a volume in sheets, and not one copy was to be printed for sale more than previously directed." From the specimen annexed in one page, taken from the third Canto of the Inferno, it was not likely to attract the public regard. Another better attempt was made, anonymously, in blank verse, of the whole Inferno, in 140 pages, 4to, 1782, "most humbly inscribed to the Right Honourable Sir Edward Walpole," of which take this account, from a MS note in the late Dr. Farmer's copy of it: "This translation is the work of *Charles Rogers*, Esq. F. R. S. and A. S. editor of two volumes, in large folio, of prints, in imitation of drawings, 1778. It gives the *Sense*, without the least pretension to *Poetry* or *Elegance*, and was *intended* for sale, but was never published. R. Farmer."

* Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, Appendix, 134, 4to.

133. *A Continuation of the Annual Meteorological Register, kept at* Mansfield Woodhouse, *from the Year* 1803 *to the Year* 1804. *By* H. R.

AGAIN the worthy Major recurs in his full capacities of meteorological observation. May he live to enjoy the producing that "corn, and those culinary vegetables, which the continuance of the snow during December, frost five inches deep on the level ground, has greatly preserved!"

134. *Miscellanies, Antiquarian and Historical. By* F. Sayers, *M. D.*

THIS is a selection of the Compiler's reading, without much original observation. The first of these short essays treats of the term *Hebrew*, which the Doctor thinks, whether applied by the *moderns* to the Jewish tongue *before* the captivity, or by the *Jews themselves*, to the newly-acquired dialect of their nation *after* the captivity, appears to have had, in neither case, any reference to the origin of their language, but merely to the name of the people "Hebrews,"

"Hebrews," whose language it was used to signify."

Remarks tending to prove, that the Melita on which St. Paul was shipwrecked, was the Melita of the Mediterranean.

An Account of St. George of England; with a translation of a Gothic fragment concerning him, proving him to be the Greek saint of that name.

Sketch of the Rise and Progress of English Poetry: deducing from the Saxons, the Bardic being carried by the Britons into Cornwall and Wales, on the coming of the Romans. This is a hasty sketch.

Hints on English Architecture, in the British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman styles. Rather a classification than architectural history of our antient buildings. The *Saxon characters* were used, as well as the Roman, in inscriptions on tombs, &c. till about the beginning of the 14th century, when the *Gothic* letter was introduced, and continued in use in sepulchres, and other brasses and tablatures, till about the latter end of the 16th century, when the Roman character was revived. The latest inscription in the *Saxon letter*, which I have been able to discover in any of the numerous churches in the city of Norwich, is an inscription in Norman French, dated 1298, engraved on the wall, which is united to the steeple of St. Mary's, of Coslany, and which is much older than the rest of the churches." (78 and n.) If this be the inscription given as at the West end of the nave, in the North side, over the image and altar of the Holy Trinity, given by Blomefield, II. 840, it is in the *Lombardic* character, much posterior to the *Saxon*, as the date shews, and obtained long after that date.

On Saxon Literature: recommending a translation of the works in that language into *English*, in preference to *Latin*. We hope, not Mr. Henshall's English.

The table and explanation of Saxon names of months contains many not to be found in the best Saxon Dictionary, intermixed with some Mœso-Gothic.

Translation from Eadmer: the reluctance with which Anselm accepted the Archbishopric of Canterbury; "a specimen of a very antient historical composition of the Norman school."

Life of Edgar Atheling.

Life of Edmund Mortimer. The Doctor sets up Sir *John* Mortimer as a younger son of Roger Mortimer fourth Earl of March, contrary to the express testimony of the History of Wigmore Priory, founded by this family, which may be considered as equal to a parish register of theirs. This MS. cited by Dugdale, Mon. vol. II. p 229, and followed by him, Baronage, vol. I. p. 150, says, "Iste Rogerus comes ex Alianora predicta genuit Annam, Edmundum, *Rogerum*, & Alianoram."

It then proceeds to give their births, in chronological order, and adds, "*Rogerus* secundo-genitus natus est apud Nethewode IX kal. Aprilis, vir in festo S. Georgii Martyris, anno regni Regis Ricardi II. XVI, obiit etiam sine prole & jacet apud prioratum de Stoke."

If this be not decisive evidence, we know not what is: not to mention that *John* was not a surname in the Mortimer family.

The Doctor has also published "Poems containing Dramatic Sketches of Northern Mythology."

"Nugæ Poeticæ."

"Disquisitions Literary, Historical, and Metaphysical."

None of which have come to our hands.

185. *Observations on Charity Schools, Female Friendly Societies, and other Subjects connected with the Views of the Ladies Committee. By* Cath. Cappe.

MRS. C. is the widow of the Rev. Newcome C. minister of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at York, of whom see vol. LXX. 1299, LXXI. 181. She is a strenuous advocate for the superintendance and regulation of Female Charity Schools by Ladies; and that the children in them should be properly educated, to produce good servants, and not apprenticed out. She gives an account of a Female Benefit Club established at Berwick in Elmet 1778, another at York 1788, another at the same place 1801, consisting of near 400 members, and of a fourth established at Thornhill on the Woods 1804. "The noble and extensive plan of the Ladies' committee comprehends in it every object which can tend to make their own sex virtuous and happy, a blessing to themselves and to all with whom in their progress through life they may hereafter be connected." (p. 115.)

Among

Among the classes intended to be benefited, the Committee must expect to meet with opposition—in the articles of attendance on public worship, and of dress. "What would St. Paul have said, if he had looked into one of our fashionable assemblies? Alas! with what countenance can we exhort our servants, when such is the example of too many of their mistresses?" (p. 118.) This is just what the Society for the Suppression of Vice ought to do.

Delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi.

They would hang a poor fellow for *practising* what the example and influence of his superiors urges him to commit. While our servants are kept from church by their masters, will they not prefer their *interest* to their duty? If they are kept up night and day at routs and dinners, at races and play-houses, have they time for reflection, and employment to keep them out of mischief? Do they not learn to game from the Faro tables and other gaming parties? Are they not incited to hops and ale-house dances by balls and masquerades? Not to mention their encouragement to imitate the fashionable practices of Intrigue and Fornication; and to feed these indulgences, are they not urged to the highway, and to forgery? "Where, it may be asked, when the servants are supposed to be waiting through the night for their respective ladies at the door of the crowded assembly, do they usually in fact retire for shelter? Is it not to the brothel, or the gaming-house? And why must ladies follow the fashion in keeping supernumerary footmen?" (p. 84.) Do not the nobility and gentry, by their immoderate pursuit of pleasure, their irregular hours, their neglect of the Lord's day, their round of dissipation, and dress frequently changed thrice a day, corrupt their servants, who come innocent lads and girls out of the country, and learn the vices of the town under their tuition? The number of divorces does by no means keep pace with the number of *Crim. con.* trials. The boast of shutting up 600 ale-houses is a poor compensation for laying no controul on the houses of dissipation, the Pic-nics and the Gaming-tables of the higher ranks. Even the respectable prelate who pleads the cause of the Society is himself an eminent example of non-residence and non-performance of the duties of his station. But what shall we say to the encouragement given to Vice by the Society for the Suppression of it, or their Apes? What shall we say when a poor labourer is instigated to entrap a butcher by begging him to sell him a dinner on Sunday, carrying a half-crown which he pretends has been given him by a generous friend to insure the purchase, and then turning informer, and obtaining the penalty on conviction*? We are in possession of such a fact, which we compare with the refusal of Lady Huntingdon to admit a girl into her institution as not ripe for it, and thus urging her to walk the streets for a qualification.

The suppression of Vice must begin where the root of the malady lies, and the example, not the imitation, be punished; but this the Laws themselves are not strong enough to effects and the Society cannot give them additional vigour. They may regret they cannot fine men for non-attendance at Church, when they cannot punish those who are the true cause of such non-attendance; and may read the Swearing Act once a month, when those who practise swearing are out of the way of hearing it. But such are the

* The history of this creditable transaction originates in the jealousy of the man's master, a greater butcher whom the other undersold, and the promoter of the scheme, was an over-righteous gentleman, who wanted the offender to be convicted without any other evidence than his own confession, because, when the informer was brought forward, he betrayed his master. If the Society, instead of debating on the method of pursuing their plan of reformation, would study St. Paul's advice, "not to do evil that good may come of it," they would do their duty more effectually. It is a fact fresh in memory, and noticed by Mr. Windham in a late debate, that a number of poor *Irishmen*, as innocent as ignorant, were taken from one of their hops in St. Giles's, where they were just arrived, and uninformed of the difference between our laws and manners and those of their own country; and sent aboard a tender! "O my people, they which (thus) lead thee cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths." Isaiah, iii. 12. Such "leaders of this people cause them to err, and they that are led of them are destroyed." Isaiah, ix. 16.

the inconsistencies of our modern Reformers; zealous for fancies of their own, which they can never realise.

As much as Prevention is superior to Punishment, so much does the Ladies' Committee exceed the Society abovementioned; and we doubt not while the benevolent and laudable spirit of the former continues, much good may be produced, and much evil prevented. Mrs. C. prefers charity-schools to day-schools, under the occasional inspection of the respectable patronesses, and she does not oppose Sunday-schools, which are a congenial establishment. The Governors of the Grey-school in York, after much altercation and debate, consented, 1786, that apprenticeships should be abolished, and since that time an entire change has taken place, with very few exceptions, in respect to the girls' characters and fate. Repeated instances in several parts of the kingdom, but particularly the capital, are the strongest arguments against apprenticeing. But it were better never to apprentice girls, but bring them up for servants of various classes.

Mrs. C. had previously published, "An Account of two Charity-schools in York, &c." and is engaged in the publication of her husband's sermons, with memoirs of his life, by herself; and his funeral sermon, by the Rev. Mr. Wood.

187. *A View of the old and new Way of Doctrine, Discipline, and Government, in the Churches of* Christ; *including Remarks on Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and the Plurality of Elders, their Ordination, &c. By* David M'Rae, *M. A.*

IF this gude mon understands what he would be at, it is more than we do. He has fairly taken us in with his *title*; but, upon looking into his book, we are of opinion, that, if he means any thing, it is to reform the Church of Scotland, or the Methodistical part of it, and, by the profits arising from the sale of his publication, to erect a new place of worship in *Fortrose.*

188. *A Tour in* Teesdale.

"THE substance of the following pages appeared, 1803, in the York Herald, in a course of letters to the editor of that paper; and, having been favourably received, the writer has been induced to throw them into the present form;" under which we venture to recommend them.

188. *Dr.* Moseley's *Treatise on the* Lues Bovilla, *or Cow-Pox. The Second Edition, with considerable Additions.*

AGAIN this hardy veteran has boldly taken the field. Again has he hurled defiance at Vaccination, and the numerous Sons of Æsculapius who have so strenuously engaged in its support. It is astonishing, that an article of such universal importance should have continued, for more than seven years, a matter of doubt and uncertainty. Not one family in the whole United Empire is unconcerned in the determination; and the College of Physicians is loudly called on to publish their decided opinion.

"There may be *some good,*" Dr. Moseley's observes, "in the Cow Pox, if we can bring it under proper management. If it be only a *temporary security* against the Small Pox, it may still be turned to some account; but it never must be relied on for any *durable purpose.*"

The Report of the third Jennerian Festival (p. 621) is so strongly at variance with the writings of Dr. Moseley, that they can scarcely be supposed to have been published at the same æra. If Dr. Jenner and his friends are correct, Dr. Moseley must be egregiously wrong. If Dr. Moseley, on the contrary, be founded in his assertions (and his veracity and long-established character are at stake on the issue), it becomes the province of the Medical Council of the Jennerian Society to refute his pamphlet. Eighteen strong cases are selected, out of nearly a thousand which have come to Dr. Moseley's knowledge, of "the *mischief* and *failure* of the Cow-pox;" which he boldly pronounces to be "a medical experiment, commenced without due discrimination, extended by a rash transgression over the bounds of reason, and, after the fullest conviction of its inutility, obstinately continued by the most degrading relapse of Philosophy that ever disgraced the civilized world."—We earnestly hope the *pudet hæc opprobr a* will not be found so applicable, as the *potuisse refelli.*

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. HAMPER's private notes are delivered as he mentions. We thank him for the offer of a book, not now wanted.

FLETCHING church, *Sussex*, in our next; with PHYSICREN on the Barometer at *Hull*; "Memoirs of Mr. F. Bray," SUSSEXIENSIS; Congreve's Dedication; &c. &c.

In answer to ANTIQUITATUM STUDIOSUS, our Correspondents are *Volunteers.*

ODE

ODE FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY.
BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. P. L.

HIGH on the * winding shores sublime,
That Thames imperial waves divide,
Majestic in the garb of Time, [silver tide;
Where yon proud dome frowns on the
Honour's and Knighthood's bright abode,
By Nobles, Warriors, Patriots trod,
What time from Gallia's vanquish'd coast,
Returning with his victor host,
Triumphant Edward rear'd, on high,
The banner'd mead of chivalry;
While eminent above the rest,
With sable arms and snowy crest,
The youthful Hero grac'd his side,
His Country's and his Sovereign's pride;
From ev'ry clime, lo! Glory calls
Her votaries to yon trophied walls;
Binds her fair guerdon round each loyal
breast, [Worth oppress'd.
And bids them combat Pride, and succour

The notes of Triumph swell again!
Lo, Windsor boasts as high a train
Of Royal Youths, as brave as those
Who frown'd defeat on Edward's foes;
Of Royal Nymphs, as fair a race
As crown'd Philippa's chaste embrace;
Around their King, their sire, they stand,
A valiant and a beauteous band.
Conspicuous shining 'mid the rest,
In Chivalry's first honours dress'd,
For Cambria's Prince, for George's Heir,
Albion prefers this ardent prayer;
Thine be the sacred wreath of virtuous praise,
Thine youthful Edward's fame, but
crown'd with length of days!

Oh! still, as this auspicious morn,
Awakes the Muse's votive lays,
May peace, and health, and fame adorn
The tributary strain she duteous pays;
And while where'er his Navies ride,
Where'er his Legions bend their
course,
Oppressive Rage and giant Pride
Yield to his firm, but temperate force!
Guarded he stands from inroad's fear,
By Freedom's shield, by Valour's spear;
Though dark Despair, and Shame, and
Woe, [brow,
Lurk in the wreaths that bind the guilty
In George's diadem resplendent shine,
Glory's unsullied beams, and Virtue's gems
divine.

FAREWELL OF THE
HERMIT † OF DRONNINGGAARD.

VAIN would Life's pilgrim ling'ring
on his way [day:
Snatch the short respite of a summer's
Pale Sorrow, bending o'er his sad repose,
Still finds a tear in ev'ry shelt'ring rose;
Still breaks his dream, and leads th' unwilling slave
To weep and wander to a distant grave.
E'en he, whose steps since Life's ungenial
morn [thorn,
Have found no path unfretted with rude
From all he lov'd must turn his looks
away, [must stray;
Far, far from thee, fair Dronninggaard,
Must leave the Eden of his Fancy's dreams,
Its twilight groves, and long-resounding
streams; [have ran,
Streams, where the tears of fond regret
And back return to Sorrow and to Man.
O, yet once more, ye groves, your sighs
repeat,
And bid farewell to these reluctant feet:
Once more arise, thou soft, thou soothing
wave,
In weeping murmurs ere I seek my grave;
Ere yet a thousand social ills I share; [Care,
Consuming War, and more consuming
Pleasures that ill conceal their future
pains,
Virtue in want, blest Liberty in chains,
Vice proud and powerful as the Winter's
wind,
And all the dire deliriums of mankind.
Yet e'en this heart may hail its rest to
come;
Sorrow, thy reign is ended in the tomb!—
There close the eyes, that wept their fires
away; [mourn and pray;
There drop the hands, that clasp'd to
There sleeps the restlessness of aching
hearts; [darts!
There Love, the tyrant, buries all his
O! grant me, Heav'n, thus sweetly to
repose; [woes;
'Tis thus my soul shall triumph o'er its
Spring from the world, nor drop one painful tear
On all it leaves, on all its treasures here;
Save once, perhaps, when pensive moonlight gleams
O'er Dronninggaard's meek shades and
murm'ring streams; [true,
The sacred grief, to dear remembrance
O'er her soft flowers may shed its gentlest
dew; [ring mind,
May once, in sounds that soothe the suff'-
Breathe its lorn murmurs through the solemn wind;

* The name of Windsor is derived from Winding Shore.

† Dronninggaard is one of the most romantic spots in Denmark, and had long been so celebrated, when one who, weary of the pomp of courts and the tumult of camps, raised a sequestered cell, in which he might pass the remainder of his days in all the austerities of an anchorite. In this singular solitude he passed many years, when accident once more recalled him to society. The night preceding his departure, he composed the above beautiful and pathetic farewell, which is so ably translated from the French by Leigh Hart, esq.

Lament,

Lament, sweet spot, thy charms must wither'd be,
And linger e'en from Heav'n to sigh for thee!

INSCRIPTION *to the Memory of* CAPTAIN CHRISTENSEN, *of Krajore, in Norway, who died in Consequence of a Bite from a mad Dog.*

By JOHN CARR, *Esq.*

AH! hapless stranger! who without a tear
Can this sad record of thy fate survey?
No angry tempest laid thee breathless here,
Nor hostile sword, nor Nature's soft decay.

The fond Companion of thy pilgrim feet,
Who watch'd when thou would'st sleep, and moan'd if miss'd,
Until he found his master's face so sweet,
Impress'd with death the hand he oft had kiss'd.

And here, remov'd from Love's lamenting eye,
Far from thy native cat'racts' awful sound;
Far from thy dusky forests' pensive sigh,
Thy poor remains repose on alien ground:
Yet Pity oft shall sit beside thy stone,
And sigh as tho' she mourn'd a brother gone.

THE WOUNDED MIND.
TO A FRIEND.
BY MR. PRATT.

TO all the ills of varying life,
To public and to private strife,
To loss of pleasure, comfort, wealth,
And e'en that loss of losses—health:
To these, the suff'rer man's resign'd;
To all things but A WOUNDED MIND.

But foul Detraction's felon breath
Is sharper than the sting of Death,
And serpent Envy's aspic tongue,
Whose venom in the dark is flung,
What suff'rer is to these resign'd?
For these produce A WOUNDED MIND.

Oh! for such poisons slow and sure,
Say, what can minister a cure?
What potent herb, or mental balm,
'Midst these the suff'rer man can calm?
What healing med'cine can he find
To anodyne A WOUNDED MIND?

Yes, there's a cure! and one alone,
And that, my injured Friend, 's your own:
The God, the God within the breast
Shall charm the suff'rer man to rest:
This was by Heav'n itself assign'd
A TRIUMPH for THE WOUNDED MIND.

MR. URBAN, *Westerham, June 5.*

THE similarity of circumstances of your correspondent R. of Portsmouth and myself, in having each of us a son in India, and usually commemorating their respective birth-days, &c. in your publication, by some little poetical effusions of parental regard, has induced me to wish for an opportunity of paying that sort of tribute to the merit of his lines which in point of composition and sentiment they eminently claim; particularly those selected in your Review, p. 153. I have not by any means succeeded to my own satisfaction in what I have written on the subject; for there are some very obvious defects which yet I must confess myself unable to remedy. W. B.

TO I. P. ROBERDEAU, ESQ.
On perusing the Lines written on his Son's Birth-day, January 5, 1803, and inserted in the Review for the Gentleman's Magazine of February last.

THOU whose parental breast hath known, like mine,
The shock, the anguish of a parting hour,
When the dear object of thy fondest cares,
Was to embark for India's distant shore;

When the dread summons came to be on-board,
And his last footsteps press'd the wat'ry sand,
How would, in sad perspective, rise to view
The years of absence from his native land!

And when the pow'rs of vision could no more
Discern the less'ning sail upon the deep,
He who alone the winds and waves controuls,
Alone could comfort when you turn'd to weep.

Impell'd by sentiments of equal force,
Congenial minds regard not time or space;
They kindred claim with whom these ties prevail,
And e'en a stranger finds a brother's place.

Where Feeling, Piety, and Genius meet,
With int'rest warm and true I mark the page;
May each lov'd youth fulfil a father's hopes,
And form the blessings of declining age!

Mature in virtue and by fortune grac'd,
Return to close our day of life in peace!
When ev'ry past endearment shall revive,
And all our vain inquietudes shall cease.

But should we not these ardent wishes gain,
Still let the rising murmur be repress'd,
The Power Supreme in all events ador'd,
Through time and to eternity be bless'd.

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 1805.

WHILE the vast rolls of each succeeding age
Swell with atchievements of renown,
And bring transmissive honours down
To recent view in History's ample page;
The

The willing Muse most gladly would combine
Her tributary offerings, and bestow
Her duteous praise on those who greatly shine,
Philanthropists, whom Heav'n has plac'd below
To stay the vengeful ire of Death's impending blow.

Say, ye rejoicing Parents, who beheld
A Son, who lay a lifeless corse,
Fell'd by the gloomy Tyrant's force,
That o'er his harmless prey in triumph swell'd,
Do not your hearts (while Mem'ry paints the scene,
Glow with delight from gratitude sincere,
To that bright Art that interpos'd between,
And caus'd the lamp of life to re-appear,
While renovated joy restrain'd the falling tear?

'Tis Heav'n affords the means; 'tis Heav'n approves,
And shall their generous efforts guide,
Whose time and wealth are thus employ'd;
These are the deeds the Sire of Goodness loves;
And while no earthly honours can suffice,
Or heav'n-born worth express with due regard,
Lo! in its native soil beyond the skies,
By him unfading trophies are prepar'd,
And his almighty love shall be its bright reward.

Transcendant Art, of universal good;
Recover'd thousands still express
Their love to thee, and shall address
Thy Providence in themes of gratitude.
Still may the Lord of life his blessings pour,
And to afflicted man his succours bring;
Still may humane exploits from shore to shore,
Make the dejected heart exult and sing,
In ceaseless hymns of praise, to Heaven's eternal King.

Gosport, May 27. J. S.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF LOVE,

By Edmund Swift, Esq.

THE occasion that gave rise to the following poem may require explanation.—A Lady had presented to the Author an emblematical drawing, accompanied with the following lines:

"Tel fut l'Amour au Siécle d'Or—
On ne le trouve plus, mais on le cherche encore—
N'offrant qu'un cœur a la Beauté,
Aussi nud que la Verité,
Sans armes comme l'Innocence,
Sans ailes comme la Constance."

SOFT as the down descends to deck
The plumage of the Cygnet's neck,
Soft as the silent Zephyrs breathe,
Nor wake the slumbering wave beneath;
Thy pencil's light and shadowy line
Describes the delicate design:—
Union of taste and skill! to prove
"Such in the Golden Age was Love."

See where yon infant Cupid stands:—
His arm the subject globe commands;—
There pours his torch, the living fire
Of Joy and Hope, and bold Desire;
Around his altar lies the bow,
That lays the strongest warrior low;
And darts of thrilling force, that prove
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

Yet why, where Love, in height sublime,
Triumphant rules o'er Fate and Time,
Where his full quiver's feathery pride
Proclaims o'er all his empire wide;
Why on his altar's trophied base
Would'st thou the name of Friendship trace?
Not to this heart can Friendship * prove,
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

Friendship, the cold reluctant name
Would quench the warmest tenderest flame:
See, where Love lights his living lamp!
The sacred fire shall Friendship damp?
Love's arrow in my breast I feel;
No wound of Love can Friendship heal,
Ah! never can thy Friendship prove
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

And "cannot Love on earth be found,
Though sought of all the world around?"
Is the bright charm thine hand pourtray'd
Now vanish'd to an empty shade?
Ah, no!—within this faithful breast,
Still reigns the power of Love confest;
And still to thee its truth shall prove,
"Such in the Golden Age was Love."

Ah, me!—methinks I hear thee say,
No hearts the power of Love obey;
No constant Bards his aid invoke;
No Bosoms seek his flowery yoke;
Stern Avarice breaks his trampled bow;
The myrtle withers on his brow,
While scarce a leaf remains to prove,
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

I bend to Love's triumphant throne,
"I give to thee one heart alone."
Ah! when far hence compell'd to go,
I drag the torturing chain of Woe,
Tho' many a fair may seek mine eye,
To thee I'll pour the faithful sigh:
And, spite of Time and Absence, prove,
"Such in the Golden Age was Love."

See Love in native beauty rise!
Like "Truth," the god rejects disguise;
Like "Innocence," he bears no arms
To shield his breast from vain alarms;
Like "Constancy," unwont to stray,
He spreads no wing to speed away.
How well Emilia's hand can prove,
What "in the Golden Age was Love."

---

* The word L'Amitié was inscribed on the drawing.

Oh,

Oh, dare I hope the beauteous maid
Her Alfred's heart had there pourtray'd!
That heart like "Truth," each thought unveil'd,
No wandering wish from her conceal'd;
Like "Innocence," unarm'd to bear
The wound her eye inflicted there;
And, firm as "Constancy," should prove,
"This is the Golden Age of Love."

THE ECLIPSE,
FROM THE PERSIAN OF
ACHMED ANDEIBEILI.
BY CHARLES FOX.

WITHOUT a shade, where beams the Orient light? [thorn?
Where blooms the lovely rose without a
Is there a day without succeeding night?
Is there a MAN to no MISFORTUNE born?

Is there a SULTAN free from cares of state?
Is there a VIZIER free from anxious dread?
Is there a CHIEFTAIN with success elate,
Where FORTUNE hangs not on a spider's thread?

Is there a sea unruffled by a storm,
Or rock-fenc'd shore unbeaten by the main?
Is there a sky no tempests e'er deform,
Or cloud that melts not into falling rain?

Ev'n now the glorious SUN eclips'd I see;
Deep sunk in shadows, lo! his beams decay: [favour me,
Why then should prosperous Fortune
Thro' life's dim circle with a cloudless ray? [mind,
Grant me, just GOD! a calm unfetter'd
A humble heart in all to thee resign'd.

A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN,
On the Citadel at Plymouth, returning as the Ship in which her Husband sailed disappeared.

By the Rev. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES,
Prebendary of Salisbury, and Chaplain to his H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

I see the dim sail no more,
It is pass'd like the track of the wind;
And THOU may'st forget, on some far sever'd shore,
The friend thou hast left behind.
But ev'ry warm blessing my soul can bestow,
Go with thee wide over the main;
And may'st thou, oh! never my wretchedness know, [again!
'Till we meet—meet in transport—

Thy voice—now I hear it no more—
That spoke so endearing and kind;
I hear but the sound of the surges that roar,
And the sea bird that cries in the wind:
And cold hangs the evening, the rack hurries fast,
And wet is my hair with the rain!
O! how many a night shall be heavily past,
Ere I rest on thy bosom again.

When darkness descends on the sea
Will THOU to thy cabin retire,
And think, with a tear of affection, on me
And my desolate evening fire?
How mournful, alas, will that evening low'r!
I shall watch, as it falls, the cold rain;
And count ev'ry night, ev'ry morn, ev'ry hour,
'Till I rest on thy bosom again!

EPITAPH ON A YOUNG LADY,
who died, on her return to ENGLAND, *as soon as she beheld the Shore.*

HERE, if on earth there yet one spark remains [stains,
Of pious zeal, which no false fervour
Here, at Susanna's tomb, devoutly kneel,
Confess that Providence you all must feel,
Let Candour here, her life, her virtues paint, [saint.
And while you scan the mortal, bless the
In distant climes departed health she sought, [bought:
Nor deem'd one moment's ease too dearly
Patience sustain'd her in the path of Grief,
And Death administer'd a fond relief;
And, while Submission rul'd her aching breast, [supprest!
Her faith nor sickness quell'd nor life
She heard her Saviour's call! beheld the shore! [more,
Then sunk with weakness, sunk to rise no
Till the last trump its warning voice shall give
To her, who liv'd to die, then died to live.

ODE TO SPRING.

HASTE! lovely Virgin! dove-ey'd Spring!
(Thy robe of tenderest green)
Waving thy vermeil-tinctur'd wing
Mild o'er the verdant scene,
Around thy steps let young Desire,
Whilst Hope attunes the melting lyre,
In airy measures move;
Lead hither Mirth with sparkling eye,
Fantastic-footed Revelry,
And softly-smiling Love.

Thee, Nymph! the woodland warblers hail
In mazy thrilling notes; [gale
To thee, sweet maid, each murm'ring
In dying cadence floats.
Haste! o'er the varied landscape strew
The hyacinth of snowy hue,
The violet's purple glow:
Haste! shed thy fragrant airs around,
And lightly o'er the daisied ground
Thy dewy mantle throw. Whilst

Whilst Philomela breathes her strain
Sad to the whisp'ring breeze;
Whilst Zephyr pants upon the plain,
And dies amid the trees;
When Cynthius wakes the rosy dawn,
Soft let me rove the enamel'd lawn,
Immers'd in pensive joys;
Or, stretch'd along yon wild hill's brow,
View the translucent rill below,
Or gaze the vivid skies.

No longer wrapt in Winter drear
Waves the sequester'd grove;
Joy renovates the smiling year,
And Nature wakes to Love.
But, o'er the cold relentless tomb,
Ah! when shall Spring exulting bloom,
And Pleasure's flow'rets blow? [urn,
When, o'er the dew-damp mould'ring
Shall the pale virgin cease to mourn,
And wipe the streams of Woe?

AN ADDRESS TO MY TAPER.
BY JOHN BLAIR LINN, M. A.

MY Taper, lend thy glimmering ray,
O give me all thy little light,
Departed is the orb of day,
And o'er the city falls the night.

The bustle of the passing throng,
The chariots rattling by the door,
The loud and boist'rous vender's song,
Strike on my startling ear no more.

Now gathering storms the sky o'erspread,
And sweep with ruffian-blasts the plain,
Now on my window and my shed
Descends the chill and beating rain.

Protected from the angry sky,
Bless'd with the smile of kind repose,
Still may I know Compassion's sigh,
And keenly feel for others' woes.

On such a night, old legends tell [cast),
(While louring clouds the sky o'er-
Aerial beings pour their yell,
And spread their pinions to the blast.

On such a night did Shakspeare hear
His Ariel singing his wild strains;
On such a night his list'ning ear
Heard spirits chaunting on the plains.

O! then, on this enchanting page,
My taper, throw thy friendly beam—
And let me mark the long-past age
And rove along Ilyssus' stream.

O let me catch that matchless song,
Which comes from old Achaia's lyre,
And, wafted to th' Olympic throng,
Bask in the blaze of Pindar's fire.

How fast thy slender form decays!
Still, still a little longer stay;
Now in the socket falls thy blaze—
It flutters, and it dies away.

How like thy dim and dying flame
The sons of Genius and of Lore!
Whose souls, too ardent for their frame,
Burn till their pulse can beat no more.

OVID in Exile to the BIRD of VENUS.
From the French of the Marquis de PEZZAI,
By E. COKE, *Esq.*

HITHER direct thy rapid flight,
And on these plains, sweet dove,
The Muse thy kindness shall repay [alight:
With softest strain, and sweetest lay.
Oh! come, nor heed this freezing sky—
For in my bosom thou shall lie;
Which yet has warmth, and can unchill
Thy stiffen'd wing, and frozen bill.
Dear Bird! I will not keep thee long,
For thou shall take this tender song—
This tender song! which Love inspires
With his own pure and faithful fires.
Thy rosy beak shall swiftly bear
The precious charge along the air,
In distant climes, my fair to meet,
And lay it at my Julia's feet.
Soon as her gentle heart shall know
How oft my tears (that nightly flow,
And are each rising morn renew'd)
Thy silver plumage have bedew'd;
She will reward thee with a kiss;
But, grateful for that balmy bliss,
Return, and with her answer fly
To him who must without it die.

IMPROMPTU ON THE RIGHT HON.
HENRY LORD VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH.

ABOVE the common race of men he stood, [state;
Design'd by Heav'n to ornament our
His God had form'd him faithful, wise, and good:— [him great.
His King those virtues prov'd, and made
January 5, 1805. OSMAN.

A CAUTION
To the GOVERNORS *of King* EDWARD'S
Free Grammar-school in BIRMINGHAM,
on hearing of their intention to augment
the Salary of the Rev. JOHN DARWALL,
one of the Assistant Masters.

PROMPT by a liberal heart, your liberal hand [mand:
Might Approbation's fav'ring voice com-
But O! beware!
Should Darwall's *merit* your criterion be,
By him, in stony state,
Who decorates your gate*,
I swear!
You'll make a bankrupt of your treasury.
June 5, 1805. WILLIAM HAMPER.

EPITAPH ON A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN,
occasioned by the death of a poor curate in
the West of ENGLAND, *a most worthy and*
excellent character; with an income of
30l. a Year.

THO' poor on earth, nor honour'd with a bust; [eyes,
Tho' mean and worthless in the Bishop's
Tho' now so low and humbled to the dust,
Yet to preferment thou shalt surely rise!
CANTIUM.

* Edward VI.

Proceedings in the Third Session of the Second Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1805.

H. of Commons.

April 1.

Mr. *Martin* of Galway moved for a copy of the evidence and proceedings held in Ireland against C. Grogan, esq. It was opposed by Lord *Castlereagh*, on the ground that Grogan had been fairly tried, and justly executed. Mr Martin, however, strongly controverted this statement; he maintained that he had been unjustly condemned; and the object of his motion was to remove the attainder from his unhappy family. The motion was carried.

An account of persons taken up under the Act for seizing suspected persons in Great Britain and Ireland, was ordered to be presented.

The Militia Reduction Bill, after some objections from the Marquis of *Douglas*, and Messrs *Sheridan*, *Fox*, *Windham*, and *Giles*, was passed.

April 2.

In a Committee on the Irish Volunteering Bill, Sir *J. Newport* suggested the possibility of converting that Militia into a more disposable force, by providing for the families of the Volunteers into the Line. The women, after their husbands had embarked for foreign service, were reduced to absolute starvation.

Mr. *Pitt*, observed on the first point, that any alteration would be attended with great difficulty, as there were no Poor Laws or parishes in Ireland where relief could be afforded, unless it was extended to other descriptions of force than Militia. With regard to the second point, a bounty of a guinea and a half had last war been allowed each woman to carry her home, and it was very probable the same allowance would again be made.

Colonel *Bagwell* said a few words in support of Sir J. Newport's suggestions; after which the Bill was committed.

April 3.

Leave was given for a Bill to render more effectual the provisions of the London Dock Act, and for another to amend that for building Glebe Houses in Ireland.

Papers were ordered relative to the claims for compensation made by the Attorney and Solicitor General of Ireland under the Union Act, as they continued to receive 1200 l. *per annum*.

H. of Lords.

April 4.

Lord *Hawkesbury* explained the nature of the Militia Reduction Bill.

The Marquis of *Buckingham* was for keeping up the forces nearer to their usual amount. He had many more objections to the measure; but he chiefly dwelt on the discouragement which it gave rise to among the Militia Officers.

Lord *Buckinghamshire* said, it was the intention of Government, at the time the Militia was raised, to maintain it at its full amount, which would have been done but for the Act of last Session, which provided for its reduction.

Lords *Cawdor*, *Suffolk*, and *Carnarton*, spoke at length against the measure; which was supported by the Duke of *Montrose*, and Lords *Westmoreland*, *Boringdon*, and *Camden*: when, on a division, there were for second reading 102; against 48.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *May*, on a motion for the second reading of the Irish Lunatics Asylum Bill, opposed the measure, and moved that it be read this day six months. The motion was carried, by which the Bill is lost.

April 5.

Mr *Barham* wished to know whether proper measures had been taken for the security of our possessions in the West Indies; particularly what instructions had been given to Admiral Cochrane.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to give the information required.

Mr *St John* then gave notice that he would speedily move for Papers, to shew what had been our Naval force in the West Indies last year.

In a Committee, the salaries of the Judges of the Vice-admiralty Courts were fixed as follow: Malta 3000 l., Bahamas 2000 l., Bermudas 2000 l.; with an annuity of 1000 l.

Mr. *Francis*, in a long speech, took a view of the state of India; the object of which was to shew, that in proportion as our extent of territory increased, our burthens and difficulties, with respect to that country, accumulated. He therefore moved, that the House adheres to the principle of the Resolution agreed to on the 28th May, 1782, and recognized by two Acts of Parliament, viz. "That to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India, are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation."

Lord *Castlereagh* made an able reply, in the course of which he said, he must candidly confess that our political system was necessary to the support of that of our commerce: he defended the late war, on the ground that it was necessary to overthrow the power of M. Perron, whose income was 1,700,000 l. *per annum*, and whose

whole force amounted to 40,000 men! He concluded with moving the Order of the Day as an amendment, which was adopted, by a majority of 59, there being only 46 votes for the original motion.

April 8.

Mr. *Whitbread* rose to make his promised motion, and paid some compliments to the gentlemen on the Committee of Naval Inquiry. He observed, that in the Report of the Commissioners, there are implicated, Lord Melville, Mr. A. Trotter, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Sprott. There was some inputation thrown on the Bank of England; and there was also an imputation against Mr. Pitt himself. The plain object of his motion this night was Lord Melville, Mr. Trotter being a subject of after-consideration, against whom and others, he trusted, a prosecution would speedily be commenced. With regard to the imputation against the Bank, it amounted to this: that the Bank had acted improperly in paying certain drafts, where the heads of service were not specified; and the charge against Mr. Pitt consisted in his having been apprized, years ago, that such abuses existed in the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and that he had taken no steps to correct them. He next alluded to the power and patronage which Lord Melville had always possessed since his first introduction to office; touched upon the Resolutions at the close of the American War, for preventing the Paymasters of the Forces from applying any sums in their hands to private purposes; shewed that, to prevent such speculations, the said Officers had been allowed a considerable increase of salary; proved that the office of Treasurer of the Navy had been regulated by a Bill brought in by Lord Melville himself; and added, that he had strong reasons for supposing its execution was postponed to answer his Lordship's private emolument. He charged him, directly, with conniving at peculation with an individual; and reminded the House, that his Lordship had himself brought forward a similar accusation against Sir T. Rumbold. Taking a view of the proceedings of the Commissioners in their examinations, and censuring in strong terms the manner in which the persons questioned had evaded direct answers, he inferred the strongest presumption of guilt; and, dwelling a long time upon this point, he moved a string of Resolutions, which stated the opinion of the House as to the duties of the Treasurer and Paymaster of the Navy, and that Mr. Trotter, in employing the public money for private purposes, acted with the consent of Lord Melville; that by such connivance his Lordship had been guilty of a gross violation of the Law, and a breach of duty; and that he has also acted inconsistent with his duty by applying the money for the service of the Navy to other public services.

Mr. *Pitt* said, it was important that the facts of this case should be clearly understood, which could only be the case by an impartial hearing. He could not help saying, that every means had been used to inflame the passions of the House, and that means were resorted to of exciting the public mind in certain publications respecting the way in which the Navy Pay-office was conducted, by which, as was said, the seamen had no ready or effectual access to the reward of their hard-earned labour. He had also to complain of Mr. Whitbread, for having given a most erroneous and mistaken view of the case. He had said, that the persons blamed had had an opportunity of being tried; questions had been put to them; and they had been asked whether they would answer, and criminate themselves. Was this any think like a trial? The examination before the Commissioners of Inquiry had not the most distant resemblance to a trial. Although it could be maintained that no inconvenience from these transactions had resulted to the publick, yet it became the House to disapprove these transactions: he, however, had no hesitation in saying, that the circumstances were not such as to authorize them to come to such a decision as Mr. W. pointed at. It would be preferable to refer the consideration of the Report to a Select Committee of the House, where every information would come forward; and on the report of that Committee the House would be enabled to judge of the case before them with precision. After replying generally to several of the topics descanted on by Mr. W. he concluded by moving, as an amendment, that this Report be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee. On the suggestion, however, of Mr. *Fox*, he agreed to propose the previous question.

Lord *H. Petty* made a long and animated speech in favour of the Resolutions, in which he insisted that a breach of the Act of Parliament had been ascertained, and that consequently there could be no reason for postponing the decision of the House. It was certain that immense sums of the public money had been put to hazard, and that illegal gain had been made of it, with the privity of Lord Melville. The only thing to be investigated was, the amount of the loss and gain; and this part of the question he had no objection to refer to the consideration of a Select Committee. He particularly adverted to the dangerous consequences which might have ensued, with respect to the interests

of

of the public creditors, from such a combination as appeared to have existed, of three persons, one of whom was a jobber in the Funds, a second had immense sums of the public money at his disposal, and a third was acquainted with all the secrets of Government. This was a combination from which more mischief was to be apprehended, than from those Jacobin Committees, which had formerly been the theme of so much declamation.

The *Attorney General* deprecated the passionate mode in which the subject was discussed. The House could not, with propriety, come to a resolution that the Act of Parliament had been violated, until it was fully in possession of the circumstances under which the supposed violation had been committed; a sufficient reason why the business should not be hurried.

Mr. *Tierney* and Mr. *G. Ponsonby* spoke in favour of the motion; and were followed by the *Master of the Rolls* in favour of the amendment.

Mr. *Canning* supported the motion for the previous question, and contended, that a compliance with the letter of the Act was impossible. In the various departments of the Naval and Victualling services, there were from 3 to 4000 accounts open for trifling sums, some of them as low as from 7s. or 8s. to a pound. It was obvious that the greatest inconvenience would arise from giving separate orders on the Bank for the payment of such small accounts.

Mr. *Fox* declared, that, if the House should unhappily vote the previous question, he should be ashamed to look his Constituents in the face. Not only the British publick, but all Europe would look to the conduct of the House in deciding the present question. He insisted that Lord M. by permitting his servant to violate the Law, had admittedly connived at that offence; that the honour of the Government was at stake by the transaction; and that Lord Melville's confession would, in a Court of Justice, be admitted as evidence against him.

Lord *Andover*, Mr. *Wilberforce*, and Sir *Charles Price*, severally spoke against the conduct of Lord Melville; and Lord *Castlereagh* supported the previous question; when, on a division, there appeared, for the original motion 216; for the previous question 216: on which the Speaker gave his vote in favour of the original motion.

Mr. *Pitt* then proposed to substitute in the 11th resolution the words "has acted contrary to the intentions of the said Act," instead of "has been guilty of a high breach of duty."

Mr. *Wilberforce* opposed this amendment. He said the words in the original resolution were not stronger than the case required.

A debate ensued, in which Messrs. *Sheridan*, *Grey*, *Whitbread*, *T. Grenville*, *Bastard*, *Pitt*, *&c.* severally spoke.

Mr. Pitt's amendment was, however, negatived without a division, and the resolution adopted.

H. OF LORDS.

April 10.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Marine Enlistment, the Neutral Spanish Trade, the Neutral Ceded Islands, the American Trade, the Bengal Supreme Council, the Innkeepers Military Subsistence, and seven Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* informed the House, that Lord Melville had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted by his Majesty.

Mr. *Whitbread* then observed, that this resignation, though expected, could not answer the great ends of public justice, or the designs of that House: and the situation of the Country required that he should persevere; because, if the House were to proceed no farther, his Lordship might be restored to-morrow, and the Country again feel the consequences of his maladministration. He then paid many high compliments to the Speaker for his disinterested vote on Monday evening; and proceeded to give his opinion, that not only the head, but the inferior members of the combination, ought to claim attention, such as Messrs. Trotter, Wilson, &c.; and he in consequence gave notice of his intention to move, that the Attorney General be directed to proceed against Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter, in order that the publick may receive the profits derived from their illegal speculation, which ought to be refunded to the Nation. He then descanted on the censurable appropriation of the money of the Navy to other services, which was never practised before; alluded to the circumstance of Lord Melville last year burning all his papers; and made some very severe comments on the manner in which Lord M. had lately obtained an annuity for his Lady, as well as one of 1500l. for himself, in addition to his other emoluments. At length he concluded with moving "that an Address be presented to his Majesty, to remove Lord Melville from all the offices he holds in the State, and from the Royal Councils and presence, for ever."

Mr. *Canning* was of opinion, that to agree to such a motion would not be to promote the ends of justice. It was absurd to say that the resignation of an of-

fice

fice was no atonement to Parliament, and then to accuse Lord Melville of having *resigned*. He even conceived that if Lord M. were in the least degree guilty, the step he had taken was all that could be expected from him. He proceeded to justify his own conduct for not dismissing Mr. Trotter till the House had decided on his criminality; and with respect to Mr. Wilson, he declared his determination to retain him, there being no charges by which he was affected. He concluded with some very severe strictures on the personal enmity of Lords St. Vincent and Grey towards Lord Melville and other individuals.

Mr. *Grey* disclaimed with some indignation that his noble relation was under any obligation to Lord Melville; and expressed his firm opinion, that the House could not, consistently with its duty, suffer the Resolutions of Monday night to remain as a dead letter.

He was ably answered by Mr. *Pitt*, who went over his former arguments, and condemned the gross spirit of personality which had been evident in the discussion.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Thornton*, *Barham*, *Windham*, *Canning*, and *Fox*, respectively delivered their sentiments, which were chiefly in justification of allusions that had been made to them, or explanatory of the sentiments they had delivered on Monday:—Mr. *Fox*, however, spoke at much length, to shew that, out of respect for the publick, Mr. Trotter ought to have been dismissed on the first appearance of the Tenth Report.

Mr. *Wilberforce* spoke to the same effect; and was followed by Mr. *Kinnaird*, who asserted, that Lord Melville had been a most bitter political opponent, and not deserving of the encomiums of Mr. Canning.

The *Secretary at War* combated this assertion, and accused Mr. K. of base ingratitude, he having been treated in a most hospitable manner by the Nobleman he had reviled; in short, the whole of the debate was remarkable for its acrimony and personal attacks.

The House being decidedly hostile to his motion, Mr. *Whitbread* declined pressing it to a division, and in its room, moved, that the Resolutions be laid before his Majesty by the whole House.

H. OF LORDS.

April 11.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Militia, and Spirits Permit; the Bread Assize, Bowyer's Lottery, and seven Private Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Rose* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the office of Paymaster of the Forces.

April 25.

The *Speaker* stated, that the House had waited on his Majesty, upon the 11th inst. with the Resolutions which had been ordered to be laid at the Throne, and that his Majesty had been pleased to return an answer to the following effect:

"His Majesty will on all occasions give the fullest attention to whatever may be the object of communication by his Commons, and on the present occasion what they offered contained matter of great importance."

The Leith Harbour Bill was passed.

A Petition was presented from Southwark, entreating the House to sift to the bottom the mass of abuses discovered by the Naval Commissioners.

Mr. *Grey* called the attention of the House to what he termed an indecent libel, which had appeared in "The Oracle" of the preceding day: it attributed the present situation of Lord Melville to the effects of party rancour, and that he had been condemned without a trial. Mr. *Grey* then moved that the Printer and Publisher be called to the bar; which was opposed by Mr. *Pitt*, on the ground, that for the House to turn its attention to every thing indecent in the public newspapers, would be unfair, as their own proceedings were often far from infallible. He therefore only hoped, that, if it was necessary to interfere, a single instance should not be selected, but that *every* attack upon the House should be noticed by their indignation.

Mr. *Grey* and Mr. *Fox* contended, that strict impartiality in such cases was not consistent with their duty; and the debate then turned upon the impropriety of keeping Mr. Wilson in his office under the Treasurer of the Navy, in consequence of his implication with the affair of Lord Melville and Mr. Trotter.

Mr. *Canning* again expressed his determination not to dismiss him, as it was evident he had only acted as the agent of another, to whom he was subservient.

After a long reply from Mr. *Fox*, and some observations from Mr. *Rose* in defence of the conduct of Mr. Canning; Sir *C. Pole*, President of the Commission of Naval Inquiry, contradicted the statement of the last-mentioned gentleman relative to the explanations given by Wilson; and he declared that, so far from giving a proper explanation, the gentlemen were ashamed that they had not ordered him to prison for his prevarication. He also declared, that the Board had experienced the most formidable difficulties in gaining their information.

Dr.

Dr. *Laurence* conceived the paragraph alluded to in the highest degree libellous.

The *Solicitor General* defended the Treasurer of the Navy; and Serjeant *Best* reprehended his conduct.

Messrs. *Sheridan* and *P. Moore* spoke to the same effect: and at length Mr. Stuart the printer was ordered to attend at the Bar.

Mr. *Whitbread* expressed his astonishment that no steps had been taken to evince his Majesty's sense of the importance of the Resolutions of that House. The Gazettes had not announced that Lord Melville's name had been expunged from the list of Privy Councillors. He wished to know from Mr. Pitt whether he intended to recommend such an expulsion to his Majesty?

Mr. *Pitt* said, he did not feel himself bound to give any such advice.

Mr. *Whitbread* then declared his intention of bringing forward his motion, which he had formerly withdrawn, on Tuesday next, and the object of which would be to appoint a Select Committee to make farther inquiry into the matters contained in the Tenth Report.

Mr. *Pitt*, after some prefatory remarks, in order to clear himself of a charge of having given notice of a similar motion, moved as an amendment,

"That the Committee should be employed to inquire into the particular application of the Naval Money to other purposes, and also to consider of the Requisitions made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or any of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, as to the issuing of money, and as to the debt due to the Crown by the late Mr. Jellico."

A long debate took place on this proposition, in which the speakers were Messrs. *Fox*, *Whitbread*, *Grenville*, *Banks*, *Best*, *Fonblanque*, *Alexander*, *Sheridan*, the *Attorney* and *Solicitor General*, Lord *H. Petty*, &c. when a division being demanded, there were for the Amendment 229; against it 151. Majority 78.

Mr. *Whitbread* immediately presented a list of persons proper to form the Committee, but the mode was objected to by Mr. *Pitt*, who proposed that they should be chosen by ballot.

On this the House again divided, when there appeared for the motion 251, against it 120. Majority 131.

(*To be continued.*)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-street, May 6. The following Dispatch has been this day received by Earl Camden, K. G. from Lieut.-gen. Sir William Myers, bart. commanding his Majesty's troops in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

MY LORD, *Barbadoes, March* 9.

I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship a copy of a dispatch from Brigadier-general Prevost, dated Dominica, 1st March. The details contained therein are so highly reputable to the brigadier-general, and the small portion of troops employed against so numerous an enemy, that I have great satisfaction in recommending that their gallant exertions may be laid before his Majesty: the zeal and talent manifested by the Brigadier-general upon this occasion, it is my duty to present for his Royal consideration; and at the same time I beg to be permitted to express the high sense I entertain of the distinguished bravery of his Majesty's troops, and the militia of the colony, employed upon that service. The vigorous resistance which the enemy have experienced, and the loss which they have sustained in this attack, must evince to them, that however inferior our numbers were on this occasion, British troops are not to be hostilely approached with impunity; and, had not the town of Roseau been accidentally destroyed by fire, we should have little to regret, and much to exult in. Your Lordship will perceive by the returns, that our loss in men, compared to that of the enemy, is but trifling; but I have sincerely to lament that of Major Nunn, of the 1st West India regiment, whose wound is reported to be of a dangerous kind; he is an excellent man, and a meritorious officer.

I am, &c. W. MYERS.

Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Dominica, March 1.

Sir, About an hour before the dawn of day on the 22d ult. an alarm was fired at Scotshead, and soon after a cluster of ships was discovered off Roseau. As our light increased, I made out five large ships, three frigates, two brigs, and small craft, under British colours, a ship of three decks carrying a flag at the mizen. The frigates ranged too close to Fort Young, I ordered them to be fired on, and soon after, 19 large barges, full of troops, appeared coming from under the lee of the other ships, attended and protected by an armed schooner, full of men, and seven other boats, carrying carronades. The English flag was lowered, and that of France hoisted. A landing was immediately attempted on my left flank, between the town of Roseau and the post of Cachecrow. The light infantry of the 1st West India regiment were the first on the march

to support Capt. Senant's company of militia, which, throughout the day, behaved with great gallantry. It was immediately supported by the grenadiers of the 46th regiment. The first boats were beat off; but the schooner and one of the brigs coming close in-shore, to cover the landing, compelled our troops to occupy a better position, a defile leading to the town. At this moment I brought up the grenadiers of the St. George's regiment of militia, and soon after the remainder of the 46th, and gave over to Major Nunn these brave troops, with orders not to yield the enemy one inch of ground. Two field-pieces (an amusette and a six-pounder) were brought into action for their support, under the the command of Serjeant Creed, of the 46th regiment, manned by additional gunners and sailors. These guns, and a 24-pounder from Melville-battery, shook the French advancing column, by the execution they did. I sent two companies of the St. George's militia, under the command of Lieut.-col. Constable, and a company of the 46th, to prevent the enemy from getting into the rear of the position occupied by Major Nunn. On my return, we found the Majesteaux, of 120 guns, lying opposite to Fort Young, pouring into the town and batteries her broadsides, followed by the other seventy-fours, and frigates, doing the same. Some artillery, several captains of merchantmen, with their sailors, and the artillery militia, manned five 24-pounders, and three eighteens, at the fort, and five twenty-fours at Melville's-battery, and returned an uninterrupted fire. From the first post red-hot shot were thrown. At about 10 o'clock, A. M. Major Nunn, most unfortunately for his Majesty's service, whilst faithfully executing the orders I had given, was wounded, I fear, mortally. This did not discourage the brave fellows. Capt. O'Connell, of the 1st West India regiment, received the command and a wound, almost at the same time; however, the last circumstance could not induce him to give up the honour of the first, and he continued in the field, animating his men, and resisting the repeated charges of the enemy, until about one o'clock, when he obliged the French to retire from their advanced position with great slaughter. It is impossible for me to do justice to the merit of that officer. You will, I doubt not, favourably report his conduct to his Majesty, and at the same time that of Capt. James, who commanded the 46th, and Capt. Archibald Campbell, who commanded the grenadiers of the 46th. Foiled and beat off on the left, the right flank was attempted, and a considerable force was landed near Morne Daniel. The regulars not exceeding 200, employed on the left in opposing the advance of their colums, consisting of 2000 men, could afford me no reinforcement; I had only the right wing of the St. George's regiment of militia to oppose them, of about 100 men. They attacked with spirit, but unfortunately the frigates stood in so close to the shore to protect this disembarkation, that after receiving a destructive fire, they fled back and occupied the heights of Woodbridge estate. Then it was, that a column of the enemy marched up to Morne Daniel, and stormed the redoubt, defended by a small detachment, which, after an obstinate resistance, they carried.—On my left, Capt. O'Connell was gaining ground, notwithstanding a fresh supply of troops and several field-pieces which had been brought on shore by the enemy.—I now observed a large column climbing the mountain to get in his rear. The town, which had been for some time in flames, was only protected by a light howitzer, and a 6-pounder to the right, supported by part of the light company of the St. George's regiment. The enemy's large ships in Woodbridge-bay out of the reach of my guns, my right flank gained, and my retreat to Prince Rupert's almost cut off, I determined on one attempt to keep the sovereignty of the Island, which the excellent troops I had, warranted. I ordered the militia to remain at their posts, except such as were inclined to encounter more hardships and severe service; and Capt. O'Connell, with the 46th, under the command of Capt. James, and the light company of the 1st West India regiment, were directed to make a forced march to Prince Rupert's. I then allowed the President to enter into terms for the town of Roseau; and then demanded from the French general that private property should be respected, and that no wanton or disgraceful pillage should be allowed. This done, only attended by Brigade-major Prevost, and Deputy Quarter-master-general Hopley, of the militia forces, I crossed the island, and in 24 hours, with the aid of the inhabitants, and the exertions of the Caribs, I got to this garrison on the 23d. After four days continued march, through the most difficult country, I might almost say, existing, Capt. O'Connell joined me at Prince Rupert's, wounded himself, and bringing in his wounded, with a few of the Royal Artillery, and the precious remains of the 46th regiment, and the 1st West India light company. I had no sooner got to the fort then I ordered cattle to be drove in, and took measures for getting a store of water from the river in the bay. I found my signals to Lieut.-col. Broughton, from Roseau, made soon after the enemy had landed, had been received,

and that, in consequence, he had made the most judicious arrangements his garrison would allow of for the defence of this important post. On the 25th I received the letter of summons I have now the honour to transmit, from General of Division La Grange, and, without delay, sent the reply you will find accompanying it. On the 27th the enemy's cruizers hovered about the head; however, the Centaur's tender (Vigilante) came in, and was saved by our guns. I landed Mr. Henderson, her commander, and his crew, to assist in the defence we were prepared to make. As far as can be collected, the enemy had about 4000 men on-board, and the whole of their force was compelled to disembark before they gained an inch of ground. I trust this dispatch to Capt. O'Connell, to whom I beg to refer you: his services entitle him to consideration. I am much indebted to the zeal and discernment of Fort-adjutant Gualy, who was very accessary to the execution of my orders. I cannot pass unnoticed the very soldier-like conduct of Lieut. Wallis, of 46th regiment, to whom I had entrusted the post of Cachecrow, or Scotshead; perceiving our retreat, he spiked his guns, destroyed his ammunition, and immediately commenced his march to join me at Prince Rupert's, with his detachment; nor that of Lieut. Shaw, of the same regiment, who acted as an officer of artillery, and behaved with uncommon coolness and judgment, whilst on the battery, and great presence of mind in securing the retreat of the additional gunners belonging to the 46th regiment. On the 27th, after levying a contribution on Roseau, the enemy reimbarked, and hovered that day and the next about this post. This morning the French fleet is seen off the South end of Guadaloupe, under easy sail. Our loss, you will perceive by the returns I have the honour to transmit, was inconsiderable, when compared with that acknowledged by the enemy, which included several officers of rank, and about 300 others. GEO. PREVOST.

Lieut. Sir W. Myers, bart.

P. S. As I find I cannot spare Capt. O'Connell from the duty of this garrison, I must refer you to the master of a neutral vessel, who has engaged to deliver this dispatch.

[TRANSLATION.]

From the General of Division La Grange, &c. to his Excellency General Prevost, &c.

Head-quarters at Roseau, the 5th Ventose, Year 13, February 25.

The General of Division La Grange, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Inspector-general of the Gendarmerie, Commander in Chief of the troops of the expedition of the Leeward islands.

GENERAL,—Before I commence any military operations against the Fort into which it appears that you have retired, I shall fulfil a preliminary duty, authorised and practised by civilised nations. You are aware, no less than myself, of the nature of your position, and of the entire inutility of occasioning any further effusion of blood. You witnessed with grief the melancholy fate of the town of Roseau; my first endeavours on entering it were to issue orders for stopping the progress of the conflagration; but, unfortunately, considerable destruction had already taken place. The want of necessaries is ever attended with the most cruel consequences, the evils of which can easily be calculated. This consideration is more than sufficient, without reference to the particular circumstances in which you are placed, to induce you to accept the honourable conditions that I am ready to grant you, and thus to preserve the interesting inhabitants of this colony from fresh calamities, which are inseparable from the occurrences of war. I beg you, General, to make me an early communication of your answer; and, in the mean time, to receive the assurance of the high consideration which I have for you. I have the honour to salute you.

(Signed) LA GRANGE.

Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Feb 25.

SIR, I have had the honour to receive your letter. My duty to my King and Country is so superior to every other consideration, that I have only to thank you for the observations you have been pleased to make on the often inevitable consequences of war. Give me leave, individually, to express the greatest gratitude for your humanity and kind treatment of my wife and children; at the same time to request a continuance thereof, not only to her and them, but towards every other object you may meet with.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. PREVOST.

Killed and Wounded in the actions of the 22d of February, 1805, at Point Michael, Morne Daniel, and Roseau.

Total.—1 Serjeant, 1 Drummer, and 19 rank and file, killed; 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, and 18 rank and file, wounded; I Captain, 1 Serjeant, and 6 rank and file taken by the enemy.

Names of the Officers Wounded.—Capt. Colin Campbell, of the 46th regiment; Major Nunn and Capt. O'Connell, of the 1st West India Regiment.

N. B. Three sailors wounded, exclusive of the Militia, from which no return has been received, but whose loss is considerable. JAMES PREVOST, Maj. of Brig.

Brimstone-hill, St. Kitt's, March 8.

Sir, I did myself the honour of writing to

to you on the 27th inst. by the mail-boat, to say that intelligence had been received here, on that morning of the arrival of a French force at Dominica, and the steps I had taken to make such circumstances known to Government. I lost no time in placing this garrison in the best state to repel any attack that might be made by the enemy, and increasing the provisions to a quantity sufficient to maintain a garrison of 500 men for three months, which was, by the exertions of the resident Commissary, effected on the 1st inst. I have now to inform you, that on the morning of the 5th inst. a French squadron, consisting of 5 line of battle ships (one a three-decker), three frigates, two brigs of war, and a schooner, with, according to accounts since received, 3,500 men on-board, appeared off Nevis-point, and stood in for Basseterre, where the frigates only anchored. I did not think it consistent with the safety of this garrison to divide the small force of regular troops under my command; and the militia being found inadequate to give effectual opposition, it was previously agreed with President Woodley, that 300 of them should be thrown into this garrison in the event of the enemy's effecting a landing; in consequence of which, and the enemy having landed about 500 men at Basseterre, he marched in here with great promptness on the same day, with the above 300 men, including seamen and militia. The enemy took possession of the town, demanding the immediate payment of 40,000 l. sterling, in failure of which it should be burned. The inhabitants with difficulty raised 18, with which sum they embarked, intimating an intention of attacking this hill, and, from the state of preparation we were in, as well as the zeal shewn by the troops in this garrison, I have every reason to believe that the result would have been such as you would wish. It does not appear, however, that this squadron wish to attack where opposition may be expected, but to plunder the inhabitants, and burn and destroy the shipping. Six merchant-ships, some of them very valuable, have been towed from the anchorage at Basseterre, set on fire, and allowed to drift to sea.

JAMES FOSTER, Major, 11th reg.

Admiralty-office, May 18. Letter from Capt. Mitchell, of his Majesty's sloop Inspector, to W. Marsden, esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, May 14.

Sir, I have inform you, that his Majesty's sloop Musquito has sent in this morning the French privateer Orestes, dogger-rigged, mounting one long 24-pounder and six swivels, and manned with 34 men. E. J. MITCHELL.

Admiralty-office, May 21. Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Keith.

Musquito, Yarmouth Roads, April 14.

My Lord, I beg to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 12th inst. Scarborough W. 18 miles, three sail were discovered in the offing, two of them firing guns apparently to bring-to the third. I immediately made sail in chace of them. The first I came up with was a sloop from Guernsey, with a cargo of contraband goods; who informed me, that the other two were French privateers; no time was lost in making all sail after them, and though night was setting in, I am happy to say, we succeeded in capturing the first about 12 o'clock, and the other shortly after day-light the next morning; they proved to be the Orestes and Pylades, Dutch-built koffs, fitted out as a deception, with a French commission, generally under Prussian colours, commanded by Citizens Wepperman and Cavin, each armed with a 24-pound carronade, six swivels, a considerable number of small arms, and manned with 33 men. This is their first cruize; they have been at sea three weeks, but owing to the bad weather have made no captures. By their charts, I find their views were directed chiefly against the trade on the coast of Scotland, and might have done a great deal of mischief, as no one would have suspected them of being privateers.

I am, &c. S. JACKSON.

Eagle, Carlisle Bay, April 3.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that the schooner I parted company from the squadron by signal last evening, I came up with and captured at midnight; she proved to be the Empereur privateer, belonging to Guadaloupe; she is a very fine vessel of her description, coppered, and sails well, is 160 tons, mounts 14 6-pounders, and had on-board 82 men; had been out 46 days at sea, but made no captures. DAVID COLBY.

Admiralty-office, May 25. A letter from Rear-adm. Dacres, dated Port Royal, March 15, incloses the following:

His Majesty's Sloop Rein Deer, off Montego Bay, March 7.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, that after a chace of five hours and a half in company with his Majesty's sloop Hunter, I have captured the Spanish schooner privateer Santa Rosalia Galandrina, commanded by Francisco de Naras, having on-board 57 men. Previous to our falling in with her, she appears to have mounted three guns, which were thrown overboard during the chace (one of eight and a half and two of four pounds calibre); and has on-board musketry for the whole of her crew.

crew. she sails remarkably fast; is victualled for fourteen days; left Caliodam, in Cuba, yesterday, but belongs to St. Jago; has taken nothing during her cruize. The privateer I have sent into Port Royal, under the protection of his Majesty's sloop Hunter, with the greatest part of her crew, having only 15 remaining on-board the Rein Deer. J. FYFFE.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, inclosing the following:

Epervier, Tortola, Jan. 31.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that on the 26th inst. Crab island bearing North two leagues, I saw a suspicious sail to the Southward, and, after five hours chace in his Majesty's sloop under my command, came up with, and captured L'Elizabeth French schooner privateer, belonging to Mariagalante, mounting four carriage-guns, with muskets, pistols, cutlasses, &c. and manned with 34 men one of whom was killed by their obstinate attempt to escape. The schooner had previously taken a sloop, belonging to Tortola, and sent her into St. Thomas.

I am, &c. JOHN IMPEY.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has lately been filled with whole columns of bombastic speculations on the prospects of the French, and a certainty of ruin to this country, by a continuance of the war. It asserts, that the Emperor Alexander has declared that he will remain neutral, and only interfere to restore a general peace; and that the report of his having sent his *ultimatum* to Paris is a fabrication of the English: on which the writer adds, "So long as we shall have timber in our forests, so long as our population shall be renewed on the coasts, England must not compute on any dastardly concessions from us. Between her and us there can be no durable peace, till she abandons her impracticable plan of excluding us from the commerce of the world. Doubtless, no one will accuse a nation, of 40 millions of men, of immoderate ambition, when she only requires to be on an equal footing with a nation consisting of 10 millions."—In another part, the *Moniteur* says:—"There are two ways of obtaining peace; *viz.* To accept merely of the Treaty of Amiens in its whole; or to grant indemnity and mutual restitutions, which were not spoken of in that Treaty.—We wish every where to destroy our enemy and his commerce, —to be, in short, the strongest, wherever we please to present ourselves. But the conditions of the peace that we are speaking of are simple—the peace of Amiens—the whole peace of Amiens—*France will never sign any other.*"

The *Moniteur* of the 1st inst. contains a report from the Minister of Police, announcing the trial and execution of P. du Buc, a naval officer, and L. T. Rosslin, a pilot, charged with acting as spies for the English Government.

A letter from Paris of the 18th *ult.* says "Many of the united Irish are quitting this country for America. Dr. M'Nevin has resigned his commission in the Irish Legion, and is going to America; Emmett is already there; Sampson, the barrister, and Sweeny, who killed Corbett in a duel, are also going. Mr. Dowling, the Dublin attorney, died here lately.

The marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, according to private letters from Paris, has been annulled by the Pope, upon the ground of the husband being a minor, and the wife a heretick*.

ITALY.

CORONATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.

Milan, May 27. Yesterday the ceremony of the Coronation of the King of Italy was performed, with the greatest pomp, and the most imposing grandeur.

At half past 11, her Majesty the Empress, preceded by her Imperial Highness the Princess Eliza, repaired to the Cathedral, along a gallery elegantly adorned, and was conducted under the canopy to her tribune, amidst the liveliest applause. At 12 o'clock, his Majesty the Emperor and King left the palace by the same gallery, wearing upon his head the Imperial Crown and that of Italy, holding in his hands the sceptre, and the hand of Jus-

* Jerome and his wife arrived in a neutral vessel at Lisbon; he landed, but his wife remained on board. The vessel (the Erin, from Baltimore) afterwards sailed to the Texel; but positive orders were there given to prevent this lady from landing, and all communication between the ship and the shore was prohibited. The Erin left the Texel on the 17th of May, and arrived in the Dover Roads on the 19th. Madame Bonaparte was accompanied by her brother, Mr. W. Paterson, a lady (Mrs. Anderson), and Dr. Gardner, a French physician. She was permitted to land, in consequence of an order from Government; has since been allowed to proceed to London; and is now resident in the Grove at Camberwell.

tice

tice of the kingdom, and clothed with the royal mantle, carried by the two grand gentlemen of the horse. His Majesty was preceded by the hussars, the heralds at arms, the pages, the aides-de-camp, the masters of the ceremonies, by the grand master of the ceremonies, by seven ladies carrying offerings, by the honours of Charlemagne, of the Empire and of Italy, carried by the grand officers of France and Italy, and the president of the three Electoral Colleges, accompanied by the civil officers of his Majesty. All the ministers, grand officers, French counsellors of state, and the officers of the royal household, followed the Emperor and King. The cardinal archbishop came with his clergy to receive his Majesty at the portal, burned incense before him, and, after a speech, in which he tendered the homage of his clergy, conducted his Majesty under the canopy to the sanctuary. The Emperor seated himself in the chair, upon a throne, having upon his right the honours of the Empire, upon his left those of Italy. The honours of Charlemagne were at the entrance of the sanctuary, in front of the altar. The cardinal legate was upon an arm chair, with the Gospel at his side. The grand civil officers were behind his Majesty, the grand master and masters of the ceremonies upon the right and left of the altar, and the civil officers in the choir. After the prayers and usual interrogations, the grand officers of Italy laid upon the altar the royal ornaments delivered to them by his Majesty, and the cardinal blessed them.—The Emperor then went to the foot of the altar, to receive from the hands of the archbishop the ring, the mantle, and the sword, (which he delivered to his Highness Prince Eugene,) the sceptre, and the hand of Justice; and finally he ascended the altar, and took the crown of Iron. Placing it on his head with defiance, he said in a loud voice these remarkable words—*Dieu me la donne, gare à qui la touchera!* "*God has given it to me; let them beware who would touch it.*" Having then laid the crown upon the altar, he took that of Italy, and placed it upon his head, amid thunders of applause from the spectators.—After this ceremony, the Emperor, proceeded by the same procession, crossed the church, receiving at every step numerous and lively acclamations. His Majesty placed himself at the bottom of the nave, upon an elevated and magnificent throne.—The honours of Italy were placed behind the throne. His Highness Prince Eugene was seated upon a chair on the right of the Emperor. Below him, on the same side, were the honours of Charlemagne; and, on the left of the throne, the honours of the Empire. [*Here follow the disposals, around the throne, of the masters of the ceremonies, civil officers, &c.*] —The galleries were filled with the most distinguished personages of the realm. In one of the boxes were the Doge, two members of the Ligurian Legation, and 40 ladies richly dressed. The diplomatic corps occupied another box. The Empress and Princess Eliza occupied a box in the choir. The walls, cieling, and columns of the cathedral, were covered with silk and crape, ornamented with golden fringe. Nothing could equal the magnificence of this superb picture. His Majesty afterwards read the oath with a loud voice; and the chief of the heralds said, *Napoleon, Emperor of the French, is crowned and enthroned. Long live the Emperor and King!* *Te Deum* was then chaunted, and his Majesty returned to the Palace with the same procession.

Annexation of Genoa with France.

On the 4th of June, at mid-day, the Emperor received the Doge, and the deputation of the Senate, and people of Genoa, introduced by M. De Legue, and presented by his Serene Highness Prince Eugene. His Serene Highness the Doge addressed the Emperor. In the course of his speech he said:

"Deign, Sire, to hear the wish of a people which has been attached to France in times of the greatest difficulty.—Reunite to your empire that Liguria, the first theatre of your victories, and the first step to that throne on which you are seated, for the safety of all civilized societies. Deign to grant us the happiness of being your subjects. Your Majesty cannot have a people more devoted or more faithful."

His Majesty replied to the discourse of the Doge in these terms:

"Mr. Doge, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Senate, and people of Genoa.

Circumstances, and your desires, have several times called me within the last ten years to interfere in your internal affairs. I have always brought with me peace, and sought to promote those liberal ideas which alone could give your government that splendour which it had many ages since; but I soon convinced myself of the impossibility of your being able alone to perform any thing worthy of your ancestors. Every thing is changed. The new principles of maritime legislation which the English have adopted, and obliged the greatest part of Europe to recognize; the right of blockade which they can extend to places not blockaded, and even to entire coasts and to rivers, which is nothing else than the right of annihilating at pleasure the commerce of nations; the continually

nually increasing ravages of the Barbary States; all these circumstances presented to you nought but desolation in your independence. Posterity will be grateful to me for having exerted myself to render the seas free, and obliged the Barbary corsairs not to make war on weak naval powers, but to live among themselves as cultivators and honest men. I was animated only by a sense of the interest and the dignity of man. At the Treaty of Amiens, England refused to co-operate in these liberal ideas. Since that, a great power of the Continent has shewn quite as much disinclination to them. Alone, to sustain these legitimate principles, it would have been necessary to have recourse to arms; but I have not the right to shed the blood of my people, except for interests that are peculiar to them. From the moment that Europe could not obtain from England that the right of blockade should be restrained to places really blockaded; from the moment that the flag of the weak was without protection, and delivered to the fury of the corsairs, there has been no maritime independence; and thenceforth men of sense foresaw what has happened to-day. Where there does not exist a maritime independence for a commercial people, there arises a necessity for uniting itself to a more powerful flag. I will realize your wish; I will unite you to my great people. It will be to me a new means of rendering more efficacious the protection I have always loved to grant you. My people will receive you with pleasure. They know that in all circumstances you have assisted their arms with friendship, and have supported them with all your means and all your strength. They find besides, with your ports, an increase of maritime power, which is necessary to them to sustain its lawful rights against the oppressor of the seas. You will find in your union with my people a Continent. You have only ports and a marine. You will find a flag, which, whatever may be the pretensions of my enemies, I will maintain on all the seas of the universe, constantly free from insult and from search, and exempt from the right of blockade, which I will never recognize, but for the places really blockaded as well by sea as by land. You will find yourselves sheltered under it from this shameful slavery, the existence of which I reluctantly suffer with respect to weaker nations, but from which I will always guarantee my subjects. Your people will find in the esteem I have always had for them, and in the paternal sentiments I shall entertain for it henceforth, the guarantee that every thing which can contribute to its happiness shall be done. Mr. Doge, and Gentlemen Deputies of the Senate, and people of Genoa, return to your country. I will repair thither in a little time, and there I will seal the union in which my people and you will engage. Those barriers which separate you from the Continent shall be removed by the common interest, and things will be placed in their natural state. The signatures of all your citizens, placed at the bottom of your wish which you present to me, answer all the objections that I could suggest: they constitute the only right I can acknowledge as legitimate. In making it respected, I will only cause to be executed the guarantee of your independence which I promised to you."

The terms in which the Senate of the Ligurian Republic decreed the union of that Republic with the French Empire, are in substance as follow:

"That the Ligurian State, without any partition, shall form in its whole a district of France; that the public debt shall be liquidated on the same principles as the French debt; that the port of Genoa shall continue a free port, with all the stores attached to it; and that the laws regarding the military conscription shall not be applicable in the United Province, except to seamen."

Institution of the Order of the Iron Crown.

Milan, June 7. The Session of the Legislative Body opened this day. At six in the morning, his Excellency Gen. Duroc, grand marshal of the Palace, took the command of the Palace of the Legislative Body. The members of the Legislative Body assembled in grand costume in the hall of their sitting at one o'clock. The Council of State proceeded at one o'clock from the Palace to the Palace of the Legislative Body, where they were received by a deputation of three legislators, who conducted them to the places destined for them. At half past one the Empress arrived at the Palace of the Legislative Body, accompanied by her Imperial Highness the Princess Eliza, by her ladies, and the officers of her household. Her Majesty was received at the outer door of the Palace by the president and a deputation of thirty members of the Legislative Body, and conducted to the tribune prepared for her. His Majesty's train set out from the Palace at two for the Palace of the Legislative Body. His departure was announced by a discharge of artillery. The way through which his train passed was lined with troops. The procession was arranged with the usual pomp, and preceded and followed by a detachment of the French and Italian Guards.

Guards, and by squadrons of Mamelukes. His Majesty's arrival at the palace of the Legislative Body was announced by a second discharge of artillery. He was received at the outer door by a Deputation composed of 30 members of the Legislative Body, with the President at their head. The procession assembled in one of the halls of the palace, whence it proceeded in order to the hall of sitting, where the places were arranged in the following order: his Majesty the Emperor and King on a throne; on his right his Serene Highness Prince Eugene in a chair, two steps lower than the throne; behind his Majesty on the right and left, two Colonels, Generals of the Guards, the Grand Marshal of the Palace, the Grand Major Domo, the Grand Almoner and Marshal Moncey; back of the throne the Chamberlain and the French and Italian Esquires. The other officers of the court were stationed according to their rank. Opposite the throne the Legislators were disposed in a circular form, their President in the centre, without any distinction of place, but having two State Messengers of the Legislative Body, one on his right, the other on his left. Before the Legislators sat the Council of State in chairs, half on the right and half on the left. When his Majesty was seated on his throne, the whole were uncovered. The Grand Master of the Ceremonies took the orders of his Majesty. The Legislators, summoned individually by the Chancellor, took the oath, after which the Secretary of State read the Statutes of the kingdom.

These Statutes are eight in number. The eighth respects exclusively the establishment of a military order, under the denomination of "The Order of the Iron Crown," and is divided into five titles. The Order is to consist of 500 Knights, 100 Commanders, and 20 Dignitaries. The motto is to be "Dieu me la donné; gare à qui la touchera." Vacancies are to be filled up every year, on Ascension day. Four hundred thousand Milanese livres are to be appropriated to the order. Each Knight to have 300 livres yearly, each Commander 700, and each Dignitary 3000 livres. One hundred thousand livres of this revenue to be set apart for such extraordinary life pensions as the Grand Master shall think proper to grant to any Knights, Commanders, or Dignitaries. The King of Italy to be Grand Master; but the Emperor and King, Napoleon, in consideration of being founder, to retain, during his life, exclusively the title and functions of the office. The Statutes were signed by all the Public Functionaries, and directed by order of the Emperor and King, Napoleon, dated June 6, at his Palace of Milan, to be transmitted into the registers of the Tribunals, and Administrative Authorities.

Prince Eugene then was summoned by the Grand Master to take the oath as Viceroy. He made a profound bow to his Majesty, and placed himself on his knees on a cushion at the left of the throne; where, putting his hand upon the Gospel, he pronounced the following oath:

"I swear to be faithful to the Constitution, and to obey the King; not to resign my functions till the moment I shall receive the King's directions thereupon; and to give up immediately the authority with which I am invested, to any person that shall be deputed by him."

His Majesty then addressed the Legislative Body; and, after alluding to the various objects of internal regulations, which are by no means interesting, he proceeded thus:

"I have neglected none of the objects upon which my experience in administration could be useful to my people of Italy. Before I return across the mountains, I shall go over a part of the Departments, to become better acquainted with their wants. I shall leave depositary of my authority this young Prince, whom I have brought up from his infancy, and who will be animated with my spirit. I have besides taken measures to direct myself the most important affairs of the State. Orators of my Council will present to you a project of law, authorizing my Chancellor Keeper of the Seals, Melzi, to act for four years in the quality of depositary of my authority, as Vice-president; a domain which, remaining in his family, may attest to his descendants the satisfaction I have felt from his services.—I think I have given fresh proofs of my constant resolution to fulfil towards my people of Italy every thing they expect from me. I hope that in their turn they will be desirous of occupying the place that I destine for them in my thoughts; and they never will attain it, but by persuading themselves that *the force of arms is the principal support of States*. It is time that youths who live in the idleness of great cities should cease to fear the fatigues and dangers of war, and that they should enable themselves to make their country be respected, if they wish their country to be respectable.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Body, vie in zeal with my Council of State; and by that concourse of wills towards the sole aim of the public prosperity, give to my representative the support he should receive from you.

"The British Government have received with an evasive answer the propositions I made to it; and the King of England

land having immediately rendered them public by insulting my people in his Parliament, I have seen the hopes considerably weakened, which I had conceived of the re-establishment of peace. However, the French squadrons have since obtained successes, to which I attach importance only because they must farther convince my enemies of the inutility of a war, which affords them nothing to gain, and every thing to lose. The divisions of the flotillas and the frigates built at the expence of the finances of my kingdom of Italy, and which at present make a part of the French forces, have rendered useful services in many circumstances. I preserve the hope that the peace of the Continent will not be troubled; and at all events I find myself in a position to fear none of the chances of war: I shall be in the midst of you the very moment my presence may become necessary for the preservation of my kingdom of Italy."

The residence of the King of Italy will, it is said, be fixed at Rome, and the Papal See be removed from Rome to Avignon.

Some late private Letters from France state, that Buonaparte has at least 120,000 troops of the line upon his Italian territories. It is thought that he meditates nothing less than the conquest of the whole of Italy.

A Deputation had arrived at Milan from the Queen of Etruria, in consequence of some aspersions which had been thrown upon her character, for declining to marry Prince Eugene Beauharnois, the son of the Empress Josephine.—The mother, it seems, demanded, in a letter, the hand of the Queen for her son. The answer was a polite refusal, on account of the youth of her young son the King, and a promise given to her relatives, the Kings of Spain and Naples, never more to marry. It is stated, that Buonaparte has, in consequence, demanded an interview with these Princes. Eugene Beauharnois is a great favourite with his father-in-law.

SPAIN.

Some renegade English artisans have succeeded in the erection of the machinery used in the manufacture of broad-cloth, &c. in this country, on the estate of a Spanish Nobleman, near St. Andero; who gives to the undertaking every possible encouragement.

HOLLAND.

Admiral Verheuil has been appointed Minister of the Marine of the Dutch Republic.—The Pensionary Schimmelpenninck is to have a body-guard of 1000 foot and 200 cavalry; and he is endeavouring to dazzle the eyes of the frugal citizens of that unhappy country, by the splendour of his equipages and the grandeur of his processions.

The Dutch are said to have sold the Cape of Good Hope to the French.

A letter from the Hague, received within these few days, after mentioning some important secret transactions on foot between the French and Dutch Governments, which cause the daily arrival of couriers to Schimmelpenninck, adds, "Whilst some of our merchants were in conversation with him the other day respecting the new code of laws, to prohibit commerce between this country and England, he expressed a sincere hope that there would not be long any occasion to enforce them; as the Emperor of Russia and his Prussian Majesty had set on foot a negotiation for a general peace, and were likely to succeed, with the concurrence of England."

SWEDEN.

The King of Sweden having sent back the Order of the Prussian Eagle*, the King of Prussia was so mortified at what he considered as an insult, that he immediately gave orders to Count Hardenberg to send letters of recall to the Prussian Minister at Stockholm.

The King of Sweden has published a Proclamation, dated the 8th of May, 1805, to the Regency of Pomerania, announcing that he has granted the right of warehousing all British goods and merchandize at Stralsund.

DENMARK.

By a recent return made to the court of Denmark, it appears that 28,966 persons have been inoculated for the Cow-pock since the introduction of this practice, without a single instance of mortality occurring from it.

Lately died at Lubec (*we are told, in the French Papers*,) a child, possessed of very extraordinary talents; at ten months old, it is stated, he spoke his mother tongue; at one year, he knew the principal contents of the five Books of Moses! at 14 months, he was completely master of the historical part of the New Testament! at two years and a half he spoke Latin and French with great facility, and died before he was four. His constitution, it is added, was so uncommonly delicate, that he had been weaned but a short time before his death. His father is an eminent merchant, named Keinitken.

RUSSIA.

A *Stutgard* Paper contains the following article (among the Russian news) dated May 1st:—"The *ci-devant* French General Moreau has entered the Russian service. The Riga Gazette contains an obliging letter from his Majesty, in which he appoints him General of Infantry, with the compliment of 12,000 roubles for his travelling expences."

* See p. 476.

COUNTRY NEWS.

June 2. As two youths, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, sons of a poor man named Ellis, of Brenbridges, near *East Peckham*, were playing on the banks of the river, the youngest fell in, when the other immediately leaped in to save him, and they were both drowned.

June 5. A child, about 12 years of age, returning from a public-house at *Wisbech* with a glass bottle of ale, it accidentally tripped against a stone, and falling upon the bottle, its throat was dreadfully cut, and it died upon the spot.

June 6. As a labourer was taking down part of an old wall within the precincts of the Priory of *Knaresborough*, he discovered a large quantity of silver coin, amounting to near 1600 pieces, mostly of the coinage of Edward I. The man carried the pieces to Sir Thomas Slingsby, lord of the manor, who generously gave him the intrinsic value of the silver.

June 6. An excellent Sermon, commemorating the extensive charities of the two sisters, Ashton and Chew, to the town of *Dunstable*, was preached there, according to annual usage, by the Rev. Thomas Alston Warren, B. D. and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, lecturer of that Church, and curate of Flamstead and Kensworth, co. Herts.

June 7. Two young gentlemen exercising their military talents by firing at a target in Srangeways Park, near *Manchester*, one of them, being unfortunately behind the goal at the moment of the other's piece going off, was shot through the body. He languished in the utmost agony till the morning of the 9th, when he expired.

June 15. Two or three days since, a powder-mill at *Dartford* blew up with a tremendous explosion: two men at work were killed; their limbs were found at some distance; and a horse in the mill was torn to pieces, while a boy near it was not injured.

June 25. This evening, about 8, the well-known and venerable oak, called Fairlop Tree, on *Hainault Forest*, in Essex, was discovered to be on fire. A party of about 60 went from London in several carriages; and amused themselves during the day with playing at cricket and various other sports. They made a fire near it, and, about two hours after they left the spot, the fire was discovered by one of the foresters. A number of persons who reside within a short distance of the spot went with pails and procured water to extinguish the flames, but without effect; the main branch on the South side, with part of the body, being consumed. It continued burning till next morning, when little hopes were entertained of saving any part of it. This celebrated tree measured 48 feet round the body, and several of the arms measured from 10 to 12 feet. It shaded about an acre of land; and is supposed to be 500 years old.

Salisbury-plain, lately a dreary unprofitable waste, now, in extensive tracts, presents the most gratifying appearance of cultivation and produce. A few years since, there was scarcely an inclosure or a spot of tillage for upwards of 20 miles between Andover and Blandford, the whole of which is now reclaimed, and under various crops of excellent promise.

Part of the road to *Bagshot*, near Virginia Water, lately sunk 8 or 10 feet, and people have been employed in cutting it down to a firmer station. The new surface had not, some days since, been covered, but received the carriage wheels for several inches.

Three accidents by fire have lately occurred in the neighbourhood of *Spilsby*, co. Lincoln. A son of Wm. Taylor, of Winthorpe, about five, and a boy about three, belonging to Anthony Birch, of East Keal, being left alone, were so burnt in consequence of their cloaths taking fire, that they both expired a short time after. And Mary Jessne, a widow woman, who resided in a cottage by herself at *Skendleby*, was found by a neighbour lying across the fire-grate, upon which she had fallen in a fit, and burnt in a manner too shocking to describe.

The Small Pox having lately made its appearance at *Boston* with some fatality, the opulent inhabitants have opened a subscription for the purpose of introducing the Vaccine Inoculation; and the Vicar has published an admonitory address to the people, exhorting them to overcome their objections to this admirable preventative.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, June 4.

Being his Majesty's birth-day, who entered his 68th year, the same was observed with the usual demonstrations of loyal affection. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; at noon the Park and Tower guns were fired; and at night the theatres, public offices, subscription-houses, and those of his Majesty's tradesmen, as well in the East as in the Western parts of the town, were brilliantly illuminated. The company began to arrive at the Palace soon after 12, and assembled in the room adjoining the drawing-room, till it was completely filled, so that it was with the greatest difficulty a passage could be formed for the Royal Family. Such was the pressure of the crowd on entering, that a young lady fainted; but, being assisted by Lords Westmoreland and

and Charlemont, she was speedily recovered. The drawing-room was attended by all the junior branches of the Royal Family, the great officers of state, foreign ambassadors, the lord mayor and sheriffs, and a greater concourse of nobility and gentry than has been seen for many years. Their Majesties did not quit the room till near six, and it was seven before the whole of the company could get away. After the drawing-room, their Majesties returned to Buckingham-house, where a very large party were entertained with a consert and refreshments.

Thursday, June 6.

HARROW PUBLIC SPEECHES.—The inevitable bustle of arrangements at this great seminary, in consequence of Dr. Drury's resignation, and Dr. Butler's appointment as his successor, compelled the latter to put off the customary speeches in May. The first public speech-day, therefore, that succeeded was Thursday the sixth of June. The company began to collect about 11 o'clock; and, at half-past 12, the Speeches commenced before an uncommonly numerous assemblage. The cause evident, the effect natural; curiosity was fully aroused, and the attraction was great: this was the crisis of a fresh æra, the inauguration of another reign. *Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo.*—We wish not pompously to add dignity to trifles. The conduct of a public school is so connected with the public interest, that we consider its due administration as a public concern. We look to Westminster, Eton, Winchester, and Harrow, as to our four grand national forests, whence the oaks are to descend that shall guard our country. Nothing with regard to them is of a trivial nature.—The speeches closed about 3 o'clock. All the scholars did themselves credit; yet some far excelled their companions. Lloyd, senior (who, we understand, is captain of the school) was apparently the favourite. The subjects were in English and Latin; and principally from Sallust: no French or Greek passage was chosen. The names of the speakers are, as follow: I. Doveton; II. Farret, senior; III. Long; IV. Rogers; V. Molloy; VI. Lord Byron; VII. Drury senior (Dr. Drury's nephew); VIII. Hoare; IX. East; X. Leeke; XI. Calvert, senior; XII. Bazett; XIII. Franks, senior; XIV. Wildman, major; XV. Lloyd. Unqualified praise from us cannot be desired; we have already said that all spoke well, and that some were excellent. It was a day of anxiety and hope. We respectfully congratulate the governors, the masters, the teachers, and the young gentlemen on the result. The multitude of visitors withdrew from the speech-room to the different boarding-houses, where they were plentifully regaled with elegant hot and cold collations. The roads were crowded with splendid equipages on their return. A great many gentlemen were present from the two sister Universities, out of compliment to the new master: the number of Cantabs, however, preponderated, of course. One circumstance, alone, tended to depress the spirits of the masters and the young gentlemen. Mr. Leeke, who had studied Collins's very difficult *Ode on the Passions* with great care, and who had recited it repeatedly in the best manner before Dr. Butler and others the day before, was taken suddenly and alarmingly ill on the morning of the day of exhibition, with a head-ache and fever. The ODE, therefore, was omitted; and an adequate apology was made to the company. Sir Thomas Trowbridge and Mr. Leeke are thus, in some degree, equally fated: both were eager to exert their talents, and both were hindered by untoward events; but the former lost no glory by grounding his ship, and the latter has acquired general sympathy in addition to general esteem. Among the crowd of distinguished personages we observed the Duchess of Dorset, and our late ambassador to France Lord Whitworth; Lord and Lady Pembroke, and a large party; Lady Clare and friends; Lady Calthorpe and family; Messrs. and Mesdames Bayntings, Percivals, Calverts, Pakenhams, Hoares, Larpents, Neilds (sons of the Philanthropist,) Henley (the president of the new East Indian Institution at Hertford Castle), Philipps, Dickens, Camdens, Jones, Reiggs and company, Rogers, Lambes, Molloys, French, Dr. Legge, Dr. Catton, &c. &c. besides some foreigners, to whom every polite attention seemed to be paid. Several of the carriages and liveries were truly magnificent. Mrs. Bromley, of Harrow, presided at the head-master's table, and by her amiable assiduities dispensed happiness to all around her. Dr. Butler appears to be a young man, in the very prime of life and spirits, not above 35 years of age at farthest.

Saturday, June 15.

A riot took place at the King's Theatre this evening, which threatened to produce serious consequences. An intimation was lately given by the Bishop of London, that, if the entertainments were not closed before midnight, prosecutions would be commenced against the Directors. The performances on Saturday evenings have ever since been abridged; and this evening, instead of the very long ballet of Ossian, they substituted Paul and Virginia, between the first and second act of the opera, and gave only the second act of Ossian, at the close. The result was, the curtain dropped at half past 11. The spectators seemed disappointed, and a loud

call was made for the ballet to go on. The band in the orchestra closed their books, and were quitting their seats, when one of their books was seized and flung on the stage. This appeared to be the signal for action. A number of persons crowded on the stage. The book was flung back into the pit, and the manager was called for. Mr. Kelly came forward, respectfully to state, that they could only bow with submission to the injunctions given them. But he was not heard. The audience called for the Bishop who had given the orders, and Mr. Kelly was struck a violent blow. He defended himself, and was with difficulty rescued. The tumult now increased to an outrageous attack on the chandeliers, benches, and musical instruments. Some attempted to tear up the benches in the pit, which, however, were strong enough to resist their fury; others on the stage were employed in tearing down the side wings, &c. in which act one of the *flies* came down with a dreadful crash, by which five or six of this party were severely hurt. The work of destruction continued in the pit and boxes until there were no more than five chandeliers remaining! It was two o'clock before the tumult subsided.

Thursday, June 20.

This morning, their Majesties, the Princesses, and the Royal Dukes, arrived at Chelsea Hospital. Their Majesties saw the hall and kitchens, and were satisfied that every care was taken of the veterans. They next visited the Royal Military Asylum, and viewed the workshops. The children were drawn out in front of the building three deep; and 472 boys went through the different manœuvres of marching. The children then retired to their four dining halls, where the boys, by the sound of a drum, sung a verse of *God save the King*; the girls likewise sung a verse by a similar signal. Grace was then said, and the children sat down to a dinner of beef and plumb-pudding, in the presence of the royal visitors, who afterwards visited the other parts of the Asylum. His Majesty said, it was one of the best institutions in the country, and recommended that the boys should learn the use of artillery. The Royal Family afterwards partook of a cold collation, provided by the Governor at his apartments.

Monday, June 24.

This being Midsummer-day, a Common Hall was held for the election of Sheriffs; when John Ansley, esq. Alderman and Merchant Tailor, and Thomas Smith, esq. Alderman and Leatherseller, being the two senior Aldermen who had not served the office, were unanimously elected for the year ensuing.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 28, to June 25, 1805.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			
Males 874	1686	Males 591	1141	2 and 5	133	50 and 60	104
Females 812		Females 547		5 and 10	44	60 and 70	78
				10 and 20	38	70 and 80	49
Whereof have died under 2 years old 323				20 and 30	86	80 and 90	23
Peck Loaf 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.				30 and 40	129	90 and 100	1
Salt £.1 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.				40 and 50	133	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 24:

Fine 75s. to 80s.—Seconds 65s. to 70s.—Pollard 28s. to 30s. 0d.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, June 8 to June 14, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9050 Sacks. Average 79s. 4d. 0s. 2d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, June 15, 41s. 10d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 19, 1805, is 49s. 6d.¾ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, June 22:

Kent Bags	5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.	Kent Pockets	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.
Sussex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 16s.	Sussex Ditto	5l. 12s. to 6l. 12s.
Essex Ditto	5l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 22:

St. James's	Hay	3l. 0s. 0s. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 2s. 6d.
	Straw	2l. 2s. 0d. to 3l. 0s. 0d.	Average 2l. 11s. 0d.
Whitechapel	Hay	3l. 16s. 0d. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 4l. 5s. 0d.
	Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5s. 0d.	Average 4l. 14s. 6d.
	Straw	2l. 8s. 0d. to 2l. 18s. 0d.	Average 2l. 13s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 24. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts, about 800.	Sheep 2000.

COALS, Best, in the Pool, 49s. 6d. Delivered 61s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 55s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 76s. Mottled 86s. Curd, 90s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 3s. 11d.½ Clare Market 3s. 11d.½ Whitechapel 3s. 11d.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 1. HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint

MAJOR-GENERALS Philip Martin, William Borthwick, Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. Harry Burrard, Charles Lenox, John Adolphus Harris, Arthur Ormsby, Henry Read, William John Arabin, George Don, Sir J. Francis Craddock, K.B. Lord Charles Fitzroy, Napier Christie Burton, Richard Rich Wilford, Edward Morrison, Sir Charles Asgill, bart. Thomas Garth, Vaughan Lloyd, Pierre Count de Meuron, Sir J. St. Clair Erskine, bart. Lucius Barber, to be LIEUTENANT-GENERALS in the Army.

COLONELS Henry Viscount Gage, on half-pay of the 93d Foot; Charles William Este, of the 65th Foot; Roger Aytoun, on half-pay of the late 72d Foot; George Rochfort, of the Royal Invalid Artillery; James Webber, on half-pay of Unattached Officers; Colonel Francis Grose, of the New South Wales Corps; Henry Richmond Gale, on half-pay of the late 20th Light Dragoons; John Spens, on half-pay of the late 95th Foot; George Earl of Crawfurd, on half-pay of the late 92d Foot; William Scott, on half-pay of the late 80th Foot; Robert Tipping, on ditto; Archibald Campbell, on half-pay of the late Breadalbane Fencibles; Alexander Trotter, on half-pay of the late 73d Foot; Francis Fuller, of the 59th Foot; James Affleck, of the 16th Light Dragoons; George Vaughan Hart, of the 75th Foot; John Robinson, of the 7th Garrison Battalion; George Warde, of the late Horse Grenadier Guards; the Hon. Thomas Maitland, of the 5th Garrison Battalion; Richard Bright, of the Royal Marines; William Ramsay, of the Ceylon Regiment; James Campbell, on half-pay of Unattached Officers; John Skerret, of the Newfoundland Fencibles; Hildebrand Oakes, of the 1st Garrison Battalion; Colin Campbell, of the 6th Foot; George Prevost, of the 60th Foot; Stain Park Dalrymple, of the 71st Foot; William Waller, of the 3d Dragoons; Mervyn Archdall, of the 12th Light Dragoons; John Coape Sherbrooke, of the 4th Garrison Battalion; Sir William Clarke, bart. of the 84th Foot; Gordon Drummond, of the 8th Foot; James Hale, of the 21st Light Dragoons; William Payne, of the 3d Dragoon-guards; the Hon. Edward Bligh, Aid-de-Camp to the King; William Earl Craven, of the 9th Garrison Battalion; Lord William Bentinck, Aid-de-Camp to the King; Edmund Earl of Cork, of the 16th Garrison Battalion; Coote Manningham, of the 95th Foot; Henry George Grey, Aid-de-Camp to the King; the Hon. Edward Paget, ditto; Arthur Wetham, ditto; Brent Spencer, ditto; to be MAJOR-GENERALS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS William Grant, of the Royal Invalid Artillery; James Croker, on half-pay of Unattached Officers; Lewis Bayly Wallis, on half-pay of the 95th Foot; John Hope of the 60th Foot; John O'Toole, on half-pay of the late Irish Brigade; Count Sutton Clonard, on ditto; George Meyrick, on half pay of the 180th Foot; Sir Montagu Burgoyne, bart. on half-pay of the 21st Light Dragoons; Robert Uniacke, on half-pay; Alen Cameron, of the 79th Foot; Andrew Lord Blaney, of the 89th Foot; the Hon. Stephen Mahon, of the 7th Dragoon-guards; Daniel Hoghton, of the 8th Foot; John Sullivan Wood, of the 8th Light Dragoons; Daniel O'Meara, on half-pay of the late 12th West India Regiment; the Hon. George Cranstoun, of the 64th Foot; James Phillips Lloyd, of the 86th Foot; Francis Baron Rottenburgh, of the 60th Foot; James Mercer, of the 22d Foot; John Robert Napier, on half-pay of the 95th Foot; the Hon. Charles Colville, of the 13th Foot; Frederick Charles White, of the 1st Foot-guards; Thomas Brinley, of the 4th Foot; Henry De Berniere, of the 9th Foot; Gore Browne, of the 40th Foot; Lewis Lindenthal, of the Queen's German Regiment; Barnard Foord Bowes, of the 6th Foot; Roger Coghlan, of the 82d Foot; Robert Anstruther, Adjutant-general to the Forces serving in Ireland; to be COLONELS in the Army.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS Henry Fane, of the 1st Dragoon-guards; Robert Bolton, of the 13th Light Dragoons; Robert Cheney, of the 1st Foot-guards; the Hon. William Monson, of the 76th Foot; George Anson, of the 15th Light Dragoons; Kenneth Alexander Howard, of the Coldstream Foot-guards; to be AIDES-DE-CAMP to the King.

MAJORS Nathaniel Kirkman, of the 31st Foot; James Campbell, of the 94th Foot; John Gordon, of the 92d Foot; Sir Edward Michael Ryan, knt. of the 2d Garrison Battalion; William Kelly, of the 24th Foot; John Campbell, of the 1st Dragoon-guards; John Macleod, of the 5th Garrison Battalion; Hercules Scott, of the 78th Foot; the Hon. William Collyear, on half-pay of the late 28th Light Dragoons; Percy Groves, of the 3d Foot; Henry Elliott, of the 70th Foot; Robert Kelso, of the 22d Foot; Nicholas Forster, of the 5th West India Regiment; Overington Blunden, of the 12th Light Dragoons; John Nugent Smyth, of the 55th Foot; John Lamont, of the 92d Foot; William Fuller, of the 10th Light Dragoons; William Howe De Lancey, Assistant Quarter-master General; William Froome, of the 48th Foot; Peter Kingston, of the 6th Dragoon-guards; Henry Torrens,

Torrens, of the 86th Foot; Benjamin D'Urban, of the 89th Foot; Daniel White, of the 29th Foot; William Spread, of the 37th Foot; John Locke, of the [illegible]th Light Dragoons; William Carter, of the 8th West India Regiment; to be LIEUTENANT-COLONELS in the Army.

CAPTAINS Joseph Fell, of the 10th Garrison Battalion; Peter Kettlewell, of the late Royal Irish Artillery; Forster Coulson, of ditto; Richard Uniacke, of ditto; Robert Samuel Francis, of ditto; Robert Thornhill, of the Royal Artillery; Thomas Fleming, of the 30th Foot; George J. Hamilton, of the late Royal Irish Artillery; Luke G. Tomkins, of the 27th Foot; William Charles Shortt, of the 41st Foot; Philip Stewart, of the 3d Foot; Charles Fane, of the Coldstream-guards; Edward Sebright, of the 1st Foot-guards; H. R. Featherstonhaugh, of ditto; Archibald Campbell, of the 94th ditto; George Ramsey, of the Royal Artillery; Edward W. Drozier, of ditto; John Lemoine, of the Royal Artillery; William Skyring, of ditto; William Cox, of ditto; Spencer C. Parry, of ditto; Robert Evans, of ditto; David Meredith, of ditto; John Ashley Sturt, of the 80th Foot; William Fenwick, of the 34th Foot; George D. Robertson, of the 30th Foot; Alexander Anderson, of the 33d Foot; Alexander M'Donald, of the 15th Garrison Battalion; Daniel Watling, of the 2d West India Regiment; John Bronwin, of the 61th Foot; Donald Macpherson, of the 92d Foot; John Watling, of the 39th Foot; William Stewart, of the 87th Foot; William Shewin, of the 9th Garrison Battalion; Robert Smart, of the 31st Foot; C. W. Le Geyte, of the 45th Foot; Hon. George Matthew, of the 17th Foot; William Miller, of the Royal Artillery; Benjamin Blomefield, of ditto; [illegible] Robe, of ditto; George Salmon, of [illegible] Weller, of the 13th [illegible] Bingham, of the 1st [illegible] Charles Maxwell, of the 67th Foot; H[illegible] M'Kenzie, of the 41st Foot; Robert Wright, of the Royal Artillery; Charles Madden, of the 44th Foot; Henry Cox, of the 8[illegible] Foot; Molyneux Marston, of the 48th Foot; Dennis O'Farrell, of the 18th Foot; Maurice Charles O'Connell, of the 1st West India Regiment; Garrett Fitzsimmons, of the 17th Foot; William J. O'Connor, of the 60th Foot; Daniel Mahony, of the 58th Foot; John Henry Fitzsimmons, of the 65th Foot; Joseph Maclean, of the Royal Artillery; James Phillips, of the Coldstream-guards; William White, of the 60th Foot; John James, of the Royal Marines; Samuel T. Dickens, of the Royal Engineers; John Harris, of the Royal Artillery; Phillip H. Nicholl, of the 17th Foot; Hon. John De Courcy, of the 1st Foot-guards; Robert Smyth, of the 18th Foot; John Quayle, of the Royal Artillery; George Viscount Forbes, of the 30th Foot; Francis H. Doyle, of the 12th Garrison Battalion; J. B. Garstin, of the 65th Foot; John Maclean, of Champagne's Regiment; John Clark, of the 48th Foot; Henry Bird, of the 5th Foot; Andrew F. Barnard, of the 1st Foot-guards; Hon. Leeson Blackwood, of the 60th Foot; Henry Westenra, of the 12th Light Dragoons; J. Scott, of the 73d Foot; George Bowles, of the 8th Foot; Anthony French, of the 21st Foot; T. O'Dell, of the 3d Foot; Thomas Williamson, of the 30th Foot; Harris W. Haile, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles; Edward Darley, of the 62d Foot; Archibald Campbell, of the 84th Foot; Ralph James, of the 44th Foot; Henry Wright, of ditto; Thomas Murray, of the 18th Foot; David Leeky, of the 45th Foot; David Ross, of the 38th Foot; Thomas Wilkinson Haswell, of the 3d Foot; Thomas Fotheringham, of the 3d Foot-guards; Philip Capoll, of De Rolle's Regiment; Anthony Mohr, of ditto; Thomas Smith, of the 14th Light Dragoons; Henry Nixon, of the 44th Foot; William Henry Bunbury, of the 35th Foot; to be MAJORS in the Army.

Windsor, April 21. Joseph Sydney Yorke, esq. of the Royal Navy, knighted.

Whitehall, April 27. Sir Charles Middleton, bart. admiral of the White, created Baron Barham, of Barham-court and Teston, co. Kent; and, in default of male issue, the dignity of a baroness to Diana Noel, wife of Gerard Noel, esq. of Exton park, co. Rutland, only daughter of the said Charles Middleton, bart. and the dignity of a baron to her lawful heirs-male.

Downing-street, April 27. Wm. Bligh, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief in and over New South Wales.

Whitehall, April 30. Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Ba[illegible], appointed first lord of the Admiralty, *vice* Lord Viscount Melville.

St. James's, May 1. Right Hon. Charles Lord Barham, sworn of his Majesty's most hon. Privy Council.—George Payne, esq. appointed sheriff of the county of Leicester.

St. James's, May 9. James Lind, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, knighted.

Whitehall, June 15. Cornelius Smelt, esq. appointed governor of the Isle of Man.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

April DRURY-LANE.

1. Douglas—Bon Ton.
2. The Wheel of Fortune—Of Age To-morrow.
4. Hamlet—The Liar.
6. Barbarossa—Richard Cœur de Lion.
15. Pizarro—The Irishman in London.
16. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child.
17. The Honey-Moon—Richard Cœur de Lion.
18. Douglas

18. Douglas—The Citizen.
19. She Stoops to Conquer—High Life Below Stairs. [Lion.
20. The Honey-Moon—Richard Cœur de
22. Douglas—Of Age To-morrow.
23. The Provok'd Husband—*The Soldier's Return; or, What Can Beauty Do?*
24. The Honey-Moon—Ditto.
25. The Stranger—Of Age To-morrow.
26. *The Venetian Outlaw*—Matrimony.
27. The West Indian—Rich. Cœur de Lion.
29. The Country Girl—*Personation; or, Fairly Taken-in*—Comus.
30. The Honey-Moon—The Soldier's Re-
May 1. The Wonder!—Ditto. [turn.
2. King Richard the Third—The Prize.
3. First Love—The Soldier's Return.
4. The Venetian Outlaw—Ditto.
6. Ditto—Ditto.
7. The Belles' Stratagem—Ditto.
8. The Venetian Outlaw—Sylvester Dag-
9. First Love—Ditto. [gerwood—Ditto.
10. The Honey-Moon—The Devil to Pay.
11. The Beggar's Opera—Bon Ton.
13. All in the Wrong—Personation—The Castle of Sorrento. [mist.
14. The Wheel of Fortune—The Anato-
15. The Soldier's Daughter—*All for Fame! or, A Peep at the Times*—Poor Soldier.
16. The Country Girl—Soldier's Return.
17. Know Your Own Mind—Rosina.
18. The Honey-Moon—Soldier's Return.
20. As You Like It—Matrimony. [rento.
21. Merry Wives of Windsor—Castle of Sor-
22. The School for Scandal—Comus.
23. The Wonder!—The Soldier's Return.
24. The Irishman in London—*Youth, Love, and Folly*—Several Opera Ballets.
25. The Honey-Moon—Youth, Love, and
27. The West Indian—Ditto. [Folly.
28. The Rivals—Ditto.
29. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
30. The Jealous Wife—Castle of Sorrento.
31. Youth, Love, and Folly—The Spoil'd Child—The Wedding-Day.
June 1. No Performance.
3. John Bull—Catharine and Petruchio.
4. Pizarro—The Virgin Unmask'd.
5. The Country Girl—Soldier's Return.
6. Romeo and Juliet—The Spoil'd Child.
7. The Venetian Outlaw—The Sultan—Youth, Love, and Folly.
8. The Busy Body—Bon Ton.
10. The Honey-Moon—Sylvester Daggerwood—The Spoil'd Child. [Folly.
11. School for Scandal—Youth, Love, and
12. All in the Wrong—No Song No Supper.
13. The Honey-Moon—The Devil to Pay.
14. Every One has his Fault—The Spoil'd Child. [in London.
15. She Stoops to Conquer—The Irishman
17. The Way to Get Married—The Spoil'd
18. The Rivals—Rosina. [Child.
19. Every One has his Fault—The Wedding-Day. [Lying Valet.
20. The Spoil'd Child—The Sultan—The

April COVENT-GARDEN.
1. The Siege of Belgrade—Out of Place.
2. Douglas—The Birth-Day.
3. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
4. The School of Reform—The Escapes.
5. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
6. Laugh When You Can—Positive Man.
15. George Barnwell—*Aggression; or, The Heroine of Yucatan.*
16. The Wheel of Fortune—Ditto.
17. John Bull—Ditto.
18. *Who Wants a Guinea?*—Marian.
19. Ditto—Aggression.
20. Zara—The Padlock.
22. Who Wants a Guinea?—Aggression.
23. Zara—The Poor Soldier.
24. Who Wants a Guinea?—Aggression.
25. Zara—Rosina.
26. Who Wants a Guinea?—The Farmer.
27. Zara—The Review.
29. Hamlet—The Village Lawyer.
30. Who Wants a Guinea?—Lock and Key.
May 1. Ditto—Harlequin Quicksilver.
2, 3. Ditto—Ditto.
4. Douglas—Honest Thieves. [at Large.
6. Tancred and Sigismunda—The Prisoner
7. Who Wants a Guinea?—Peeping Tom.
8. King Richard the Third—The Miser.
9. Fontainbleau—*Spanish Dollars; or, The Priest of the Parish*—Animal Mag-
10. Zara—Spanish Dollars. [netism.
11. Douglas—Ditto. 13. Hamlet—Ditto.
14. The School of Reform—Ramah Droog.
15. Douglas—Spanish Dollars.
16. The Surrender of Calais—Out of Place.
17. Barbarossa—Marian.
18. Douglas—A Tale of Mystery.
20. Hamlet—The Miser.
21. Douglas—Rosina. [Widow.
22. Othello—British Fortitude—The Irish
23. Hamlet—The Jew and the Doctor.
24. The Cabinet—Out of Place.
25. Macbeth—Rosina.
27. The Mourning Bride—Love à-la-Mode.
28. Laugh When You Can—The Escapes.
29. The Road to Ruin—British Fortitude—Out of Place.
30. Guilty; or, Not Guilty?—The Recruiting Serjeant—Lovers' Quarrels.
31. School of Reform—Raising the Wind.
June 1. A Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
3. Surrender of Calais—A Tale of Mystery.
4. King Henry the Fourth—The Farmer.
5. A Cure for the Heart-Ache—Spanish Dollars—The Rival Soldiers.
6. The Man of the World—Thomas and Sally—The Turnpike-Gate. [lick.
7. King Richard the Third—Fortune's Fro-
8. Lovers' Vows—The Midnight Hour.
10. Wheel of Fortune—Raising the Wind.
11. The Man of the World—Turnpike-Gate.
12. The School of Reform—The Birth-Day.
13. The Road to Ruin—Fortune's Frolick.
14. The Beaux Stratagem—The Jew and the
15. Lovers' Vows—Midnight Hour. [Doc-
17. The Wonder!—Love à-la-Mode. [tor.

P. 291,

P. 294, col. 2. Lord George Lennox was many years M. P. for the county of Suffex. In the memorable conteft between Sir James Peachey (now Lord Selfey) and Sir T. S. Wilfon, wherein the latter carried his election by protracting the poll to twenty-eight days, the friends of both parties found it neceffary to difclaim all intentions of difturbing Lord George in his feat; and the freeholders, in voting for either of the rival candidates, anxioufly guarded his Lordfhip's interefts: he retained his ftation thus honourably till it was his own wifh to retire from Parliament, when the freeholders transferred their fuffrages to his fon. His Lordfhip was much beloved in private life, and adored by the foldiers of his regiment, to whom he ever fhewed parental care and kindnefs. He was once involved in an unpleafant difpute with Gen. Moftyn, then governor of Minorca, to whom he complained of the bad quality of the wine ferved to his men, and, on the Governor returning an offenfive anfwer, his Lordfhip challenged him. The caufe of Fabrigas *v.* Moftyn arofe out of this difpute, and agitated our courts of law for a confiderable time; but Gen. Moftyn, who had thrown Mr. Fabrigus, a wine-merchant, into a dungeon, and afterwards banifhed him the ifland, was finally faddled with 10,000 l. damages, and cofts of fuit.

Ibid. Dr. Butter, fellow of the Royal College of Phyficians at Edinburgh, and member of the Medical Society in that city, after being educated for his profeffion in Edinburgh, was fome years fettled as a phyfician at Derby. He wrote, 1. "A Method of Cure for the Stone, chiefly by Injections, Edinburgh, 1757," 12mo. 2. "Differtatio de Frigore quatenus Morborum Caufa, Edinburgh, 1757," 8vo. 3. "Differtatio de Arteriotomia, Edinburgh, 1761," 8vo, &c. "When he was engaged in experiments on arteriotomy, the fubject of his thefis at Edinburgh, he made an attempt publicly to open the carotid artery in a patient at the infirmary! After the firft incifion had been made, he was prevented from accomplifhing his purpofe by the patient's fainting; and on the following day his intention was entirely fet afide by the interference of the managers of the infirmary. His treatife on the kincough was feverely criticifed in an anonymous pamphlet foon after its appearance; and it is perhaps a fault of moft of his publications, that he is too much under the influence of *very favourite hypothefes.* He feems to have been the firft in Scotland who publicly contended that the lymphatic veins muft be a fyftem of abforbents." New Memoirs of Living Authors, I. 401. Dr. B. alfo publifhed, 4. "Treatife on the Kincough; with an Appendix on Hemlock and its Preparations, 1773," 8vo. 5. "An Account of Puerperal Fevers, as they appear in Derbyfhire and fome of the Counties adjacent, 1775," 8vo. 6. "Treatife on the Infantile Remittent Fever, commonly called the Worm Fever, 1782," 8vo. 7. "Improved Method of opening the Temporal Artery; and a new Propofal for extracting the Cataract, 1783," 8vo. 8. "Treatife on the Difeafe called *Angina Pectoris*, 1792." 8vo.

P. 390. Mr. Breen's valuable collection of pictures was fold by auction, by Meff. Skinner and Dyke, the latter end of May.

P. 391. The late Sir Philip Monoux, bart. was defcended from an antient family of that name, formerly refident at Walthamftow, in Effex. The firft baronet was Sir Humphry, who was created in 1652. Sir Philip was born 1759; and, on the death of his coufin, the late Sir Humphry, fucceed to his titles and eftates. On the raifing of the different county militias, in 1759, he obtained a commiffion as major in that of Bedford. About 1763 he married Mifs Reddall, the daughter of Ambrofe Reddall, efq. of Everfholt, in the fame county. In 1766 he ferved the office of high fheriff, and the next year he was appointed in the commiffion of the peace. His conduct in public fituations was fteady, uniform, and perfevering; and, as a magiftrate, truly worthy of imitation. He confidered the appointment of the higheft importance, and continued for upwards of forty years, till within a few weeks of his death, one of the moft attentive and indefatigable adminiftrators of juftice the county ever had. To a confcientious difcharge of the focial and domeftic duties he added a high fenfe of religious ones, which he moft ftrictly performed. In his intercourfe with the world his conduct was marked with fuch unaffected kindnefs, eafe of manners, and a heart fo alive to every feeling of benevolence, as never failed to render him not only an object of general efteem but of the fincereft regard. His remains were conveyed from Hatfield, attended by his tenantry, and depofited in the family-vault at Wootton. He has left a widow, four daughters, and one fon of his own name, who fucceeds to his title and eftates.

P. 493, col. 1. Richard Smallbroke, efq. LL. D. chancellor of the diocefe of Lichfield and Coventry, died in Hamilton-ftreet, Piccadilly. The duties of his office, as judge of the Ecclefiaftical Court at Lichfield, which he held for the long period of fixty-four years, he difcharged with found judgment and inflexible integrity. In the early part of his life he was

an advocate in Doctors Commons, where his practice was extensive, and his knowledge in the civil law highly respected. He was the second son of Dr. Richard Smallbroke, who died bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the year 1749.

Ibid. col. 2. The celebrated Schiller has left a widow and four children, under age. The Duke of Weimar has undertaken to provide for them. Schiller had not attained his 45th year; but his genius was in full force. What the literary world regret most is, his "History of the Low Countries," of which he has given but the first volume. All Europe, at an early period of its publication, placed this work among the writings which have done most honour to the age. His "Don Carlos," his "Mary Stuart," and his "Valstein," with their irregularities, and even whimsicalities, must live eternally; but his tragedies are only to be read in German. This language, in its nature so energetic, has become sometimes untranslatable from the pen of Schiller.

P. 495. Benjamin Outram, esq. was the founder of the extensive iron-works at Butterley; and monuments of him may be seen in the aqueduct over the Mersey, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, and in various canals and public roads, which he projected and executed. The strength of his understanding, the generosity of his heart, and a spirit of enterprize and activity almost unequalled, enabled him to surmount with ease the most formidable obstacles to such public improvements as he recommended. His death, which has cast an unusual gloom over the neighbourhood of Derby and Manchester, will long be regarded as an irreparable loss, not only to his family and friends but to his country.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Helstone, Cornwall, the wife of Major Sandys, of the East India Company's service, a daughter.

At Richmond, co. York, the wife of T. Stapleton, esq. a son.

At Owston, near Doncaster, the wife of Col. Cooke, M.P. a son.

At Edmondsham-house, co. Dorset, the wife of Brigadier-gen. Monro, a daughter.

At Sidney-lodge, Hants, the wife of N. Tennant, esq. a daughter.

At Canterbury, the wife of Col. Taylor, of the 20th Dragoons, a daughter.

At Binfield-grove, Berks, the wife of Col. Buckeridge, a son.

At Adbury-house, near Newbury, Berks, the wife of D. Chambers, esq. a son.

At Bridge-house, Surrey, the wife of R. Sherson, esq. a son.

The wife of T. Campbell, esq. of Sydenham common, Surrey, a son.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. S. Breedon, rector of Pangbourn, a son.

At Potter's-bar, Middlesex, the wife of Wm. Moffatt, jun. esq. a daughter.—Mrs. M. died in about a fortnight after delivery.

At Col. Bradyll's, Hampton-court, the wife of Gordon Forbes, esq. a son.

In Cecil-street, Strand, the wife of F. M. Ommanney, esq. a son.

In Hereford-street, May-fair, the wife of J. Smith, esq. a son.

In Bedford-row, the wife of J. Bond, esq. a daughter.

In Devonshire-place, the wife of T. Baring, esq. a daughter.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, the wife of G. S. Holroyd, esq. a daughter.

In Upper Grosvenor-street, the relict of the late G. Shum, esq. (see p. 290), a daugh.

In Devonshire-street, the wife of Lieut.-col. Buller, a daughter.

In Durweston-street, the wife of Col. Knox, a son.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the wife of George Pococke, esq. two sons.

In Russell-square, Bloomsbury, the wife of F. Robinson, esq. a daughter.

In Nottingham-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of T. de Fries, esq. a daughter.

May 21. At the house of John Ballentine, esq. banker, at Ayr, in Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Roger Rollo, a third son.

25. At the Duchess-dowager of Rutland's, in Sackville-street, Lady Elizabeth Norman, a daughter.

29. In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, the wife of Commissioner Greig, a son.

31. In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, the Countess of Westmeath, a daughter.

June 1. At the Earl of Derby's, in Grosvenor-square, Lady Stanley, a daugh.

2. The wife of W. Blane, esq. of Winkfield park, a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. W. Douglas, chancellor of the diocese of Sarum, a son and heir.

3. In Queen's-square, the wife of William Fraser, esq. a daughter.

The Princess Royal of Denmark, a princess.

5. In Cavendish-square, the lady of Sir James Graham, bart. M. P. a daughter.

6. At Canterbury, the wife of John Walsham Garbett, esq. of Knill-court, co. Hereford, colonel of the Royal Radnorshire Militia, a son and heir.

8. Mrs. George Dawson, of twins; being the third successive time that she has been delivered of a similar number.

10. At Rennyhill, the wife of Andrew Johnston, esq. a son.

The wife of Richard Goodlad, esq. of Hill-place, Hants, a daughter.

11. At Shute, Devon, the lady of Sir William Pole, bart. a daughter.

14. In Nottingham-pla. Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of George Abercrombie Robinson, esq. secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, a son.

15. The wife of P. Massingberd, esq. of Gunby park, co. Lincoln, a son.

At

At Chichester, the wife of Lieut.-col. Lyons, a son.

In Baker-street, Portman-square, Lady Caroline Parnell, a son and heir.

16. At Hampton-lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, the wife of Edw. B. Long, esq. a son.

17. At Canterbury, the wife of Col. Need, of the Nottingham Militia, a son.

23. At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Duchess of Montrose, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 7. AT Mount Hybla, in Jamaica, Alexander Aikman, jun. esq. printer to his Majesty, and to the House of Assembly of that island, to Charlotte, second daugh. of Rob. Cory, esq. attorney, and late mayor of Great Yarmouth, Norf.

May 21. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Lauriston, of the E. India Company's service, to Miss Marion Craufuird, daugh. of the late Archib. Marion C. esq. of Ardmillan.

22. In St. James's church, St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk, the Rev. Peter Lathbury, rector of Livermere, Suffolk, to Miss Mills, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. prebendary of Lincoln.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, George Moore, esq. of Durrington, Wilts, to Miss Rhodes, of Henley, co. Oxford.

25. At Corsham, Wilts, Mr. A. Harvey, attorney, of Chippenham, to Miss E. Jeans.

27. James Edgcome, esq. collector of the customs at the port of Penrhyn, Cornwall, and major of the Penrhyn Corps of Volunteer Infantry, to Miss Treeve.

Dr. Parkinson, of Ravendale, to Miss Gilliat, of Louth, co. Lincoln.

Capt. Mansell, R. N. to Miss Thorold, daughter of the Rev. John T. of Wheelsby-house, near Grimsby, co. Lincoln.

28. At Wellington, the Rev. Jn. Eyton, vicar of that place, to the only daughter of Edm. Plowden, esq. of Plowden-hall, Salop.

30. At Norwood-green, co. Middlesex, Charles-Frederick Barnwell, M. A. fellow of Caius coll. Cambr. to the only daughter of the Rev. John Lowry, of Norwood.

31. At Coventry, the Rev. John Dyer Hewitt, vicar of Fillongley, co. Warwick, to Miss Anne Simpson, daughter of Rob. S. M. D. of that city.

June 1. At Lambeth, Wm. Hewson, esq. of Friern lodge, Middlesex, to the eldest daughter of the late J. Radcliffe, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Nesbit, to Miss Blake, of Audley-street.

2. At Edmonton, J. Steers, esq. of Totenham, to Miss A. Blackburn, second dau. of the late John B. esq. of Edmonton.

The Hon. William Lamb, son of Lord Viscount Melbourne, to Lady Caroline Ponsonby, only daugh. of the Earl of Besborough.

At Harrow, Middlesex, John Lambert, esq. of Cornhill, to Mrs. Lambert, widow, of Kenton-lodge, near Harrow.

4. At High Wycombe, the Rev. Henry Campbell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Anne Rose, 3d dau. of Tho. R. esq. of that place.

6. At St. Bride's, by the Rev. Mr. Pridden, John Bowyer Nichols, esq. of Red Lion passage, Fleet-street, to Miss Baker, dau. of John B. esq. of Camberwell, Surrey.

7. Rev. Thomas Cloud, to Miss Tozer, of Northampton.

8. Richard Mence, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Dandridge, of the Commandry, Worcester.

10. Lieut.-col. Bailey, to Miss Mary-Anne Silke, of Colchester.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Hampden, to Miss Browne, sister of Lady Wedderburn.

13. Rev. Wm. Jesse, jun. of Moseley-heath, near Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Kendall, of Melton-Mowbray, co. Leicester.

14. At Kingston-Lisle, Berks, the Hon. George Bowes, of Paul's Walden, Herts, brother to the Earl of Strathmore, to Miss Mary Thornhill, daugh. of Edward T. esq.

15. At Pancras church, Lieut. Woodgate, R.N. to Lady Honora Lambert, dau. of the Earl of Cavan.

17. Mr. Oliver, hosier, to Miss Middleton, both of Loughborough, co. Leicester.

At Wanstead, Essex, Peter Godfrey, esq. of Old-hall, East Bergholt, co. Suffolk, to Miss Catherine Chapman, daughter of Abel C. esq. of Woodford.

At Edmonton, Middlesex, the Rev. Jn. Skinner, rector of Camerton, near Bath, to the eldest daughter of Jos. Holmes, esq.

DEATHS.

1804. *Feb.* 29. AT Bethnal-green, aged 61, Mr. William Bright, who was educated as a surgeon and apothecary, and made two or three voyages, as a surgeon of a ship in the Leghorn trade, in the early part of his life. He was a man of good professional talents, and of great humanity and integrity; and made many interesting observations in the journals he kept during his voyages; but he had the misfortune, from his infancy, to be extremely deaf. Before he was 30 years old his faculties began to give way, and he gradually sunk into a state of mental derangement; and, having no property to support him, was, for several years, in the workhouse of his parish (St. George, co. Middlesex), and afterwards, at the expence of the parish, at the house for insane persons at Bethnal-green, where he died. Some years after his removal to the latter place he became entitled, on the death of a relation, to property sufficient to allow a liberal sum for his maintenance; and the parish-officers were repaid all that had been advanced by them for several preceding years for his support; but his mind was too much lost to allow

his

him to derive much comfort from this change in his circumstances. For several years before his death he was never known to speak; and in the day-time he was almost invariably seen in one posture, holding both his hands up, at a small distance from his face, as persons sometimes do to screen their faces from the fire. He was the only son of Samuel B. clerk of the parish of St. George from the time of its institution* till his death, which happened August 11, 1769, at the age of 81. His mother, Jane B. died Nov. 8, 1781, also aged 81; and he had a sister (Mary Lillington), who died in 1799, likewise at an advanced age.

Oct. 28. At Belhary, in the East Indies, Captain-lieutenant John Falconar, fort-adjutant of that place.

Nov. 12. At the Prince of Wales's Island, Lieut. Sir John Gordon, bart. of the Bengal Engineers, and son of the late Sir William G. bart. of Norwich.

13. In the East Indies, in the engagement with Holkar, greatly lamented by his relatives and friends, Henry Norford, esq. captain of the 76th Foot, youngest son of the late Dr. William N. physician, of Bury St. Edmund's.

1805. *Jan.* 18. At Malta, in his 68th year, Alexander Macauley, esq. treasurer of that island.

Feb. 19. At Verdun, in France, Lieut. Wm. Fitzgerald, second son of the Vice-provost of Trinity-college, Dublin, late of the frigate La Minerve, which, on the 2d of July, 1803, went aground in a fog near Cherbourg, and was taken by the enemy, but not till after a gallant resistance, while resistance was of any avail. He and his brother, a young midshipman, only 12 years old, who shared in the danger of this disastrous event, were marched several hundred miles into the interior of the country, to different places of confinement, and ultimately to Verdun, where the despair of an exchange of prisoners, and consequently of any farther opportunity of distinguishing himself in the service of his country during the remainder of the war, is supposed to have preyed upon his spirits, and to have produced a decline, which at length released him from his earthly captivity. This promising young man, cut off in the prime of life, had fought on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, as a midshipman on-board the Marlborough, which, next to the Invincible, suffered most in that glorious action; though severely wounded, he refused to quit his station till the battle was over, and he saw his country triumphant. A society of London merchants, who afterwards met for the purpose of rewarding the officers who had chiefly distinguished themselves on that glorious occasion, presented him with a valuable piece of plate with a suitable inscription. These honourable testimonies of his merit are the only consolation now left to his afflicted relatives and friends.

20. Of the yellow fever, on-board the Theseus, on the Jamaica station, William Honywood, esq. of the Royal Navy, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. H. prebendary of Exeter, and nephew of Sir John H. bart. M. P. for Honiton. He was a young man whose virtues and talents promised to render him an honour to his profession.

March 24. At Wurzburg, aged 41, Joseph Nicholas Thomann, M. D. Clinical professor and first physician of the Julian hospital in that city.

April 22. In the 67th year of his age, the Rev. Charles Sturges, rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea; to which he was presented, in 1797, by Lord and Lady Mendip, and Mrs. Doyley; near 42 years vicar of St. Mary's, Reading; prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul's and Salisbury, and chaplain to Earl Cadogan; formerly fellow of King's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1762; M. A. 1765; in 1763, for a short time, vicar of Kenton, co. Devon, and of Ealing, co. Middlesex, from 1775 to 1797. He was son of the Rev. Charles Sturges, B. D. fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, prebendary of Milton Manor, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and rector of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, by Sarah, sister of Ambrose Isted, esq. of Ecton, in that county. By his surviving wife, Penelope, daughter of James Waller, esq. of Hurst, co. Berks, and neice to Dr. Terrick, bishop of London, he has left six daughters; the eldest married to the Rev. Moses Dodd, M. A. prebendary of Chichester, and rector of Fordham, co. Essex, having lost, besides four children in their infancy, a son in his 27th year, the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. A. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, who died at Worthing, 1802, and is buried at Broadway, co. Sussex. He expired, after only half an hour's illness, from an apoplectic seizure, immediately before the hour of dinner, at the rectory-house of Loddington, co. Northampton, and his remains were interred in the chancel of that church on the 2d of May, near to those of an only sister (who died Nov. 20, 1801, in the 60th year of her age), Sarah, wife of Edward Jones, rector of that parish. He is to be succeeded at Chelsea by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Wellesley, on the presentation of Lord Cadogan; and at Reading,

* So says the inscription on his tombstone in St. George's church-yard. St. George's (as well as St. Paul's, Shadwell) was formerly part of Stepney parish. The building of the church was begun in 1715, and finished in 1729.

Reading, on that of the Lord Chancellor, by the Rev. Robert Nares.

25. At Constantinople, after six weeks painful illness, Peter Tooke, esq. the East India Company's agent there.

May . . . At Verdun, in France, chiefly, as it is supposed, for want of medical assistance, Mr. James Parry, late proprietor of "The Courier" news-paper, one of the persons detained at the commencement of hostilities. Great pains were taken, applications made, and large sums of money paid to persons high in office, to have him removed to Paris, but in vain.

May 8. At his house in Ludlow, co. Salop, aged 60, Charles Johnstone, esq. only brother to Sir R. B. J. bart. of Hackness, co. York, and half-brother to the late Marquis of Annandale.

10. Aged 42, the wife of Mr. Redifer, attorney, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.—Also, aged 52, the relict of Mr. R. Davies, wine-merchant, of the same place.

14. At Louth, co. Lincoln, far advanced in years, George Sapsford, esq.

At Caythorpe, near Grantham, in her 49th year, and after many years illness, the wife of Mr. Wm. Smith, auctioneer.

Suddenly, aged 34, Mr. T. Smith, of Derby, grocer.

17. At Windlesham, Surrey, Rev. Rob. Barker Bell, late fellow of New college, Ox.

18. At Hinton, Berks, in his 79th year, the Rev. J. Loder.

19. At Frant, Sussex, Mrs. Eyles, wife of Thomas Butler E. esq.

20. At her house in Merrion-square, Dublin, in her 89th year, as much regretted now dead as beloved while living, the Countess-dowager of Massareene. She was the daughter of Henry Eyre, esq. of Derby; and married, in 1741, to Viscount Massareene, who was created an earl in July, 1756, and died in 1757. Her ladyship had been a most beautiful woman; and retained her vivacity and accomplishments to the last. She was charitable in the extreme, and the patroness of merit, however humble the garb. Her only surviving daughter is the Countess-dowager of Leitrim. See an account of the death of her son, the late Earl, p. 290.

21. At his father's house in the Crescent, Bath, Lieut. William-Augustus Reynolds, of the 4th Foot.

Aged 24, Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Lincoln, whitesmith, and a member of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry. He had been married only 13 weeks.

Rev. Henry Green, M. A. rector of Earl's Croome, and vicar of Feckenham, co. Worcester.

22. Capt. John Winston, of the Hereford Volunteers.

23. Aged 62, without any previous illness, Mr. George March, farmer, of Stoneferry, near Hull.

At his father's house in Duke-street, Westminster, Charles Symmons, esq. the youngest son of the Rev. Dr. S. The deceased was endowed with abilities of a superior order; and, with a bright and ardent fancy, he possessed a judgment which was remarkably temperate and correct. His mind, naturally elegant and fine, was improved with assiduous cultivation; and the range of his knowledge, short as was the period of his life, was extended and comprehensive. He composed with peculiar elegance in prose and in verse; and nothing but his extreme diffidence of himself deprived his talents of their just lead in the conversation of that ample society of which the singular refinement and conciliation of his manners made him the ornament and the delight. His perception and relish of moral order and beauty were quick and exquisite. His bosom was a sanctuary which no impure or violent, no sordid or mean passion could ever presume to pollute; his heart was the residence of piety, affection, and benevolence. His temper was equal and chearful; sometimes, indeed, discovering the depression of calm and soft melancholy, but never elevated into strong and rude mirth; a smile generally sat upon his lip, but laughter never revelled upon his cheek. His spirit, mild and quiet, patient and placable, was, at the same time, in a remarkable degree, resolute and intrepid. Facil and complying in the common intercourse of society, he was not, by any motives, to be diverted from the purpose or the object to which he had been directed by his moral vision, and which his judgment had consequently adopted. With handsome though not regular features, his countenance was strongly alive and prepossessing with the intelligence and the benignity of his mind. His person was admirably beautiful; nearly six feet in height, its symmetry was perfect; its proportions light, elegant, and graceful, not ill-modelled for strength, but more obviously adapted to agility: to him, in short, might be applied what the poet says of his mistress,

Et nusquam in toto corpore menda fuit.

A fever put a period to his innocent and exemplary life, when three months and eight days were yet wanted for the completion of his twenty-second year. His acquaintance, his friends, and his relations (of whom his parents have, alas! lived too long), hang sorrowing over his tomb; and, while they bend in submission to the holy and mysterious will of Heaven, they lament, with poignant anguish, that so much of their happiness has been annihilated by a stroke which has proved how vain, with reference to the duration of mortal life, is the hope of the

the youthful, the health of the temperate, and the confidence of the strong!

24. Dropped down in a fit, and expired immediately, Mr. John Mountain, of Huttoft, co. Lincoln.

In his 74th year, Joseph Wilkes, esq. of Measham, co. Derby; who may be considered almost as the father of inland navigations in this country.

Of a decline, in her 17th year, much lamented, Miss Vaughan, eldest daugh. of Lewis V. esq. of Llanfair, Montgomerysh.

At Bury, after a long illness, Robert Baker, esq. of Bentley.

Mr. Foote, banker, one of the firm of Martin and Co. Lombard-street, who fell a sacrifice to his passion for sailing, and was considered one of our first-rate amateurs in that science. He had just got a new pleasure-boat built, one of the most elegant of the day, and, accompanied by his sister, and two servants, went the beginning of the week to Gravesend, to indulge in his favourite amusement. This morning they embarked, as usual, and sailed up and down, under the most flattering auspices of wind and weather; when, on a sudden, a breeze from the land upset the boat, which instantly sunk. Miss Foote was buoyed up by her cloaths, and floated on the water until she was taken up in a state of insensibility. The servants were also saved. Mr. Foote was a very handsome and amiable young man, about 28 years of age, and brother to Capt. Foote, of the Royal Navy. He was very athletic, and considered the best amateur rower on the river. On the evening of the 31st, two watermen of Gravesend picked up his drowned body. On Sunday, June 2, about one in the afternoon, his boat was found by a gentleman's pleasure boat, and the mast standing.

25. At his house in Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, Sir David Carnegie, bart. of Southesk, M.P. for the co. of Forfar.

Suddenly, at Ramsgate, aged 72, Mr. Alderman Nicholson, of Rochester, Kent.

At Sunderland, in his 62d year, the Rev. William Paley, D. D. archdeacon of Carlisle; sub-dean of Lincoln, in which he is succeeded by Mr. Bailey, tutor to the Bishop of Lincoln's sons; rector of Bishop's-Wearmouth, in which he is succeeded by Dr. Gray, prebendary of Durham; and prebendary of Pancras in St. Paul's, in which he is succeeded by Mr. Beloe, of the British Museum. "A most venerable and distinguished character, as a sound reasoner, a well-read scholar, and an excellent divine. He was educated at Christ's coll. Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1763, with great distinction, M.A. 1766, S.T.P. 1795, and tutor of the college. His works have experienced that brilliant success to which their very extraordinary value entitles them. The first of them, except two or three single sermons, was his highly-celebrated "Principles of Moral Philosophy," first published in one quarto volume, 1785, and since frequently reprinted, with corrections and improvements, in two octavo volumes. Of this work the author of "Memoirs of Living Authors" observes: "The ripest schoolman may read it with instruction and delight, while it contains amusement for the most volatile fancy. It has obtained the author one distinction, among others, singularly glorious, and, most probably, unparalleled; we mean, the circumstance of its chapters being very frequently subjects for disputation, in the schools of one of our Universities, at the same time with the sections of the immortal Principia of Newton, or with chapters of the celebrated Essay of Locke. Thus the distinguished honours which such transcendent characters are proud to receive after death are conferred on Dr. Paley while alive. The style of this work is admirably adapted to its subject, and is, perhaps, one of the best models, for the imitation of youth, which can be found in our language; while the fine reasoning, the pertinency of illustration, the strong integrity of judgment, and the great comprehension of mind, which pervade it, may be fit objects of its emulation, provided it duly estimates the labour of thought and application necessary to such acquisitions, and form not, after all, too sanguine hopes of reaching such perfection." Mr. Gisborne published Remarks on this work, in "The Principles of Moral Philosophy investigated, 1789," 8vo.—Dr. Paley printed three sermons: 1. at a Visitation, 1777, 4to, from 2 Pet. iii. 15, 16, recommending caution in the use and application of Scripture language; 2. an ordination sermon, 1781, 4to, from 1 Tim. iv. 12; 3. a sermon at the consecration of Dr. Law, bishop of Carlisle, 1782, 4to, from Eph. iv. 11, 12. "Horæ Paulinæ; or, The Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul evinced by a Comparison of the Epistles which bear his name with the Acts of the Apostles, and with one another, 1790," 8vo (LX. 918). "A View of the Evidences of Christianity, 1794," 3 vols. 8vo, of "An Analysis" of which see our vol. LXV. p. 758; and of a Life of Bp. Law, by Dr. Paley, LXXI. 1111. His system of Moral Philosophy was attacked by Mr. Pearson, tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, in "Remarks on the Theory of Morals, 1800," and "Annotations on the practical Part of Dr. Paley's Principles of Moral and [illegible] Philosophy.

phy, 1801." The last publication of Dr. P. was "Natural Theology, 1802," 8vo. Dr. P. was born at Peterborough in July, 1743, where his father was then minor canon of the cathedral, but removed soon after to Giggleswick, in Craven, being a younger son of Thomas P. of Langcliffe, son of John P. of the same place, who lived on a small estate which is still in the family. On a brass plate in the middle of Giggleswick church is this inscription:

"Here lies interred
the Rev. William Paley, B. A.
54 years
master of this free school,
who died Sept. 29, 1779,
aged 88 years.
Also, Elizabeth,
the wife of the Rev. William Paley,
who died March 9, 1796,
aged 83 years.

If any earthly object can render extreme old age desireable, it must be to see a beloved son risen to great literary reputation, and advanced, by his own merit, to wealth and dignities in the church. Every anecdote relating to the ancestors of such a man will be interesting to posterity."

Whitaker's History of Craven, p. 129. This grammar-school was founded, 7 Edward VI. by John Nowell, clerk, his chaplain, and vicar of Giggleswick.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, aged 81, the Rev. John Skynner, sub-dean of York, rector of Blatherwick and of Easton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln; the former belongs to H. O'Brien, esq.; the latter is in the gift of the trustees of the Marquis of Exeter. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1744, M. A. 1748, B. D. 1756; public orator of the University, 1752; chaplain to Elizabeth Countess of Gainsborough, on the death of whose eldest son, Baptist, fourth Earl, March 21, 1750-1, he preached and printed a sermon, from Psalm xxxix. 8, in which his Lordship's character was delicately drawn. On the resignation of the public oratorship by Bp. Yonge, 1752, Mr. Skynner and Mr. Ross offered themselves as candidates; and, Oct. 26, 1752, the former was elected by a majority of ten votes, 85 against 75. He resigned in 1763, and was succeeded by Dr. Barford, of King's college. While he held this office he had the honour of delivering a Latin oration to the Duke of Newcastle, the chancellor of the University, on laying the foundation-stone of the new public library, in 1755, which was afterwards printed.—On the following day died the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, many years curate to Mr. Skynner at Blatherwick.

26. Interred, at St. Clement Dane's burial-ground, Mr. James Parker, an eminent portrait and historical engraver, whose talents have for many years been successfully employed in ornamenting the best editions of the English Classicks, and other works of taste, which he rendered still more valuable by the finest productions of his art. His loss will be much regretted by the amateurs of fine engraving; but by his friends, and he had many, who had the pleasure of knowing his equability of temper, his suavity of manners, and integrity, his death must be for ever deplored, though by none more sincerely lamented than by the Society of Engravers, of which he was a governor, and who attended him to the grave. By his zeal and indefatigable endeavours he contributed much to their formation into a society for the best of purposes, humanity; and his meritorious exertions will long be remembered by the fatherless and the widows of those of his profession who may be left in necessitous circumstances.

At Pykeshall, in the parish of Cowbit, near Spalding, co. Lincoln, aged 71, Mr. Robert Davie, farmer.

Aged 61, Mr. John Bygott, of Barton.

At Harrowgate, the Hon. Mrs. Massey Dawson, relict of the Hon. James Massey D. late of Ireland.

Aged 74, William Bower, esq. 30 years an underwriter at Lloyd's.

At West Bromwich, co. Stafford, aged about 70, Mr. Bayley Caddick, formerly a considerable nail-manufacturer, and elder brother of the late Mr. William C. ironmonger, in Piccadilly. His father died suddenly, at the age of 93.

Aged 98, David Morrison, a native of Scotland, born at Aberdeen in the year 1707, the period when England and Scotland were united. He remembered perfectly well the rebellion in the latter country in 1715; and, till within a short period of his death, enjoyed a tolerably good state of health.

27. Mr. Thomas Nicholl, stock-broker, of Old Fish-street.

28. In his 72d year, Caleb Smith, esq. of Mitchelmerrill, Hants.

After a painful illness, in his 61st year, Bernard Hodgson, LL.D. principal of Hertford college, Oxford. He was of Christ Church; M. A. 1771; removed to Hertford college, where he took the degree of D.C.L. 1776, having been elected principal the year before. He published Translations of Solomon's Song, 1785, Ecclesiastes, 1788, and Proverbs, 1791, all in 4to.

Aged 66, the Rev. Edward Seagrave, rector of Castle-Ashby, co. Northampton, and of Westcote-Barton, co. Oxford. He was of Magdalen hall; M. A. 1761.

At Parson's-green, co. Middlesex, Mrs. Milner, wife of William M. esq. eldest son of Sir William M. bart. She was daughter of the late Right Hon. Theophilus

lus Clements, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. John Beresford; and had been married only one year. Her remains were interred, June 8, at Bolton-Percy, Yorksh.

29. At her son's house in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, in her 70th year, Mrs. Sarah Darley, widow.

Miss Catharine Young, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Y. of Necton, co. Norfolk.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Poole, widow.

At Kellerton, Devon, in his 78th year, Hugh Acland, esq.

At Bath, after a long illness, the wife of Major Hatsell.

At Huntingdon, Mrs. Montagu, wife of Rear-admiral M. and only daughter of Thomas Copley, esq. of Nether-hall, near Doncaster, co. York.

At his house in Piccadilly, aged 84, Sir William Johnstone Pulteney, bart. of Westerhall, in Scotland, M. P. in seven successive parliaments for the town of Shrewsbury. He had been in a very dangerous state for several days past, and underwent a surgical operation, which, though well and scientifically executed, ended in a mortification, and occasioned his death, of the approach of which he was so sensible as to predict almost the hour of his decease. His name was originally Johnstone, and he formerly practised at the Scotch bar. As a politician he was upright and honest, and had long ranked as one of the most impartial and sensible members of the independent part of the House of Commons, wherein he was an useful and intelligent speaker. His language was plain and unadorned; but he always expressed himself with clearness and precision. He possessed a sound understanding, and his opinion was always received in the House with respectful attention. As a public man, no Commoner understood the constitution of his country better, or more uniformly supported it by his conduct. In private life he was remarked principally for his frugal habits, which were perhaps the more striking, as he was supposed to be the richest Commoner in the kingdom. His funded property amounted to near two millions sterling; and he was the greatest American stockholder ever known. It is well known that he had the greatest borough interest of any gentleman in the country, and of course his friendship was courted by all parties. In the latter part of his life he was remarkable for his abstemious manner of living, his food being composed of the most simple nourishment, principally bread and milk. In the apartment wherein he generally resided very little fire was used, not from a motive of œconomy, but because, as he himself declared, he found his health bettered by it. Sir William's character has been much mistaken by the world; he was not the prototype of old Elwes, but was penurious only in regard to himself, as it is well known that all his servants enjoyed comforts unusual in most other families. By his marriage with the heiress of the house of Pulteney he became possessed of a very large fortune, and took the family-name of Pulteney. He married, secondly, within these two or three years past, the widow of the celebrated Andrew Stuart. Sir William has left one daughter by his first marriage, Henrietta Laura, the present Countess of Bath, who is married to Sir James Murray, of Hilton, in Scotland, who also thereupon took the name of Pulteney, and is now supposed to be one of the richest men in the kingdom. Lady P's marriage-settlement was 10,000l. per annum. In the event of no will being discovered, the widow will enjoy one-third of his personal property; the principal part of his Shropshire estates, to the amount of above 30,000l. per annum, will fall to the Earl of Darlington; the rest of the Bath, and his own unentailed property, of course devolve on the Countess of Bath. He is succeeded in his title, and in all his entailed property, consisting of his Scotch and West-India estates, of about 10,000l. per annum, by his nephew, Capt. Johnstone, of the Coldstream regiment of Guards, son of the late Gov. J.—On the 11th of June, at 12 o'clock, the funeral procession moved from Bath-house, Piccadilly, to Westminster abbey:

Two pages on horseback.

Eight horsemen.

Two pages on horseback.

Plume of feathers, covered with escocheons,

The hearse and six;

hearse and horses covered with escocheons;

four pages on each side.

Eighteen mourning-coaches and six, the horses covered with escocheons;

two pages on each side.

In the first coach were, Sir James Murray Pulteney and Sir John Johnstone, barts. as chief mourners. In the second coach, the Bishop of Chichester. In the other coaches, as mourners, were the following noblemen and gentlemen: Lords Kinnaird, Chetwynd, Grantley, Grantham, Northwick, and Molesworth; Sirs Richard Hill, and David Wedderburne, barts.; Generals Bland and Norton; the Right Hon. W. B. Ponsonby; Hon. Cha. Grey; Hon. A. Cochrane; Hon. George Leslie; George Johnstone, Archibald Dyer, Wm. Young, — Stewart, John Ponsonby, Charles White, and T. Hammersley, esqrs.

Then the late Baronet's and Sir James Murray Pulteney's carriages, painted black. Thirty-three gentlemen's carriages closed the

the procession, which arrived at the Abbey about one. The body was deposited in the family-vault in the South cloister. The coffin was covered with black velvet, superbly mounted with silver-gilt clasps, nails, handles, cherubim, and the plate for the inscription. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Dakins. After the interment a consultation took place between the relatives of the deceased Baronet, whether the coffin should not be raised, and the vault made deeper, as it was not five inches from the surface; however, it was found that the depth was sufficient to lay the stone, and the vault was finally closed. An immense crowd of spectators attended.—The Countess of Bath has paid 6000l. for a single stamp, on which were issued letters of administration to the personal estate of her father.

At Courock, in Scotland, aged 107, Archibald Campbell, watch-maker.

30. In a very advanced age, the Rev. John Casborne, B.A. of Old Newton, rector of Drinkstone, Suffolk, to which he was presented last year. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1753.

31. In his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Carr, farmer, of Walesby, co. Lincoln.

Aged 60, the Rev. Charles Moss, precentor and canon-residentiary of Wells, and vicar of Whitchurch Canonicorum, co. Dorset, in which he is succeeded by the Rev. Francis Gosforth, of Emanuel coll.

At St. Alban's, of a paralytic affection, aged 72, Mr. John Cowper, one of the senior aldermen, and twice mayor, of that borough, clerk of the peace for the liberty of St. Alban, and deputy-register of the archdeaconry. He was buried in the Abbey-church, with his younger son, who died six weeks before him.

In Tilney-street, in her 80th year, Catherine Lady Englefield, mother of Sir H. C. E. and relict of Sir Henry, to whom she was married 1751, and by whom she had three sons and two daughters. She was daughter of Sir Charles Bucke, bart.

Lately, at Birmingham, William Wallis Mason, esq. many years an eminent merchant of that town. He was endowed with many exalted virtues; but two shone forth in him with peculiar lustre, public spirit, and private friendship. He was a great admirer of our excellent Constitution: but in all his conduct he regarded expressions nothing, unless they were supported by concomitant actions: his exertions therefore, and his property, were constantly used in defence of what we hold dearest to us. Every benevolent and useful institution that was formed, or deemed worthy to be tried, in that town met in him with a warm supporter. Without guile, and without ostentation, he made the happiness of others the means of his own. He was a truly sincere friend: and all who were upon terms of friendship with him were strongly attached to him. He was never restrained from serving all about him, by any interested or selfish motives. He was invariably sincere, liberal, and hospitable.

June .... A poor man, named Jepson, 74 years of age, hung himself at his residence in Pittsmoor, near Sheffield.

Mr. Richard Motton, of Falmouth, a respectable and worthy character. Whilst walking to his farm, he was suddenly seized with a faintness, and obliged to be carried home, but before any medical assistance could be procured he expired.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, suddenly, aged 58, Mr. Joseph Rowland.

At Ashford, in Kent, after three days illness, Capt. Betson, of Seething, co. Norfolk, formerly of the 9th Foot.

In his 19th year, Mr. John Blagden Neale, an under-graduate of Pembroke college, having taken a sailing-boat with a boy from the boat-house at Oxford, was crossed by another boat, and forced by the bowsprit under the water and drowned. He had been warned of his danger by the gentleman in the other boat, who jumped in to save him, but without success. The accident arose from Mr. N. not understanding the management of a sail.

At Newbury, Berks, the wife of Edmund Fry, LL. D. letter-founder.

At his house on Clapham common, co. Surrey, John Gautier, esq.

At Charing-cross, the youngest daughter of Charles Drummond, esq. banker.

June 1. At Clifton, near Bristol, John Fisher, esq, of Malshanger, Hants, secretary to the Board of Excise.

Rev. William Matthews, vicar of Chaddesley Corbett, co. Worcester.

2. Aged 63, Mr. Richard Sly, organist of St. Margaret's church, Lynn.

By hanging herself, Miss Green, a respectable lady of Lincoln.

3. Of a consumption, aged 21, Miss Hodge, daughter of Mr. H. surgeon, of Honiton Clist, near Exeter.

Almost suddenly, in her 21st year, amiable as she was accomplished, Miss Sarah Miles, daughter of Philip M. esq. of Clifton-house, near Bristol.

At Mr. Pitt's house in Downing-street, Westminster, Mr. Robert Betty, steward and groom of the chamber to Mr. Pitt, and an Exchequer messenger.

John Puget, esq. banker, of the firm of Puget and Bainbridge, a director of the Bank of England, and principal agent for money transactions between this Government and Ireland. On the preceding day he was in the Park, on horseback, and, as he returned home, about three o'clock in the afternoon, he called at the St. James's coffee-

coffee-house in St. James's-street, where he took some refreshment. While in the act of remounting his horse at the door, he fell, in an apoplectic fit, on the shoulder of the porter who held the stirrup, and was carried up stairs at the coffee-house and put to bed, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Reynolds and other medical assistance, but in vain, for he lay speechless till nine o'clock this morning, and then expired. He was a gentleman of the most respectable character in both public and private life; and has left a widow and several children. The number of gentlemen's coaches that followed his funeral is one among many other proofs how much he was respected. The head-clerk of his banking-house was so fortunate as to gain (for himself and a brother) a 30,000l. prize in the last lottery.

4. At his house in Bond-street, Mr. Brown, sen. oilman to his Majesty.

At her father's, in Albemarle-street, Clerkenwell, Miss Jane Moseley.

Mrs. Ireland, wife of James I. esq. of Brislington, near Bristol. While driving her daughter, Mrs. Clay, in a gig at Bridport, the horse took fright, and Mrs. I. was thrown out and so much bruised as to occasion her death in two hours. Mrs. C. was not materially hurt.

Mr. James Thompson, aged 40; Elizabeth, his wife, aged 41; and William, their son, aged 7; were all unfortunately drowned in a large brick-pit at Bristol. The son was playing with a hoop, near the brink of the pit, and, endeavouring to stop it from rolling into the water, fell in. The mother ran to his assistance, and over-reaching herself to lay hold of his cloaths, got also out of her depth. The father, hearing their cries, ran to the spot, and seeing the dreadful situation of his wife and child—in the very act of sinking—he, in a state of distraction, plunged into the water (about 11 feet deep), in the hope of rescuing them; but missed his aim, and they all perished. When the bodies were found, about an hour after the accident, the mother had her son clasped in her arms.

5. After a very short illness, Mr. Walter Blackader, printer, in Tooke's-court, Chancery-lane.

6. Mrs. Nouaille, wife of Peter N. esq. of Seven Oaks, Kent.

At her grandmother's, in Berkeley-str. Clerkenwell, Miss Margaret Sewell.

Mrs. Watkins, of Radcliff-hill, near Bristol. She had a large evening party, and appeared in more than usual health and spirits, but, while receiving some of her guests, she suddenly sank down, and expired immediately.

7. Aged 42, Mr. T. Melland, of Derby.

At Alford, co. Lincoln, suddenly, in an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Young.

Mr. John Birtchnell, mason, of Oakham, Rutland. He dropped down in one of the streets there, and died before medical assistance could be procured.

In the Fleet prison, where she had been confined about four years, for debts contracted in fitting-up an elegant house at Blackheath, in Kent, aged 32, Miss Elizabeth-Frances Robinson (or Robertson), of swindling notoriety. Her remains were deposited in St. Bride's church-yard, attended by her father, mother, and one of the turnkeys of the Fleet.

8. Mrs. Smeeton, wife of Mr. Richard S. of Grafton, near Boroughbridge. She was followed to the grave by nine children, and her infant child was interred with her in the same coffin.

At Seven Oaks, Kent, Jn. Wralnch, esq.

At Hackney, aged 26, Capt. William Carter, of the Second Royal Regiment of Tower Hamlets Militia. He was a gentleman of most amiable manners; had been married only a few months; and is much regretted. His remains were buried in Hackney church with great funeral pomp, carried by the Light Company, which he commanded, from Hackney-terrace to the grave, and attended by all the officers.

9. At his house in Upper Wimpole-street, by accidentally falling over the bannisters of the staircase into the hall, Mark Milbanke, esq. admiral of the White. He was in the 82d year of his age; more than 70 years of which had been devoted to the naval service, into which he entered in the year 1734.

Suddenly, while in bed with her husband, Joan, wife of Robert Monday, of Crowlass, in the parish of Ludgvan. On the discovery of her death, her husband, who had been some time rather indisposed, removed to another bed, and died in about six hours after.

Mr. Makins, of Willoughby. While on his way to Alford, co. Lincoln, he dropped down in a fit, and died instantly.

10. Much and deservedly lamented, Jn. Hooper, esq. one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for the county of Kent, and many years deputy of Ramsgate.

At her house in George-street, Hanover-square, after a long illness, the amiable Mrs. Walker, relict of R. W. esq. of Michell-grove, Sussex, who will be long remembered for the many very elegant entertainments she has given to the fashionable world. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Michell-grove.

11. Of a decline, aged 31, the wife of Mr. Gouger, of Rupert-str. Coventry-str.

15. Erasmus Corbett, esq. late a captain in the Oxford Blues, shot himself this morning in the house of Mr. Fox, mercer, in Conduit-street, Hanover-square, where

where he had lodged for several years. The first witness before the Coroner's Jury was Mr. Fox, who said the deceased had gone out at half past 10 that morning and returned home to breakfast. He had appeared for several months in a dejected state; and, a few weeks since, he said to the witness, "I will pay you my rent, but have met with considerable losses." Mr. C's servant stated, that when his master returned that morning, he wrote a letter to his relation, Lord Ducie; which he ordered him to put in the post-office; that, as he was going down stairs for that purpose, he heard the report of a pistol, and returned into the room, where he found his master lying on the ground, his skull shattered to pieces, the room covered with blood and brains, and a horse-pistol lying at his side, which he must have purchased that morning, as great care was taken that no fire-arms or destructive weapons should be left in his way, as he was in rather a depressed state of mind. By the explosion, and the injury done to the room, there must have been several balls in the pistol; the ceiling was broken; a ball had passed through a picture and lodged in the wall, another went through a pane of glass into the street; two pieces of the skull, two inches and a half square, were blown through another pane of glass to the opposite side of the street. Mr. Heaviside, surgeon, who attended, thought that from the appearance of the head he must have placed the pistol under the right ear. His face was not the least disfigured; the skin of the head, with the hair on it, remained. The pieces of skull having passed through it, he must have stood with his back to the window, of which he had previously drawn the curtain. The Jury deliberated above an hour, when they brought in a verdict of Lunacy. Mr. C. was a bachelor, and about 60 years of age, brother to Thomas C. of Darn-hall, in Cheshire, esq. and to Capt. Andrew C. who married a sister of the Marq. of Bute.

16. Aged 85, in Norfolk-street, Strand, John Rose, esq. At an early period of his life he removed from his native country, and settled in South Carolina, where, by persevering industry, he acquired a handsome fortune, and lived in a circle of relations and numerous acquaintance with great respect. When the war broke out, which unfortunately terminated in the separation of Great Britain and her Colonies, Mr. P. declined taking part against Great Britain. Still esteemed for his probity and honour, he remained in Carolina until the evacuation of Charles-town, when he retired to Jamaica, and, after the peace, returned to England, and settled in London, where he continued to reside, beloved by his family, respected and esteemed by all his friends. His death was premature; for, although far advanced in life, blessed with a good constitution by temperance and exercise, he bid fair to live for some years. From a fatal fall in the street he broke his thigh. After a tedious and painful confinement, worn out, he expired without a groan, blessing his children, and leaving them the comfortable reflection, that, however severe their loss, it was the final and unavoidable close of the life of a good parent and worthy old man. Mr. Rose's person was well known in London, being a remarkably tall man, considerably above 6 feet high, and much the gentleman in his appearance.

17. Thomas Poole, esq. of Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street. About 2 o'clock he sent all his clerks and servants out upon different messages, except one female servant, who remained in the kitchen. One of the servants, upon his return home, went up stairs, and found Mr. Poole lying dead in a room upon the second floor. A pistol was found lying at his side, and his death appeared to have been occasioned by a ball discharged from it, which had entered his mouth, and lodged in his brain. He had betrayed symptoms of derangement for some time past.

At the house of her father, Sir Philip Stephens, bart. at the Admiralty, after having been safely delivered of a daughter on the 15th, which died in a few hours, Viscountess Ranelagh, wife of Thomas Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, co. Wicklow, and Baron Jones, of Navan, co. Meath; to whom she was married in August last.

18. At his apartments in Brompton-row, Knightsbridge, in his 78th year, Arthur Murphy, esq. barrister at law, and a Bencher of Lincoln's-inn. He was a native of Ireland, descended from a respectable family in that country, and sent, very early in life, to the College of St. Omer's, where he remained till his 18th year, and was at the head of the Latin class when he quitted the school. He was an excellent Latin scholar, and very well acquainted with the Greek language, when he returned to his native country; soon after which he was sent into this country, and placed under the protection of a near relation, a person high in the mercantile world, by whom it was intended that Mr. Murphy should engage in commercial pursuits; but Literature and the Stage soon drew his attention, and wholly absorbed his mind. He had a brother, who went to the West Indies soon after Mr. Murphy came to England, and the latter became security to the amount of 500l. for the former, who unfortunately fell a victim to the climate just as he had the prospect of acquiring a considerable fortune. The success of Mr. Murphy's first tragedy, "The Orphan of China," enabled him to

get

get rid of the pecuniary obligation above-mentioned, and he paid the money immediately from the profits of the play, with no other regret on the occasion than what arose from the loss of an excellent brother. Mr. M's mother lived to a very advanced age; and never was there a more dutiful and affectionate son. Indeed, he never had fortitude, after her death, to look over any letters or papers belonging to her, as they would have reminded him too sensibly of the loss of so good a parent as he often declared that she had uniformly been. Mr. M. was tempted to venture upon theatrical boards, and made several attempts to acquire reputation as an actor; but, though he always displayed judgment, he wanted those splendid powers which are essential to the acquisition of fame and fortune in that arduous walk of life. He was, however, wholly undeserving of the brutal attack on his talents as an actor which Churchill directed against him, chiefly from motives of party prejudice. Mr. M. answered the scurrilities of that energetic but coarse and furious Bard in a very humorous Ode, addressed to the Naiads of Fleet-ditch, and in a very spirited poem, intituled "Expostulation," in which he modestly but firmly vindicated his literary character against all the assaults of his various opponents. Mr. Murphy, however, withdrew from the Stage, and employed himself in the study of the Law; and made two attempts to become a member of the Temple and of Gray's-inn, but was rejected, on the illiberal plea that he had been upon the Stage. He found more elevated sentiments in the members of Lincoln's-inn, and thence obtained admission to the Bar, where he very rarely exercised his talents as a lawyer. The Dramatic Muse so much engaged his attention, that the Law was always a secondary consideration. In the course of his life he wrote twenty-two pieces for the Stage, most of which were successful, and several of them retain an established rank among what are called the Stock-pieces of the theatre. It should have been observed, that he first started into the Literary World with a series of Essays intituled "The Gray's-inn Journal," which displayed great observation and knowledge of life for so young an author, as, according to his own account, he was but 21, when, as he used to say, "he had the impudence to write a periodical paper during the time that Johnson was publishing his Rambler." At one period of his life Mr. Murphy came forward as a political writer, though without putting his name to his productions. The works of this kind which were well known to have been the issue of his pen were "The Test" and "The Auditor," by which he powerfully supported the operations of Government at that time, and consequently exposed himself to all the virulence of party defamation. He has shewn his taste and elegance as a scholar by a Latin version of "The Temple of Fame," and of Gray's celebrated Elegy, as well as other admired English poems, and a masterly translation of the Works of Tacitus. He was the intimate of Foote and Garrick (of the latter of whom he wrote and published a Life a few years ago), and of all the *beaux esprits* of the last century, respecting whom he had a large fund of anecdotes, which, to the last, he related with much vivacity. Mr. Murphy had many squabbles with several contemporary wits, particularly with the late George Steevens, esq.; but, though he never quietly received a blow, he was never the first to give one; and the attack of Mr. Steevens he most acutely returned with abundant interest. We cannot sum up his character better than in the following words, written by his friend Mr. Jesse Foot, the celebrated surgeon, who prolonged his life by relieving him, some years ago, from an illness of the most alarming kind, whom he has appointed his executor, and to whom he has entrusted all his manuscripts: "He lived in the closest friendship with the most polished authors and greatest lawyers of his time; his knowledge of the Classicks was profound; his translations of the Roman Historians enlarged his fame; his dramatic productions were inferior to none of the time in which he flourished. The pen of the poet was particularly adorned by the refined taste of the critick. He was author of "The Orphan of China," "The Grecian Daughter," "All in the Wrong," "The Way to Keep Him," "Know Your Own Mind," "Three Weeks after Marriage," "The Apprentice," "The Citizen," and many other esteemed dramatic productions." Mr. Murphy enjoyed a pension of 200l. a year from Government during the last three years of his life; besides which he continued, till very lately, to attend as a commissioner of bankrupts at Guildhall; so that we may hope he did not die in indigent circumstances. His manners were full of urbanity; and his death is much and very sincerely regretted.

20. At Enfield, aged 85, John Greygoose, formerly a farmer there.

21. At Camberwell, Surrey, aged 77, Mrs. Mary Wells, widow of the late Mr. Robert W. of Salisbury-squa. Fleet-street, who died in 1794 (see vol. LXIV. p. 677), and mother of Dr. W. physician of St. Thomas's hospital. She was buried at St. Bride's on the 26th.

23. Aged 28, Mrs. Sophia Baker, wife of Mr. T. B. draper, of Rochester, Kent.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Bk Red.	3perCent. Conſols.	4perCt. Conſol.	5perCt. Navy.	5perCt. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout.S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Iriſh 5perCt.	Impl. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Engliſh Prizes.
29	holiday																		
30	172½	58	59½	74¾	ſhut	98⅛	16¾	—	181	1 a 2d	1p	—	—	—	3¼p	85¾	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
31	172¾	57⅞	59¼	74⅝	ſhut	98¼	16¾	—	—	1 a 2d	Par	63	57¾	—	3¼p	85¾	57	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
1	—	58	59⅜	75⅛	ſhut	98⅛	16¾	—	—	1 a 2d	1d	—	—	—	3¼p	—	56⅞	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
2	Sunday																		
3	holiday																		
4	holiday																		
5	—	58	59⅛	75⅛	ſhut	—	16¾	2⅜	—	1 a 2d	Par 1d	—	—	—	3p	—	57	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
6	174½	58	59⅜	75⅜	ſhut	98¼	16¾	—	180¼	1 a 2d	1 a 2d	ſhut	—	—	3¼p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
7	177½	58	59½	75½	ſhut	98⅜	16¾	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	57⅞	ſhut	3¼p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
8	178½	58¼	59⅝	75⅝	ſhut	98⅝	—	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	—	3½p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
9	Sunday																		
10	—	58¾	59⅞	75½	ſhut	—	16⅞	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	ſhut	—	—	3¼p	—	57⅛	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
11	holiday																		
12	—	58¾	59⅞	75⅝	ſhut	—	16⅞	—	188	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	3¼p	—	57⅜	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
13	178	58¼	59¼	75¼	ſhut	98⅝	16¾	—	182¼	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	3¼p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
14	178	58½	59½	75⅜	ſhut	98½	16⅞	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	3 p	—	57⅜	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
15	—	58¼	59⅜	75⅜	ſhut	—	16¾	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	3½p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
16	Sunday																		
17	—	58¼	59¾	75⅜	ſhut	98¾	16¾	2⅞	182	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	3¾p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
18	—	58⅜	59⅞	75⅝	ſhut	—	16⅞	2¼	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	4p	—	57¼	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
19	—	58⅜	60¼	75⅝	ſhut	98¾	16⅞	—	192½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	4p	—	57⅜	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
20	178	58⅜	59⅞	75½	ſhut	98⅞	16⅞	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1p	ſhut	—	ſhut	3¼p	86⅝	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
21	—	58⅜	60	75¾	ſhut	98⅞	16⅞	—	182½	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	4p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
22	—	58⅝	59⅞	75½	ſhut	—	16¾	—	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	4p	—	—	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
23	Sunday																		
24	holiday																		
25	179	58⅞	59¾	75¼	ſhut	98⅜	16⅞	2⅛	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	4p	—	57¼	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
26	179⅛	58⅜	59⅞	75¼	ſhut	98⅝	16¾	2⅛	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	4p	—	57¾	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.
27	179	58¼	59⅞	75⅝	ſhut	98⅝	16¾	2¼	ſhut	1 a 2d	Par 1d	ſhut	—	ſhut	3¾ a 4p	—	57½	0 0 0	2 perCt.diſc.

N. B. India Stock, and 3 per Cent. Conſols. ſell as above, with Dividend for the Opening.

[Printed by Nichols and Son, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet Street.]

El-

INDEX to the Essays, Dissertations, Transactions, and Historical Passages, 1805. Part I.

four

Hebrew,

Lard-

Travers,

INDEX

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in VOL. LXXV. PART I.

Richard's

INDEX to BOOKS Reviewed in Vol. LXXV. Part I.

INDEX to the POETRY in Vol. LXXV. Part I.

INDEX to the PLATES in Vol. LXXV. Part I.

END OF THE FIRST PART.

Nichols and Son, Printers, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.